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Thos. W. King, York Herald

Heralds College

Jan 1864

DEATH OF AN ANTIQUARY.—Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., the well-known antiquary, died in his 67th year at Holmwood, near Dorking, on the 13th inst. Besides editing the *Gentleman's Magazine* for many years, he edited the *Collectanea Topographica*, and the *Topographer and Genealogist*, and in 1862 commenced the *Herald and Genealogist*, which is still in course of publication. In all these he did good service to the cause of historical truth by his unsparing exposure of all false claims to titles and pseudo-genealogies. In addition to numerous papers in the various antiquarian journals, he was the author of many separate works. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the hundred and odd volumes illustrative of our national history, issued by that society, several were edited by him, while nearly all the others contain acknowledgements from their respective editors of their debts to Mr. Nichols, whose extensive knowledge was always most freely placed at the service of others. Mr. Nichols was the grandson of the author of *Literary Anecdotes* and the *History of Leicestershire*. *Times 15 Nov: 1873.*

THE

Herald and Genealogist.

EDITED BY

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

Vol. I

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SONS,

PRINTERS TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,

25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

1863.

Periodical and Genealogical

PREFACE

When put in its place, the present leaf will be followed by the Preliminary Advertisement which appeared in our First Leaf, describing the scope and purport of THE HARVARD AND GENEALOGICAL. It is therefore unnecessary to say more upon the contents of the Volume than that the Editor has endeavored to be far as space and opportunity would permit to fill the objects then proposed; which he also desires to express his grateful thanks to the Correspondents not only to those who have contributed distinct papers, and to others who have made useful suggestions for future adoption, but to those still larger number who have courteously and kindly replied to his inquiries and supplied valuable materials by which nearly every editorial article has been materially improved.

There are yet many subjects contemplated in the original Proposition which remain to be discussed. Topics of more temporary nature have been omitted to defer their introduction; but in the great mass of materials collected have been accumulating for them. The general character of our labors and our intentions may be fairly estimated from what we have already accomplished, of which a brief review is taken in the following synoptical summary of the

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME

Letters in Armory. What was a Coat of Arms?—The Armorial Bearings of the Princes of Wales.—Armorial Bearings in Heraldry.—The Nine Worthies.—Quarters of Heraldry.—How to print Armorial Bearings.—A Compendium of Heraldry at a Glance.—The Municipal Seals of Youngs (with Engravings).—Genealogy of Arms to Peter Dodge & Son.
Family History and Genealogy. The Family Alliance of the Underhill Family.—Hedges Families settled in England.—Worcestershire Families Extant and Extinct.—The Family of the Origin and Branches of the Hedges.—Genealogy of the Hedges, Hawtreys, and Crokes, lords of the manor of Hedges, Essex.—The Hedges family and its descendants.—The family of Vassier.

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FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY. The Family Alliances of Denmark and Great Britain.—Refugee Families settled in England.—Worcestershire Families Extant and Extinct.—The Cannings of Bristol.—Origin and Branches of the Herberts.—Gaynesford, Bury, Dormer, Hawtrey, and Croke, lords of the manor of Hampton Poyle.—The Henzey family and its descendants.—The family of Vanlore.

DOCUMENTS. The Battle Abbey Roll.—Abstract of the Proceedings in the Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy.—Letters of Nobility granted by Henry VI.—Grants of Arms to the Ironmongers of London.—Grants of Arms to John Shakespeare.—Heraldic Exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries.—Returns to Parliament (1863) from the College of Arms.—Wills of Thomas Lord Wharton and Anne Lady Wharton; and of Gerard Legh.

CURRENT TOPICS OF DISCUSSION. Change of Name *proprio motu*.—Assumption of the particle *De* to Names and Titles.—Precedence of Dublin and Edinburgh, of Scotland and Ireland.

BIOGRAPHY. Memoir and writings of John Riddell, Esq. Advocate.—Memoir and writings of Stacey Grimaldi, Esq. F.S.A.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW. The Ancient Writers on Armory.—Gerard Legh's *Accedens of Armory* (*with fac-simile Engravings*).

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS. Almanach de Gotha.—Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers.—Bellew's Shakespeare's Home.—Boutell's Heraldry.—Byam's Memoir of the Byams.—Falconer on Surnames.—Le Heraut d'Armes.—Hutchins's Dorsetshire.—Mystery of the Good Old Cause.—Papworth's Dictionary of British Armorials.—Payne's Monograph of the Lemprières.—Register of Somerset House Chapel.—Seton's Scottish Heraldry.—Documents relative to the Winkley Family.—&c. &c.

HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES in each Part.

ERRATA.

P. 112, last line but two, *for* right arm and from his left hand, *read* left arm and from his right hand.

P. 185, line 30, *for* De blason, *read* Le blason.

P. 188, line 3 from foot, *read* G. E. Adams.

P. 291, last line but one of text, *omit the words* party per fess argent and gules.

P. 292, line 6, *read* coupé at the neck.

P. 317, last line of note, *for* Lorham *read* Lorkin.

P. 369, line 2, *for* bantling *read* mantling.

P. 383, line 8 from foot, *for* fuss *read* fess.

P. 449, line 4, *read* chequy argent and azure.

The Herald and Genealogist.

“ Neither was it a bare ornament of discourse, or naked diversion of leisure time, but a most weighty piece of knowledge, that he could blazon most Noble and Antient Coats, and thereby discern the relation, interest, and correspondence of Great Families, and the most successful way of dealing with any one family.”

David Lloyd's Character of Sir Henry Killebrew.

SOME knowledge of Heraldry, as skill in “the blazonry of Noble and Antient Coats” is now popularly called, was formerly esteemed a necessary part of the accomplishments of a gentleman. In modern times this art has attracted fewer students and received less attention. Though its use is still recognised by the world at large as a badge of social distinction,—and by the republicans of the New World quite as devotedly as by the patricians of the Old,—its pursuit beyond that personal appropriation, has been latterly regarded by very few in any more serious light than as an exercise for the pencil and the colour-box.

Its professional practice has, in successive generations, passed through many phases and fashions, in which its ancient principles were scarcely known or recognised, and its primitive simplicity and true significance nearly passed out of view, obscured by the fancies and bad taste engendered by continual innovations. With the fashion or practice of the present day very few are acquainted beyond those who are professionally concerned; but, whilst it is believed to be much chastened and corrected from former eccentricities and absurdities, the multiplication of coats still renders a certain amount of complexity necessary and unavoidable. Every period has doubtless had its peculiarities; and, throughout all these changes, there is a chronology and a history that have to be traced, and valuable facts that may be elicited as evidence for the biographer and the genealogist.

Notwithstanding the frequent appearance of many excellent works of Family History and Genealogy, and even several upon Heraldry itself as now understood, it must be admitted that the archæology of this art is considerably in arrear of the general advance of antiquarian science at the present day. It is a mine hitherto imperfectly worked, and from which, in consequence, much is yet to be brought to light. That comparative analysis and that chronological arrangement which, within the present century, have changed our ideas upon English architecture from confusion into system and order, may possibly be applied to Heraldry with similar success.

It has therefore been determined to establish a periodical miscellany, devoted, in the first place, to the antiquities of Heraldry, and next, to those branches of local and family history to which Heraldry lends material aid. It is not, however, intended that the work should contain nothing but what is new to those already well versed in the study. On the contrary, as one of its objects will be to increase and popularise an heraldic taste, it will be occupied with many matters already in some measure familiar and notorious; but upon each of which, it is conceived, by juxta-position and discussion, and by the removal of former errors, some *advance* may be made beyond the amount and accuracy of our present information.

Among the subjects which will receive early consideration are:—

The composition and development of Coat-Armour, and its various origins and derivations, whether feudal, historical, or canting (*i. e.*, echoing to the names of persons or places).

The invention and adoption of Cognizances, Crests, and Supporters.

Retrospective reviews of the old treatises on Coat-Armour, written by Guilford, Upton, Legh, Bossewell, Ferne, Segar, Spelman, Carter, Dugdale, Guillim, and others.

Accounts of the Manuscript Collections of our old Heralds, with fac-similes of their Autographs for the purpose of identification.

Controversies for the use of Arms, and other proceedings of the Earl Marshal's Court.

Transfers of Arms by deed or agreement.

Fictitious Genealogies.

Heraldry of Religious and other Societies and Communities.

The Banners and Badges of Towns and Counties.

Arms granted to Foreign Ambassadors.

The Banners captured at Flodden and Musselborough.

The ancient grade of Knights Bannerets.

Collections on the Order of St. Michael of France.

The personal history of the old Herald, including their public services and their professional contests.

Original Charters, Wills, and other documents affording evidence of Heraldry or Genealogy.

Heraldic and Genealogical Correspondence, Notes and Queries.

The following articles are intended for the First Number:—

An Inquiry who were the earliest Writers on Armory, and which of their Treatises are extant.

A list of the Herald's Visitations of Counties, with particulars of the editions of such as have been published.

What was a Cote-Armour originally, and what was a Tabard. Mottoes used by the Royal Families of England.

The Will of John Writhe, Garter,—in correction of Mark Noble.

A Roll of ninety-two Coats of the Arms of More, Moore, De la More, &c., compiled in the reign of James the First; from the original in the possession of James More Molyneux, Esq., F.S.A.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Grants of Arms, Rolls, Pedigrees, and other Heraldic Manuscripts exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1862.

Heraldic and Genealogical Notes and Queries.

THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST will be published Quarterly, price Two Shillings and Sixpence. The First Number will appear in July; and Communications may be addressed to Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.

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The Genealogical articles will be of sterling value, and confined, as far as possible, to materials hitherto unpublished, after the plan which was adopted in the *Excerpta Historica*, the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, and *The Topographer and Genealogist*, and which placed those miscellanies among the most esteemed stores of genealogical information.

The contribution of original articles or of unpublished documents will be cordially and gratefully welcomed; and correspondence on all subjects connected with Heraldry and Genealogy will be received and admitted, at the discretion of the Editor, but on the responsibility of the writers for the statements or opinions which they may advance.

AN INQUIRY, WHO WERE THE ANCIENT WRITERS ON ARMORY.

JOHN BOSSEWELL, gentleman, who published his volume on Armorie in the year 1572, commences his dedication thereof to Lord Burghley, with an expression of marvelling "that amonge the numbers of books, in their several kyndes, not onely by their auctors diligently devised, but surely by the printers of these daies for the most part procured, and to their exceeding great charges faythfullye and exactlye published, I finde so fewe, that I could almoste have said none, to have written in our native tongue of the science and skill of Armory."

Bossewell had never heard of Dame Juliana Barnes, who has in more recent times been classed—upon very slight claim—as one of the first English authors on Armory; and in fact the only such author that he knew in print was Gerard Legh, of whom we shall have a good deal to say in another article.

Gerard Legh had produced his "Accedens of Armory" ten years earlier: and Bossewell, though he does not mention that work in the passage just given, not only frequently quotes it in the course of his book, but occasionally refers his readers to it for further instructions.

Legh had given a list of his sources of information. Like Bossewell, he says nothing of Juliana Barnes,* or her "Boke of St. Alban's:" but, with his pervading affection for the number Nine, he makes in his Preface a catalogue of Nine Authors who had preceded him. He specifies their peculiar merits in these terms:—

1. Nicholas Upton, described blason.

* Dallaway (Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England, p. 202,) asserts that Legh "adopts the method pursued in the Boke of St. Alban's, the very words of which are applied without acknowledgment;" but the truth we believe to be that Legh copied from the older Latin or French treatise which became, in a translated form, the substance of the Boke of St. Alban's.

2. Nicholas Warde, wrote of the whole work.
3. Bartholus, of trickinge, and differences of brethren and kinsfolke.
4. Vlpianus, of the whole.
5. Buddæus, of the begynnyng of the lawe of armes.
6. Alciatus, the booke called Parergon.
7. Fraunces of Foea, of imperfect colours.
8. Honorius, of the order of battailes and combats.
9. John le Feroune, of the blasonne of colours.

Now, we are desirous to ascertain which of these writers actually treated upon Armory, what were the nature and character of their disquisitions, and where those disquisitions are to be found. We shall therefore briefly consider their claims in the order taken by Legh:—

1. NICHOLAS UPTON. He appears to be really the main authority of our old heraldic authors. The treatise known as that of Dame Juliana Barnes is chiefly a translation of his: and Gerard Legh follows him continually. He wrote in Latin, and his text, *De Studio Militari*, was edited by Sir Edward Bysshe in 1654.

2. NICHOLAS WARDE. Legh mentions him once again, at fol. 26 b. of his book:

Nicholas Warde, a good author who wrote of this Arte, a hundreth xiii. yeres past, saith, &c.

So that he flourished, as biographers say, *circ.* 1450; but he is not mentioned by Bale in his *Scriptores*, and Tanner notices him only on the authority of Gerard Legh. It would therefore be desirable to recover this manuscript, and to ascertain whether it is of any value.

3. BARTHOLUS. This is Bartholus de Saxoferrato, who lived in the 14th century, and personally received a grant of arms from the emperor Charles IV. His works, as printed at Venice in 1599, fill ten or eleven folio volumes. His treatise *De Insigniis et Armis* is inserted by Bysshe in his notes appended to Upton: where it occupies only eleven folio pages. Certainly, as one of the earliest treatises on Armory, it deserves examination, and we propose very shortly to make our readers better acquainted with it.

4. **VLPIANUS.** Ulpian was a Roman jurist who flourished at the beginning of the third century. That he ever "wrote of the whole worke" of the herald we are assuredly incredulous: yet we find Legh quoting Ulpianus with regard to the division of a coat of arms called party per saltier.* It will, perhaps, be suggested that there must have been some later author of this name. But we are rather inclined to think not: and that Legh, who carried back the antiquity of Heraldry to an indefinite period, even anterior to the Trojan war, did not hesitate to cite Ulpian as one of the most celebrated contributors to the Pandects—the Law of Arms being originally a part of the Civil Law; and possibly, if pressed hard, he might have succeeded in showing some scrap or two in the digest having Ulpian's name by way of heading, which by a forced construction—after the manner of Rabelais in his *Pantagruel*—might have been applied to armorial matters. But Ulpianus could not by any possibility have treated of gyronny or the saltire.

5. **BUDDÆUS** must be Guillaume Budé, a Frenchman, born in 1467 and deceased in 1540. His works were printed at Basle in 1557, in four volumes folio, but in what part of them he wrote upon "the begynnynge of the lawe of armes" we have yet to discover.

6. **ALCIATUS** was Andrea Alciati, an eminent Italian jurist, born near Milan in 1492 and deceased in 1550. His book, on those devices called *imprese* or emblems, was first published in 1535, ran to many editions, and was translated into Italian, French, and Spanish. But "the booke called *Parergōn*" was another of his works. It consists of several miscellaneous essays, or *Parerga* as he chose to term them, upon legal subjects. In these there are probably passages which refer to questions of nobility, duels, &c. but we believe nothing whatever relating to blason.

7. **FRAUNCES OF FOEA.** This is no doubt intended for the same name which occurs in the title of the second piece edited by Sir Edward Bysshe: "*Magistri Johannis de Bado Aureo tractatus de Armis; cum Francisco de Foveis.*" John of Guilford

* "I have hard some, that hath termed this a Geron of 4 peeces. If *Ulpianus* were living, he would be against that error, whose mind I use in my *Gerons*, as hereafter ye shall see."—*Accedens of Armory*, fol. 27.

(if such was his name) professedly founded his treatise upon that of Franciscus de Foveis. He tells us in his Exordium that he compiled his little book at the request of certain persons, and especially at that of Anne late Queen of England, (— Anne wife of Richard the Second; she died in 1394,) following in part “dogmata et traditiones excellentissimi doctoris et preceptoris mei magistri Francisci de Foveis.” It would be desirable to find a copy of the original work of Franciscus de Foveis; its title we have discovered to have been *De picturis Armorum*.*

8. HONORIUS. To what writer this name refers we have not discovered.

9. JOHN LE FEROUNE. He was evidently a Frenchman, and is occasionally mentioned by Menestrier, who, in *L'Usage des Armoiries*, at p. 111, says, “Le Feron, au Prologue du premier livre de son recueil des Devises et Blason d'Armoiries, dit,” &c. In the *Bibliographie Universelle*, Paris 1857, under *Blasons*, are: “1. Le Blason de toutes armes et ecuz, par Sicille. Paris, 1495, in 8. 2. Le Blason des couleurs, (sans date,) pet. in 8 goth.” It appears not improbable that these were two editions of the same work; at any event, the second was also by Sicily herald. There is a copy of it in the Grenville collection in the British Museum, without date, but bearing this title:

* In the Harleian MS. 6064 are some very early rules of armory, which are thus introduced—

“*Ex vetere quodam libro pargamena scripto.*”

“For as much as I John have late in this worldes ende perceyved in Saule [qu. Gaule, i.e. France?] meny gentlemen in Armes-blasinge slome-merously to slepe and dreame, them from their sompnolency (that besemes no gentill bloode to the which Armes belongen) to wakyn, And their opinions to socour and counsell, all curiosity sette apart, have existimate my self, that me followinge may have the more waker conyngsaunce in that partie of Civylians conclusions, this litill treatise oute of Latyn into Englishe, suyng the foote steppes of the right noble predecesso^r. Fraunce des Foveys, in his booke entituled *De picturis Armorum*, have putt my vigilant penne. And for as much as *Omne principium difficile*, Therefore, where Armes originally begunne I pourpose to procede.”

This gives the title of the treatise of Franciscus de Foveis; and possibly John the translator was John of Guilford, as he speaks of de Foveis with the same respect, though not in the same words, as does *Johannes de Bado Aureo*, in the exordium of his Latin treatise.

Le blason des Couleurs en Armes, Liurees, et Devises. Sensuyt le livre tresutlle et subtil pour scauoir et congnoistre dune et chascune couleur la vertu et propriete. Ensemble la maniere de blasonner lesdictes couleurs en plusieurs choses pour apprendre a faire liurees, deuises, et leur blason. Nouuellement Imprime A Paris. Vii.

Ou les vend a Paris en la rue Neufue nostre Dame a lenseigne saint Nicolas. Four leaves of prefatory matter and liij of text.

Bound and apparently published with it is another curious little book, full of woodcuts coloured, and consisting of 26 leaves unpagged, entitled

Le blason des Armes. Avec les Armes des princes, et seigneurs de France. Et des dixsept Royaulmes.

The author of the first treatise in his Prologue states his own pretentions thus:

Je Sicille herault et [l. a] tres-puissât roy Alphonse darragon, de Sicille, de Vallence, de Maillorque, de Corseigne et Sardeigne, Conte de Barsebonne, &c. Au present et de longtemps et ayant domicile et ma residence en Maboirie ville de Mons en Henault.

This tells us something of Sicily herald, and shows that his master was Alphonso the Fifth, who succeeded as King of Arragon and Sicily in 1416. It does not identify him with "le Feroune," but not impossibly that may have been his name, as Gerard Legh says that he "wrote of the blasonne of colours."

In another of his works, Menestrier, referring to MS. treatises on blason, remarks:

Les plus communs de ces recueils manuscripts sont ceux de Verman-
dois le Heraut, qui fut fait au temps de Charles VII. l'an 1425; de
Gilles le Bouvier, Heraut du mesme Roy Charles VII. sous le titre de
Berry; de Scicile le Heraut dont nous avons le *Blason des couleurs*
imprimé.

There was, however, at a later date, a Jehan le Feron, who was the author of two books, both printed at Paris in 1555, the one a thin folio containing Catalogues of the Connestables, Grand Masters, Admirals, &c. of France; and the other (of which we have but lately discovered the title in the new edition of Brunet)—

De la primitive institution des rois, herauldz et poursuivans d'armes. Paris, de l'imprimerie de Maurice Menier, demourant aux Faulxbourgs Saint Victor, rue neufue a l'enseigne Saint Pierre, 1555. pet. in 4, avec fig. sur bois.

The name of this author may by some accident have been transferred to the earlier work on "the blason of colours:" or he may have written a "recueil" on that subject, of which we have not found the title.

Bossewell, in his turn, also gives a catalogue of authors from whose works he had derived his own, but their names add nothing to the information we have already obtained respecting those who actually wrote on Armory. He first names thirty-two "Latine aucthors," classical and mediæval; next, four "Frenche aucthors," Frossard, Gabriell Simeon, Jehan le Feron, and Paradin; and lastly eight English writers, G. Chaucer, Jo. Gower, S. Tho. Eliot, Jo. Lidgate, D. Wilson, Gerard Leigh, Rychard Grafton, and Jo. Maplet. All these names are well known except the last. John Maplet was a Cambridge man, the author of "A Green Forest, or Natural History, 1567," 8vo. and other works (see *Athenæ Cantabr.* ii. 135.) So that the only English writer on heraldry named by Bossewell in his list is Gerard Legh: he does not even place Nicholas Upton in his catalogue, though frequently citing him in the course of his book. Of his Frenchmen, Paradin and Gabriel Simeon* are both authors of *Emblemata*, like Alciati; Frossard is the famous historian Froissart; and thus the only name left, as that of an author upon Heraldry proper, is Jehan le Feron already mentioned.

In the year 1654 Sir Edward Bysshe published his curious volume containing the treatise of Nicholas Upton, together with that of JOHANNES DE BADO AUREO,—a name supposed to be Latin for Guildford; the *Aspilogia* of Sir Henry Spelman; and in his notes, as we have already mentioned, the brief treatise of Bartholus de Insigniis et Armis. To each of these works we shall hereafter devote more particular attention. In the mean time we solicit information as to any unpublished manuscripts of these or any other ancient writers on Armory.

* Their works were published together, entitled "Heroica M. Claudii Paradini, Bellicensis Canonici, et D. Gabrielis Symeonis, Symbola. Antwerpiae, 1562." And there was an English translation, "The Heroical Devises of M. Claudius Paradin, Canon of Beavieu. Whereunto are added the Lord Gabriel Symeon's and others. Translated out of Latin into English, by P. S. London, 1591." The *Devises Historiques* of Claude Paradin were first published at Lyons, in 1557.

When Dr. Philip Jacob Spener published his *Insignium Theoria* in 1690,* he gave a list of writers on Heraldry, but named no others of this country than those included in Sir Edward Bysshe's volume. With his list we will for the present quit the subject,—inviting the suggestions of our friends for its further elucidation.

Theod. *Hæpingii* de jure insignium.

Joh. *Sibmacheri* ~~Wapenbuch~~, s. liber *Armoralis*, à P. *Furstio* continuatus, ut nunc ejus sint V. partes.

Silvestri *Petrasancta* Jesuit. *Tesseræ gentilitiæ*.

Nicolai *Vptoni* de studio militari.

Joh. de *Bado Aureo* tr. de armis.

Henrici *Spelmanni* aspilogia.

Hos tres edidit & notis illustravit Ed. *Bissæus*.

Claud. Franc. *Menestrierii* Jes. le veritable art du blason.†

Ejusd. abrégé methodique des principes Heraldiques.

Ejusd. l'art du blason justifié.

Autoris majus Opus *Science du Blason* non vidi, sed tantum ejus *Sciagraphiam* quæ 4. foliis 1659. prodit.‡

* *Historia Insignium Illustrium*, seu operis Heraldici pars specialis, continens Delineationem insignium plerorumque Regum, Ducum, Principum, Comitum et Baronum in cultiori Europa, cum explicatione singularum tesserarum, et multis ad familiarum decora titulos atque jura spectantibus, necnon tabulis æneis scuta galeasque in opere explicata obtutui exponentibus et Indicibus necessariis. Autore Philippo Jacobo Spenero D. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Johannis Davidis Zunneri, Typis Johannis Theodorici Fridgenii, Anno M.DC.LXXX.

Insignium Theoria, seu Operis Heraldici pars generalis, quæ circa Insignia, horum originem, scuta eorumque partitiones, metalla, colores, figuras, galeas, apices, aliasque scutorum appendices et consecraria studioso historicarum et vitæ civilis nosse proficuum visum est, ex disciplina fecialium et moribus receptis exhibens, autore Philippo Jacobo Spenero D. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Joannis Davidis Zunneri, Anno M.DC.XC.

† There are three little volumes by Menestrier, bearing the general title of *La Veritable Art du Blason*. Each has a second title: 1. *L'Origine des Armoiries*. 2. *L'Usage des Armoiries*. 3. *La Pratique des Armoiries*. Of the second there is also a second part, entitled *Les Recherches du Blason*, second partie de *L'Usage des Armoiries*. Paris, 1673.

‡ There are other works by Menestrier which Spener does not mention; ut this "majus opus" we believe was never printed.

Joh. *Le Laboureur* origines des armes.

Marc. Vulson de *la Columbiere* science Heroique.

Pet. *du Val* observ. sur le blason.

Marc. Gilbert de *Varennas* Roy d'Armes.

Philib. *Campanille* dell' armi.

Phil. *Monet* pratique des armes.

Lud. *Segoing* de l'antiq. des armes : & thresor heraldique.

Lud. *Geliot* indice armorial. inde edit. à Pailloto, sub titulo P. *Paillot*
la vraye & parfaite science des armoiries.

Joh. Jac. *Chifflet* insignia eq. A.V.

Oronce Finé de *Brianville* jeu d'armoiries.*

Seb. *Feschii* de insignibus.

Bartoli de armis et insigniis.

* This was a game to teach Armory to young people: a little book accompanied by cards.

Among the commendatory verses prefixed to Guillim's *Display of Heraldrie*, 1611, his predecessors are thus enumerated (by William Belcher):—

Armorum primus WINKYNTHIEWORDEUS artem
Protulit, et ternis linguis lustravit eandem :
Accedit LEGHUS : concordat perbene BOSWELL,
Armorioque suo veri dignatur Honoris,
Clarorum clypeis et cristis ornat : eamque
Pulchrè Nobilitat Generis Blazonia FERNI :
Armorum proprium docuit WIRLEIUS et usum, &c.

The books thus enumerated are:—

1. The Boke of St. Alban's. Second edition, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496.
2. The Accedens of Armory: by Gerard Legh, 1562.
3. The Concordes of Armorie, the Armorie of Honor, and of Cotes and Creastes: by John Bossewell, 1572.
4. The Blazon of Gentry, and Lacyes Nobilitie: by John Ferne, 1586.
5. The True Use of Armorie: by William Wyrley, 1592.

CHANGE OF SURNAME PROPRIO MOTU.

HAS every individual the legal power to change his surname at pleasure? This is a question which has recently excited a considerable share of attention and discussion, arising from the case of Mr. Jones of Clytha, which was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck, on the 5th of June.

Surnames have hitherto been legally changed either by Act of Parliament or by Royal Licence notified in the London Gazette. In the last century the change was frequently effected by the potential machinery of an Act of Parliament; but latterly the more usual course has been by Royal Licence, and we believe that the customary course of procedure is as follows. The person desirous to make the change presents a petition to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who refers the same for consideration to the Kings of Arms, as the fittest authority to examine into the truth of its allegations. Those officers report upon the facts of the case, and the matter then rests with the Secretary of State. If it has been found that the party is a representative in blood of the family whose name he wishes to assume, or if he has married the heiress of such family, or if he has been desired to take the name by the will of one to whose estate he has succeeded, his request is granted, and the Royal Licence is issued. Its publication in the London Gazette is optional, but it is generally there inserted in the following form:—

Whitehall, May 9, 1862.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto ROSAMOND ROBINSON, of Langton Hall, in the parish of Langton, in the East Riding of the county of York, widow and relict of Henry Robinson of the city of York gentleman, deceased, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Charles Best of the said city, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh, by Mary Norcliffe his wife, fourth daughter of Thomas Norcliffe Norcliffe (formerly Thomas Norcliffe Dalton) of Langton Hall aforesaid esquire, all deceased, Her Royal Licence and Authority that she may, out of grateful respect to the memory of her uncle Major-General Norcliffe Norcliffe, deceased, and his wishes expressed in his lifetime, henceforth

take the name of NORCLIFFE, and also bear the arms of Norcliffe; and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken and borne by her issue, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said licence and permission to be void and of none effect. And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in the College of Arms.

But, if it appear that the applicant has asserted facts which are incapable of proof, or has alleged no better reason for his desire to get rid of his paternal name than mere whim or fancy, the Kings of Arms then report to that effect, and the Royal Sign Manual is not permitted to be affixed to an act which would either sanction a falsehood, encourage a caprice, or cause annoyance to families whose historic or distinguished names might thus become the sport of all who are bold and unscrupulous enough to assume them.

It is now nearly fourteen years since Mr. Jones of Llanarth Court, co. Monmouth, who married a daughter of the present Lord Llanover, expressed his desire to take the name of Herbert: for which there did not appear very sufficient reasons, the name of Herbert in his remote ancestry not having been properly a surname, but the single or personal name of an individual,* as was usual during many generations; for in Wales the adoption of any hereditary surname began much later than in other parts of our island, the highest families continuing even so late as the sixteenth century that system of patronymics which when linked together formed a ready-made genealogy, as David ap Evan ap Howel ap Jenkin ap Morgan ap Caradoc ap Adam, &c. &c. but which contained within it no actual surname whatever. However, Her Majesty's consent was conceded, and the Royal Licence for John Arthur Edward Jones, esq. of Llanarth, to take the name of

* "This very ancient family, from which the chivalrous house of HERBERT and other eminent houses sprung, derived originally in England from HERBERT, styled Count of Vermandois, who came over at the Conquest with the first William, and filled the office of Chamberlain to the second William (Rufus)." Such is the statement of the origin of the name put forth in Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry, under Jones of Llanarth, edit. 1846, p. 659. In a letter appended to this article will be found a full account of the Herberts.

Herbert, was dated September 20, 1848, and duly published in the London Gazette.

After thirteen years had elapsed from this transaction, it appears that the uncle of Mr. Herbert of Llanarth, known by the name of Jones of Clytha, in the same county, wished to follow suit in this matter, and fixed upon the occasion of his eldest son's majority to carry his intention into execution. This period arrived in February last, when the heir apparent, Mr. William Reginald Jones, having previously obtained the promise of a commission in the Monmouthshire Militia, requested to be gazetted under the name of Herbert. To that request Lord Llanover, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant, made an objection that amounted to a denial; and in consequence Mr. Jones, by some who assume to be his friends, has been represented as an injured person. Lord Llanover's account of the transaction, as laid before the House of Commons by his friend Colonel Clifford, is as follows:—

“Llanover, June 1.

My dear Clifford,—I observe by the papers that Mr. Roebuck has given notice that he will put several questions in relation to a matter connected with this county. The facts are these, as far as I am concerned as Lord Lieutenant.

In December last Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, commanding the Royal Monmouth Militia, requested me to submit for the Queen's approval the name of Mr. William Reginald Jones for a commission then vacant in the regiment. This I consented to do, and directed the clerk of the lieutenancy to inform Mr. W. R. Jones of my intention to comply with his wishes so expressed. Mr. Jones, in reply (dated December 22,) requested that his name might not be submitted until February, when he would be of age, as his father had expressed a wish to that effect. The matter was therefore delayed. On the 18th of February Mr. Jones again wrote to the clerk of the lieutenancy, stating that he attained his majority two days previously, and requested him to obtain the insertion of his name in the Gazette as Herbert instead of Jones, which he had heretofore been called, as, on his coming of age, his father had determined to abandon the name of Jones. Having only seen an advertisement in the county papers, and a printed notice circulated in the county by Mr. Jones, the father, stating that he and his family had assumed the name of Herbert, without any authority

being cited for so doing, it became my duty to ascertain whether the Queen had been pleased to grant her Royal licence and authority that Mr. Jones and his family might take and use the name they had assumed. I was informed that Mr. Jones had made application at the Heralds' College, and had failed to obtain that which he sought for. I also applied at the Home Office, and was informed that no such licence had been granted, and that all commissions must be made out in the real name of the party to whom they were granted. I therefore directed the clerk of the lieutenancy to write to Mr. W. R. Jones accordingly, and also to inform him, that, although I could not submit a name which he had assumed without Royal authority, as if I did so I should act in direct interference with the prerogative of the Crown, yet, if he still desired it, I would submit his real name, as I had previously promised. This Mr. Jones refused, and thus the matter stands. I forwarded a copy of the correspondence* to the Home Office in March last, and Mr. Roebuck can move for it if he pleases.

I remain, my dear Clifford, yours sincerely,

LLANOVER."

When Mr. Roebuck brought this matter before the House of Commons, he did so rather as attacking aristocratic distinctions in general, and the conduct of Lord Llanover and the Home Secretary in particular, than as advocating the wishes of Mr. Jones of Clytha, whose name and conduct were subjected to no slight amount of ridicule. After declaring that he "should be sorry to see the power of the Secretary of State used for the purpose of personal spite, or of aiding any body of public functionaries in obtaining fees for useless forms," Mr. Roebuck proceeded to lay it down as a rule of law that every man in this country has the right to take what name he pleases, quoting as authorities for that assertion the following decisions of several eminent judges:—

"That any person may take any surname, and the law recognises the new names when assumed publicly and *bona fide*."—Chief Justice Tindal (1 Bingham, N. C. 618, &c.)

"That no Act of Parliament or Royal licence is needed in order to sanction a change of name, unless a new name is directed by a donor

* This correspondence (detailing the same facts at greater length) was published in *The Observer* of the 16th of February last.

of land or money to be assumed by the donee, with such or some other particular sanction, and subject to the forfeiture of the donation if the name should not be assumed in the manner directed by the terms of such conditional donation."—Lord Chief Justice Tenterden (5 Barnwell and Alderson's Reports, 555, &c.)

Lord Tenterden's words are these:—

"A name assumed by the voluntary act of a young man at his outset into life, adopted by all who know him, and by which he is constantly called, becomes, for all purposes that occur to my mind, as much and effectually his name as if he had obtained an Act of Parliament to confer it upon him."

"That, when a name is assumed by Royal licence, it is so assumed by the act of the person taking the name, and the name is not conferred by the licence."—Lord Chancellor Eldon (15 Vesey's R. 100).

"That the effect of a Royal licence is merely to give publicity or notoriety to the change of name."—Chief Justice Tindal, &c. (1 Bingham. N. C. 618).

"That when, by any Act of Parliament, judges have the control of a particular roll of names, they will, on change of name, direct the new name to be added to the roll, though such name has been assumed without a Royal licence, and by the mere act of the person whose name is on the roll."—Chief Baron Pollock, &c. (22 Law Times, 123).

This was the case of an attorney, who, having changed his name without Royal licence, applied to the court to have his name altered accordingly on the roll of attorneys, and had his claim allowed.

Mr. Roebuck further cited (without naming his authority) the following opinions:—

"There is no special law governing surnames. To establish or recognise an aristocracy of names—of names licensed by the Crown in opposition to names assumed without such licence—would be a folly of the most contemptible kind. All persons, of all degrees, may change their surnames when they please. Asking for the licence of the Crown to change a name is a modern practice. It is a voluntary intrusion, which is simply to be well paid for.

"It has been said that persons are not received at court if their names are changed without a Royal licence. There is nothing to sustain this opinion. All public functionaries are obedient to the law, and no public officer connected with the court would assume to establish or to suggest a rule contradictory of what the judges have declared to

be the law, unless he were a lord chamberlain of the type of Polonius or a court fool."

Sir George Grey, in his reply, admitted that the law is as stated by the honourable and learned gentleman; and a *bonâ fide* change of name, intended to be permanent, and sanctioned by public notice, and some usage, is as valid as a change made under the authority of a licence from the Crown; but still it is not competent to any one to write to the Horse Guards on Monday and say that his name is Jones, and he wishes that in the next Army List it should appear as Herbert, and on Tuesday to say that he desires to be called Roebuck, or anything else. If this gentleman's father has taken the name of Herbert, and if he is generally recognised as Herbert, there may at some future period be no objection to place him in the commission under that name. Step-children are often brought up under the name of their step-fathers, as was the case with those of the late Admiral Sir C. Napier.

Mr. Denman said that he had been requested by the friends of Mr. Jones to state that these questions had not been asked at his suggestion, but, on the contrary, that he was rather anxious that the matter should not have been brought before the House. Mr. Jones, having determined to take the name of Herbert, inquired in the proper quarters whether a royal licence would be granted. He was informed that such licences were not granted unless some question of property was involved, and that therefore he would not be likely to obtain one. He felt that this was rather hard, because in the case of the other Mr. Jones a royal licence had, as he supposed by the interest of Lord Llanover, been obtained. He then executed a deed, which he had solemnly enrolled, declaring that he had determined to take the name of Herbert; he advertised the fact in the newspapers, and sent circulars to his friends in the country. After what the right honourable gentleman had said, he trusted that nothing further would be heard about the matter.

This terminated the discussion in the House of Commons.

The deed mentioned by Mr. Denman was dated on the same day that Mr. Jones's son wrote to Lord Llanover for his com-

mission. This appears by the following advertisement, which we take from the Times of the 21st of February last:—

CLYTHA HOUSE, Usk, Monmouthshire.—Notice.—I, the undersigned William Herbert, lately called William Jones, of Clytha House in the county of Monmouth, Esq. and my wife and children, have on and from this day taken and adopted my ancient family surname of HERBERT, in lieu of the said surname of Jones; and we shall at all times hereafter, in all deeds and writings, and in all dealings and transactions, and on all occasions whatsoever, use such surname of Herbert as our only surname; and I have declared our intention to assume, take, and adopt such surname by deed, which is enrolled, or forthwith will be enrolled, in the Court of Chancery.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1862.

WILLIAM HERBERT, of Clytha. ☆

This document shows the form of proceeding to assume a new name, *proprio motu*, “by deed enrolled in Chancery.” It is a contrivance of comparatively recent invention, though not absolutely new. The first occasion on which it was put into practice, so far as we have ascertained, bears date in October 1851, when two brothers of the name of Adams, the only sons of Edward Hamlin Adams, esq. of Middleton hall, co. Carmarthen, having satisfied themselves that they were descended from John ab Adam who sat in parliament in the reign of Edward the First, determined to exchange their paternal name for that of AB ADAM, which they proceeded to do by separate declarations, the record of which we have perused. That coming from the elder brother commences as follows—

To all to whom these Presents shall come, I Edward, who have heretofore used the surname of Adams, but have now assumed, as herein-after more particularly mentioned, the surname of Ab Adam, of Middleton hall in the county of Carmarthen Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, being eldest son and heir of Edward Hamlin Adams, Esquire, of Middleton hall aforesaid, formerly Knight of the Shire* for and High Sheriff† of the said county, by Amelia Sophia his wife, daughter of Captain John Mac Pherson, which Edward Hamlin Adams was the eldest son and heir of William Adams, Esquire, by Elizabeth Ann his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas

* 1833-4.

† 1832.

Coxeter, which W. A. was son, and eventually heir, of Thomas Adams, Esquire, by Margaret his wife, daughter and coheirress of Lieut.-General Thomas Maxwell, which T. A. was eldest son and heir of William Adams, Esq. by Frances his wife, daughter and coheirress of Colonel Thomas Walrond, and which last-named W. A. was son and heir of Conrade Adams, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, which said C. A. was the descendant and right heir of John Lord Ab Adam of Beverston and Tidenham, co. Gloucester, who by the names of Ab Adam and Ap Adam was summoned to parliament as a Baron of the realm from 1296 to 1307.

The document then proceeds to allege that the ancient surname was altered or disused for that of Adams in or about the reign of Henry VII., and that Mr. Adams, being desirous on behalf of himself and children to use the surname of Ab Adam alone, and to disuse that of Adams, had resolved to do so accordingly from the date of this document,—Oct. 9, 1851.

On the oath of William Downing Bruce of the Middle Temple, law student, “the deed aforesaid was enrolled word for word, and stamped according to the tenor of the statutes made for that purpose.”

In like manner, the younger brother—William Mac Pherson Adams, “late of Paris, but now of the Chateau de Bizanos near Pau in the Basses Pyrenées,” * also assumed the name of Ab Adam; and his declaration, having received the *visé* of the maire de la commune de Bizanos on the day of its execution (15th Oct. 1851), was on the 3d Nov. enrolled in the Court of Chancery with this memorandum—

“And be it remembered that by the command of the Right Honourable Sir John Romilly, knight, Master of the Rolls, in the words and figures,—30th Oct. 1851. *Let this Deed be enrolled for safe custody only.*

JOHN ROMILLY, M. R.”

With the former deed a painting intended for the arms of Ap Adam was also placed upon the roll, although it is not referred to in the deed itself. It represents this achievement: Argent, on a cross gules five mullets or; being the coat of John

* This gentleman died at Pau in Sept. 1852. Gentleman's Magazine, N. S. xxxviii. 656.

ap Adam, the Baron by writ; with this Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi-lion affronté, both or.* Motto: ASPIRE, PERSEVERE, AND INDULGE NOT.

In the next case that has come to our knowledge, and which occurred in Nov. 1852, the party presumed to declare that he took *motu proprio* not only a surname, but arms also. He did so in the following terms:

Know all men by these presents, intended to be enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, that I, lately called John Sherburne Tench, have, since I attained the age of twenty-one years, pursuant to the directions contained in the codicil dated the 28th day of March, 1832, to the will of John Sherburne, late of Widemarsh Street, in the city of Hereford, deceased, dated the 25th April, 1832, and proved with the said codicil in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 12 June, 1833, assumed the surname of SHERBURNE in lieu of the surname of Tench, and borne in lieu of my family arms the arms of Sherburne, an emblazonment of which is inserted in the margin of these presents. And I do hereby declare, that I shall at all times, in all deeds and writings, and in all dealings and transactions, and on all occasions whatsoever, use the surname of Sherburne in lieu of that of Tench, and shall at all times and on all occasions in which arms may be required or proper or accustomed to be borne or used, bear and use the arms of Sherburne in lieu of my own family arms. In witness, &c. 9 Nov. 1852. JS. SHERBURNE SHERBURNE.

Witnessed by John Douglass Finney, solicitor, Furnival's Inn, and Robert Tench, gentleman, of Hereford, and enrolled on the affidavit of J. D. Finney, 12 Nov. following.

The arms painted in the margin are: Quarterly argent and vert, in the first and fourth a lion rampant guardant of the second, and in the second and third an eagle displayed of the first.

But it was not long before Mr. Sherburne thought better of his presumption, and on the 2d March following, by the name of John Sherburne Sherburne, late of Wilderness, Hampton Wick, and now of Park Place, Finchley, gentleman, he received the

* The demi-lion is "gules" (for Adams) in Burke's Landed Gentry, edit. 1843, p. 6. If we are not mistaken, this crest was first granted by Cooke Clarenceux to Richard Adams of Chester, but the demi-lion was then *argent*. ("Miscellaneous Grants," Coll. Arms, F. 13, p. 31 b).

royal licence to continue his adopted name; but he at the same time received the grant of an *entirely new* coat of arms, viz.: Per bend or and vert, a lion rampant within a bordure embattled, all counter-changed; and for crest, an unicorn's head erased lozengy or and vert, armed and maned gold. (Motto, NEC TEMERE NEC TIMIDE.)

We are not aware whether there was another Change of Name by this process during the three years next following; but in October 1856 we find a similar course pursued by a gentleman of the Jewish community, according to the following advertisement which appeared in the Times:—

Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, lately called BENJAMIN MOSES, and formerly of Montagu Square and Sussex Gardens both in the county of Middlesex Esq., have on and from this day assumed the surname of MERTON in addition to the surname of Moses, but as my last and principal surname, and that I shall at all times hereafter in all deeds and writings, and in all dealings and transactions, and on all occasions whatsoever, use such surname of Merton, in addition to that of Moses, and as my last and principal surname; and I have declared my intention to assume such surname by deed, to be enrolled in the Court of Chancery. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1856.

BENJAMIN MOSES MERTON.

Witness—Thomas S. Girdler, 7 Tokenhouse-Yard,
London, Notary Public.

In March following there succeeded a similar announcement from Eleazer Moses of Limefield, Singleton-brook, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and also of 15 George Street, Manchester, merchant,—understood to be a brother of Benjamin, that he likewise, on the 6th March 1857, assumed the additional name of Merton.

In the same form “ Alfred Lazarus, formerly of Myddelton Square, but now of Angel Cottage, Pentonville Road, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman,” announced that he assumed the additional name of GODFREY, dated the 3rd of June, 1858.

But in the meantime we find another instance where one, like the Ab Adams, professedly revived his “ancient family surname.” The advertisement occurs in the Morning Post of the 11th of Nov. 1856:—

I, the undersigned, lately called MORGAN THOMAS, of Gate-house in the parish of Mayfield and county of Sussex Esquire, have, on and from this day, reassumed and taken my ancient family surname of TREHERNE, in lieu of the said surname of Thomas; and I shall at all times hereafter, in all deeds and writings, and in all dealings and transactions, and on all occasions whatsoever, use such surname of Treherne as my only surname; and I have declared my intention to reassume, adopt, and take such surname by deed which is enrolled in the Court of Chancery. Gate-house, by Hurst-green, this 11th day of November, 1856.

MORGAN TREHERNE.

It would seem that the Jones's, in particular, are the race most anxious to distinguish themselves by some less hackneyed name. Here is another instance:—

I, DAVID RICHARD ST. PAUL, heretofore called or known by the name of David Richard Jones, formerly of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment of Foot, and late of Walcott Lodge, Lutterworth, in the county of Leicester, and now of Everdon Hall, in the county of Northampton, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the said county of Leicester, do hereby give notice, that on the 12th day of this present month of June, I, for and on behalf of myself and the heirs of my body, wholly renounced and discontinued the use of the surname of Jones, and on that day, for and on behalf of myself and the heirs of my body, ASSUMED, took, and used, and that I purpose and intend, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, in all acts, deeds, letters, writings, accounts, communications, negotiations, dealings, transactions, actions, suits, claims and demands, matters and things, and upon all other occasions whatsoever, to use and subscribe, and be called, known, and distinguished by the surname of ST. PAUL, in lieu, and instead of, and in substitution for, the surname of Jones, so used by me as aforesaid; and to use and subscribe, and be called, known, and distinguished exclusively, by the said surname of ST. PAUL. And I hereby further give notice, that I have, on the said 12th day of this present month of June, duly executed a deed poll under my hand and seal, declaring my renunciation and discontinuance of the use of the surname of Jones, and of my assumption and use in lieu thereof of the said surname of ST. PAUL, and of my said purpose and intention, upon all occasions whatsoever, to use and subscribe, and be called, known, and distinguished exclusively by, the said surname of ST. PAUL; and such deed poll was, on the 13th day

of this present month of June, duly enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery. Dated this 13th day of June, 1862.

DAVID RICHARD ST. PAUL.

Witnesses—Geo. Jno. Braikenridge, 16, Bartlett's-buildings, London, Solicitor; William Greatbatch, his Clerk.

Only one week later, Wilfred Savery and Alfred Savery, B.A., formerly of Hanbury Court near Bristol, but now both of Elbury House near Worcester and also of Trinity College, Cambridge, esquires, announced that they had discontinued the name of Savery for that of HARGRAVE, without assigning any reason for so doing. (Dated 21 June, 1862, and witnessed by Thos. G. Hyde, solicitor, Worcester.)

The infection appeared to be rapidly spreading, when in the Times of the 26th of June a still more striking change was announced:—

I, NORFOLK HOWARD, heretofore called and known by the name of Joshua Bug, late of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, now of Wakefield, in the county of York, and landlord of the Swan Tavern in the same county, do hereby give notice, that on the 20th day of this present month of June, for and on behalf of myself and heirs, lawfully begotten, I did wholly abandon the use of the surname of Bug, and assumed, took, and used, and am determined at all times hereafter, in all writings, actions, dealings, matters, and things, and upon all other occasions whatsoever, to be distinguished, to subscribe, to be called and known by the name of NORFOLK HOWARD only. I further refer all whom it may concern to the deed poll under my hand and seal, declaring that I choose to renounce the use of the surname of Bug, and that I assume in lieu thereof the above surnames of NORFOLK HOWARD, and also declaring my determination, upon all occasions whatsoever, to be called and distinguished exclusively by the said surnames of NORFOLK HOWARD, duly enrolled by me in the High Court of Chancery. Dated this 23rd day of June, 1862.

NORFOLK HOWARD, late Joshua Bug.

To many persons with whom we have conversed, this announcement did not appear more extravagant or incredible than those before quoted. But it may be observed that it has no attesting witness, nor do we discover any Joshua Bug in the Directories. We therefore take it for granted that the “ambi-

tious Bug," as some of the public journals have designated him, is merely a myth, invented to caricature the Jones's and the Moses's. It would indeed be a great advance on the presumption of the former parties, if any one were ignorantly to imagine that he was capable to change his baptismal as well as his family name.

Names conferred in baptism are in this country deemed immutable.* To give more than one is quite a modern innovation: and Lord Coke with respect to purchasers observes:

"It is requisite that a purchaser be known by the name of his baptism and his surname, and that especial heed be taken to the name of baptism, for that a man cannot have two names of baptism † as he may have divers surnames." (Coke Littleton, 3 a.)

And again:

"It is holden in our ancient books that a man may have divers names at divers times, but not divers Christian names." (Coke Littleton, 3 a.)

And though we now know many people that rejoice not merely in one but in many Christian names, still the law remains that they must not be *diverse*, or changeable, but they always continue as they were conferred and registered at baptism.

With regard to surnames the law of the land is equally clear. As Lord Coke says, a man *may* have divers surnames: and we

* Formerly the Christian name might be changed at the sacrament of confirmation. Sir Edward Coke tells us: "If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after at his confirmation by the Bishop he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. And this was the case of Sir Francis Gawdye, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, whose name of baptisme was Thomas, and his name of confirmation Francis; and that name of Francis, by the advice of all the Judges, in anno 36 H. VIII. he did bear, and after used in all his purchases and grants. . . . A matter not much in use, nor requisite to be put in ure, but yet necessary to be known."—(Coke Littleton, 3 a.) Probably this ceased with us entirely at the Reformation, but it was continued in other countries. Henri III. of France, being a godson of King Edward the Sixth of England, was named Edouard-Alexandre at his baptism in 1551, but at his confirmation in 1565 those names were changed to Henri.

† "Si quis binominis fuerit sive in nomine proprio sive in cognomine, illud nomen tenendum erit quo solet frequentius appellari."—Bracton (temp. Hen. III.) 188 b. This passage was cited as an authority by Vice-Chancellor Wood in the case of a devise to William John M. by the name of William M. where evidence was admitted to show that he was known by the name of William only.—(Bennett v. Marshall, 2 Kay and Johnson's Reports, 743.) But the idea of a person having and using two Christian names in conjunction probably never occurred to Bracton.

well know that in ancient times many men had two or more. But they were usually taken for some reason, often trifling enough, but still not what we call mere fancy or arbitrary selection: and probably they were more often given to their owners by other people, and gradually acknowledged, than assumed by the parties themselves. A man might have divers names, but they would also be of divers kinds. One might be the name of his race, a surname proper as we now regard it; another a patronymic, implying his parentage; a third the description of his residence; a fourth the designation of his employment; a fifth a mere allusion to his personal qualities or appearance—a nickname or *soubriquet*; and these three last would all be liable to be changed with circumstances. In fact, they were at first not properly names but designations; though every variety of them, in innumerable instances, passed into hereditary names; and some one of them, of which kind is matter of accident, became the fixed surname of each family, and is now hereditary and permanent.

It is therefore clear that in former ages persons assumed new names at their own pleasure, and every one can recall, from his own memory, various instances in which the same thing has been done in modern times. With actors and public performers the practice has been common: and many other professional persons have done the like. It has also been particularly usual with the Jews to modify their names,—not only on embracing Christianity, but on much more trifling occasions. The great vocalist Braham is a well-known example; and then we have Moss for Moses, Sloman for Solomon, Barrow for Baruch, &c. &c. But, although a man may assume a new name, he cannot perhaps so readily lay down his old one. That must take time to wear out gradually.

When a new name was assumed in old times, it was often found necessary to retain the former names with an *alias*, as Fiennes *alias* Clinton, Smith *alias* Heriz, &c. and we apprehend that Mr. Jones of Clytha, and those that take the same course, will not be able altogether to dispense with the *alias*. They will have more trouble in legally divesting themselves of their old names than in adopting new.*

* From some further official correspondence published in the Observer of the 3rd August, it appears that, in the latter part of July, the Clerk of the Peace for the

The great legal opinions quoted by Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons fully demonstrate that the law allows of an arbitrary change of name, and another opinion equally decisive is that of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, when giving judgment in the case *Barlow versus Bateman*, in 1730:

“I am satisfied the usage of passing Acts of Parliament for the taking upon one a surname is but modern, and that any one may take upon him what surname, and as many surnames, as he pleases, without an Act of Parliament.”

But many things are occasionally permissible that are not ordinarily convenient, and which require to be discreetly exercised within the limits of moderation and common sense. It is certainly necessary to put some check, by the force of public opinion if not otherwise, on the ungrounded assumption of names that really belong to other people, or which belong to history. In the latter case the weapon of ridicule is perhaps the most effective defence against the intruder. In the former, heraldry comes in aid. Old family names are connected with ancestral coats of arms, of which the legal right is strictly limited, and cannot be infringed without dishonesty and dishonour. The heralds will not allow the use of ancient arms except where there is a right of inheritance; nor sanction the assumption of such as have belonged to families known to be extinct, unless they be varied by proper differences, when conceded to the new possessors of an

county of Monmouth wrote, by desire of the Lord Lieutenant, to the Crown Office, to inquire into the truth of a report that Mr. Jones had recently applied for a *Dedimus* to act as Justice of the Peace under the assumed name of Herbert, instead of Jones. In reply, Mr. C. Romilly, the Clerk of the Crown, stated that “Mr. Jones did, through his solicitors, apply at my office for a *Dedimus Potestatem* in the name of William Herbert, described in the commission of the peace as William Jones, Esq. I felt myself, however, under the necessity of refusing his application, as I did not consider I had authority to issue such a writ in an unusual form, for which there was no precedent in my office.” In the following week’s paper it was also announced, with regard to the other Mr. Jones, calling himself St. Paul, that “The Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, has refused to grant an application made to his Grace by Mr. R. David Jones to recognise that gentleman under the name of St. Paul, by submitting to the Lord Chancellor that the Commission of the Peace should be altered from the name which now stands in the Commission to that which has been assumed by advertisement and without the Royal Licence.”—(The Observer, August 10.)

ancient name. A deed enrolled in Chancery cannot legitimise the undue assumption of arms, though, as we have already seen, that has not been left unattempted.

We do not imagine, therefore, that much harm can be done whilst the public eye is watchfully kept upon these vagaries. Individuals may change their names, for private reasons, as they have done heretofore; but the usurper and pretender who ventures to assume distinguished names with which he has no connection, will encounter such scorn and ridicule as will effectually counteract the objects he has in view, and he will be reduced, like the jackdaw decked out with peacock's feathers, to less than his original plumage.

The only additional instances we have at present to report are—On the 7th July, Robert Shum Coward, formerly of Otterburn Dene house, afterwards of Rothbury, both in Northumberland, but now of Rugby, co. Warwick, announced his discontinuance of the name of Coward, and assumption of that of MANSELL; and on the 12th July, John Brannagan, late of Dublin and now of London, “being an independent gentleman,” declared that he was determined to abandon the name of Brannagan, and be called and known by the name of John PONSONBY only. Neither of these parties assigned any reason for the change; nor does it seem to be thought necessary to do so. With a more obvious motive, a lady named Penelope Mary Sirr advertised on the 6th of August, that, being late the wife of Henry Charles Sirr, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, but divorced at her own suit on the 21st May, 1861, she resumed her maiden names of GODDARD MASON. In this case there was no mention of an enrolment in Chancery. Her act must be allowed to be justifiable; but how will she manage for her designation? Does she also resume her maiden title of Miss?

In some countries a woman does not entirely lose her “maiden name” by marriage. In Scotland she is still called in formal instruments by her birth name. In America it is frequently retained, and used between the baptismal name and the new or acquired surname, as in the case of Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe.

But in England a woman on marriage loses the name of her own family; and it has been held that, when lands were devised

to the nearest of kin of the testator's name, a daughter of the testator's brother, who was his nearest relation, but was married to one of another name, could not claim under the devise (*Jobson's Case*, *Croke*, *Eliz.* 576). Would the law now adopt a different view in deference to a personal declaration enrolled in Chancery?

After all that has been already said, we need scarcely remark that such enrolment confers no new right whatever. The document is merely admitted to be recorded "for safe keeping only." If by so doing, and by advertising the same, the party succeeds in influencing the public to call him by the name he desires to assume, his object is effected, and the deed serves as a record, not likely to be lost, that at a certain date a man announced his intention to pass by a new name, and invited his neighbours to address him by it. It is merely a personal declaration, and that is all.

Such being the present state of affairs in this matter, we do not perceive that any useful change of the law can be made. Some recent writers have advocated the enactment of greater facilities for this purpose, and the establishment of a register upon easier terms at the College of Arms, or otherwise at the office of the Registrar-General. But we are of opinion that it would be unwise to extend further encouragement to such changes: as it might tend to supply unscrupulous men with readier means of defrauding others,* and afford to silly men greater opportunities for sowing the seeds of future confusion and inconvenience to themselves and their posterity.

In other countries the inconvenience of an arbitrary change of name has been so much felt that it has been thought necessary to place legal difficulties in the way. In America it must be done, as formerly here, by a law passed on purpose.† In France a law

* We are informed, upon good authority, that the reference of petitions from the Secretary of State to the Kings of Arms for examination of their allegations, originated from convicts who, returning from transportation, assumed new names, and attempted to get them countenanced by Royal Licence.

† "In America the change requires an Act of the State Legislature, and, to save trouble, all applications are lumped together in one schedule, passed as the Houses rise. The result is a little comic, as the practice is extended to Christian names, and Sukeys become Sophonisbas, and Sallys Aramintas, with a suddenness and frequency a little amusing to Englishmen." *The Spectator*, June 21, 1862.

was enacted so recently as the year 1858 against the assumption of names of addition: and a late instance of the enforcement of its penalties we extract from *The Times*:—

“ILLEGAL USE OF A NAME.

“The Imperial Court of Paris has just given judgment on an appeal from a decision of the Tribunal of Chalons, which condemned a M. Hadot to a fine of 16 f. for having added his wife’s name, d’Orville, to his own, in several legal documents which he had to sign, and further directed that mention of the judgment should be made in the margin of the registry of the birth of M. Hadot’s children born before the year 1858, when the recent law against the assumption of additional names came into force. An appeal was lodged against that decision, both by M. Hadot and the Procureur Impérial.

“M. Hadot’s counsel pleaded that his client had only taken his wife’s name to distinguish himself from a number of other persons bearing the name of Hadot, and not from any desire to pretend to noble birth by the use of the particle *de*. Also, that the Tribunal of Chalons had no right to order mention of the judgment on the margin of his children’s registry, since they were born in 1850 and 1853, and the names legally given to them at the time could not be affected by a law passed in 1858.

“The Procureur Impérial, on the other hand, declared that, as M. Hadot had persisted in using the addition of d’Orville (though his wife’s family name was only Dorville), after being officially informed of its illegality, and had so signed the deliberations of the municipal council and other public documents, the penalty of 16 f. was altogether insufficient; and he further maintained that the mention of the judgment ought to be made on the registry of the children, otherwise it would result that M. Hadot could give them an apparently noble name which he had no right to bear himself.

“The Court, considering that the penalty inflicted by the Tribunal of Chalons was insufficient, condemned M. Hadot to a fine of 500 f. for having, after being duly warned of its illegality, signed several public documents with the assumed name of d’Orville added to his own, and further directed that mention of the judgment should be made in the margin of all documents so signed since 1858, but not in those previously to that date, as the new law had no retrospective power. M. Hadot was also condemned to pay all costs.”

With respect to the race of the Herberts, that has suggested this discussion, we find in *The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian* of the 14th of June, so excellent a summary of their history, proceeding from a pen evidently well qualified to relate it, that we are sure our readers will thank us for preserving it in our pages:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN.

7th June, 1862.

SIR,—If the county of Monmouth chooses to wash its dirty linen in public, it would do well to select a more judicious “lavator” than Mr. Roebuck, and a more appropriate laundry than the House of Commons. The local papers surely afford a sufficient arena, and I avail myself of your columns to finish up the controversy with a little ironing.

Living in Wales it is doubtless a great evil to be called Jones, as it is in England to be called Smith. Or indeed a greater, for the Smiths can achieve distinction by a central “y” or terminal “e,” whereas the Joneses have no such advantage, for the escape into “Johns” can scarcely be so regarded. Everyone, therefore, on this side the Severn, not wholly without bowels, must be disposed to sympathise with a Jones who desiderates a less frequent and more euphonous patronymic.

Nevertheless, however great the distress, some sort of decency must still be preserved. Some uncle must die and will the change, or some heiress be married. To play speculation or puss-in-the-corner for names is not allowed in polite society. Some time ago, for example, when a highly respectable family on the banks of the Usk started up without rhyme or reason with a new appellation bearing the aristocratic prefix of “de,” folk indulged in a grin which has by no means yet subsided.*

Moreover, barren of illustration as Jones may be, it is not—even setting aside Davy Jones, celebrated for his appetite for ships—wholly without its distinctions. If there be no Lord Jones† there is Jones a Lord. There are, as our neighbours say, “Joneses and Joneses;” and most men, nay, we may say all men, hereabouts, have heard of the Joneses of Llanarth and the Joneses of Clytha, and by no means were disposed to confound them with other varieties of the species.

* We believe this alludes to the name of De Winton being assumed by the family of Wilkins in the year 1839.—EDIT. H. & G.

† It will be remembered that there was a “Lord Jones” once,—Philip Jones, called by the Lord Protector to his Upper House.—EDIT. H. & G.

This, however, was not quite the opinion of the Lord of Llanarth, who, some few years ago, adopted, with due formalities, the name of Herbert, said to have been borne by his ancestors half a score of generations ago, and on that account only. No doubt, abstractedly regarded, this was an improvement, but it was not needed for distinction; and not being justified by any will, or intermarriage with high blood, was smiled at by the public, and regarded with no favour by the family. Time, however,—“what will not time?”—among other changes, altered the opinions of Mr. Jones of Clytha, who decided to follow the example of his kinsman, and also to become Herbertized.

Here, however, it is intimated that a powerful connection, who had assisted in raising the trap-door by which the first Jones ascended into the Herbert paradise, resolutely held it down against the second aspirant, who was thus condemned to remain in the purgatory of Jones. Still, though the royal road was closed, other equally effective though less aristocratic ways were open, and of one of these Mr. Jones has availed himself, advertising to all men his views and intentions on the subject of nomenclature.

Meantime, the question resting at this stage, it will be convenient, and perhaps generally interesting, to inquire whence come these Joneses who are so anxious to get rid of their name; and why, and with what genealogical justice, their predilections centre upon Herbert.

The origin of the Herberts is cloudy. They derive themselves from a certain Herbertus, Chamberlain to Henry I., and whom most state to have been his natural son. This, however, is denied; and Dugdale, who mentions both views, inclines to neither.

From whomsoever derived, the family at once took place and fortune with the best. Herbert Fitzherbert, son or grandson of the Chamberlain, married the heiress of the Fitz-Walters and the Newmarches, and became a magnate in the counties of Brecknock and Monmouth, in which his posterity, regular or irregular, have taken wide and deep root.

After five descents of Fitz-Herberts, Fitz-Reginalds, Fitz-Peters, and Fitz-Henrys, we come to Adam Fitz-Reginald of Llanllowell, who married the heiress of Gwernddu, and was father of *Thomas* Herbert ap Adam, whose descendants were of Llanllowell and are extinct, and of *Jenkin* Herbert ap Adam of Gwernddu, father of *Gwilim* or William ap Jenkin, the real patriarch of all existing Herberts, or would-be Herberts, and the order of whose four sons is still a much vexed question.

According to the best authority these were: 1. Thomas, who con-

tinued the main line. 2. *John* ap Gwilim, ancestor of the Progers of Gwernddu, now extinct, and of whose pride of place there are not wanting ludicrous anecdotes.* 3. *Howell* ap Gwilim, whose descendants

* "The family of Herbert, which seems to have been first established at Werndee, was remarkable for its multifarious branches, and occupied, under the names of Herbert, Jones, Powell, and Proger, numerous seats in this country." One of this was Perthîr, which came by marriage of a heiress of Powell to the family of Lorimer. When Coxe, the historian of Monmouthshire, visited the ancient mansion, "Mr. Lorimer pointed out to me a window remarkable for a curious anecdote relating to a contest for precedence, between the rival houses of Perthîr and Werndee, which, though less bloody, was not less obstinate than that between the houses of York and Lancaster. Mr. Proger, dining with a friend at Monmouth, proposed riding to Werndee in the evening, but his friend objecting because it was late and likely to rain, Mr. Proger replied, 'With regard to the lateness of the hour, we shall have moonlight, and, should it happen to rain, Perthîr is not far from the road, and my cousin Powell will, I am very sure, give us a night's lodging.' They accordingly mounted their horses, but, being soon overtaken by a violent shower, rode to Perthîr, and found all the family retired to rest. Mr. Proger, however, calling to his cousin, Mr. Powell opened the window, and looking out asked, 'In the name of wonder, what means all this noise; who is there?' 'It is only I, your cousin Proger of Werndee, who am come to your hospitable door for shelter from the inclemency of the weather, and hope you will be so kind as to give me and my friend a lodging.' 'What, is it you, cousin Proger? You and your friend shall be instantly admitted; but upon one condition, that you will allow, and never hereafter dispute, that I am the head of the family.' 'What did you say?' returned Mr. Proger. 'Why, I say, if you expect to pass the night in my house, you must allow that I am the head of the family.' 'No, Sir! I never would admit that; were it to rain swords and daggers, I would ride this night to Werndee rather than lower the consequence of my family. Come up, Bald, come up.' 'Stop a moment, cousin Proger, have you not often confessed that the first Earl of Pembroke (of the name of Herbert) was the youngest son of Perthîr, and will you set yourself above the Earls of Pembroke?' 'True, I must give place to the Earl of Pembroke, because he is a peer of the realm; but still, though a peer, he is of the youngest branch of my family, being descended from the fourth son of Werndee, who was your ancestor, and settled at Perthîr, whereas I am descended from the eldest son. Indeed, *my cousin Jones of Lanarth is of an older branch than you*, and yet he never disputes that I am the head of the family.' 'Why, cousin Proger, I have nothing more to say; so good night to you!' 'Stop a moment, Mr. Powell,' said the stranger; 'you see how it pours, do admit me at least; I will not dispute with you about our families.' 'Pray, Sir, what is your name, and where do you come from?' 'My name is * * * *, and I come from the county of * * * *.' 'A Saxon of course; it would be very curious indeed, Sir, should I dispute with a Saxon about families; no, Sir, you must suffer for the obstinacy of your friend; and so a pleasant ride to you both!'"—Coxe's Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, 4to-1801, p. 316.

Werndee, or Gwernddu, the ancient seat of Mr. Proger, was about two miles out of Abergavenny, and in regard to it Coxe relates another story, no less illustrative of that

seem to have borne no fixed surname, and in many pedigrees are brought to a close, after six generations, at Southfield, in Pembroke-shire. From this Howell the Joneses of Llanarth and Clytha claim descent. Their pedigree is an exceedingly probable one, perhaps morally certain; but the proof of the two first descents has not yet been set forth in any genealogical work, and may or may not be forthcoming. 4. *David* ap Gwylim, whose descendants in two lines bore the name of Morgan, and were settled at Arkstone, co. Hereford.

Thomas ap Gwylim Jenkin married the heiress of Raglan Castle, and was of that place and Perthir. He also was a patriarch of many families, deriving through three sons: 1. *Sir William*; 2. *Howel* ap Thomas, of Perthir, ancestor of the Gwynes of Llansannor, now extinct; 3. *Evan* ap Thomas, ancestor of the Raglans of Carnllwyd and Llys-y-Fronydd, of the Thomases of Llanvihangel, by Cowbridge, and, it is said, of those of Pwllwyrach.

The earlier deeds of the Raglans throw some light on the question of the surname. In these, for two or three generations, they call themselves "*Raglan alias Herbert*," evidently regarding this as the best way of marking their connection with the great earl.

The Raglans, like the Gwyns, intermarried with every Glamorgan-shire family of note. Their ancient hall still remains, and Coedriglan, correctly Coed-Raglan, the seat of a late eminent antiquary,* still preserves their memory.

Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan was a notable man in South Welsh story, and the father of sons of whom two were also notable: 1. *Sir William*; 2. *Sir Richard* Herbert of Colebrook.

The fortunes of these brothers are matters of history. They were among the boldest and most powerful supporters of the White Rose, and shared in the varying fortunes of that party. William gained the Earldom of Pembroke and large Welsh estates, and, on the occasion of gentleman's pride of ancestry: "A stranger, whom he accidentally met at the foot of the Skyrid, made various inquiries respecting the country, the prospects, and the neighbouring houses, and, among others, asked 'Whose is this antique mansion before us?' 'That, Sir, is Werndee, a very ancient house; for out of it came the Earls of Pembroke of the first line, and the Earls of Pembroke of the second line; the Lords Herbert of Cherbury; the Herberts of Coldbrook, Rumney, Caerdiff, and York; the Morgans of Acton; the Earl of Huntingdon (*misprinted* Hunsdon); the Joneses of Treowen and Lanarth; and all the Powells. But of this house also, by the female line, came the Dukes of Beaufort.' 'And pray, Sir, who lives there now?' 'I do, Sir.' 'Then, pardon me, and accept a piece of advice; *come out of it* yourself, or 't will tumble and crush you.'"—Coxe, p. 205.

* The Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

his receiving the Garter from Edward IV., he and Sir Richard had the royal command to renounce the Welsh custom of varying surnames, and to bear that of Herbert in commemoration of their remote ancestor, and his connection with the blood royal.* The Earl, known as "Gwylim Ddu," or "Black Will," was beheaded at Banbury, by Warwick and Clarence, and left three sons: 1. *William* Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, which he exchanged for the title of Huntingdon. He left a daughter Elizabeth, who married Charles Somerset Earl of Worcester, from which match the Dukes of Beaufort derive their Glamorganshire estates. 2. Sir *Walter* Herbert, who died childless. 3. Sir *George*

* We find this statement is derived from Dugdale's Baronage (vol. ii. p. 256), where it is made upon the authority of "a certain manuscript book in the custody of Edward now Lord Herbert of Chirbury, viz.

"Upon the advancing of William Herbert to be Earl of Pembroke, and his instalment at Windsor, King Edward the Fourth commanded the said Earl and Sir Richard his brother to take their surnames after their first progenitor Herbert Fits Roy, and to forgo the Brittish manner, whose usage is to call every man by Father's, Grandfather's, and Great-Grandfather's name. And, in regard the English heralds were ignorant of the Welch descents, the King was pleased, under his great seal, unto Yvan ap Rytherch ap Evan Llhyod of Cardiganshire Esq; to summon before him, at the castle of Pembroke, the eldest Heralds and Bards in South Wales, to certifie the lineage and stock of the said Earl and his brother; which was accordingly done the twelfth day of August, An. 1462, by Howel ap David ap Evan ap Rice, Evan Breeva, Evan Deuliu, and Howell Swardwall, the chief men of skill in pedegrees in all South Wales: who, being led by warrant of old doctors-books (*sic*), records of court barons, histories and wars of princes, books of remembrances found in the antient abbey of Strata Florida, books of pedegrees of Howell Morthey of Castle Dolwyn Esq; the roll of Morgan the Abbot, and several other books and warrants of authority; as also by the evidences of this Earl; they presented to his Majesty their Certificate, in four several languages, Brittish, Latine, English, and French, viz.

"The said honourable Earl is named William Herbert, a noble knight, son of Sir William, son of Thomas, son of Guillim, son of Jenkyn, son of Adam, son of Reginald; son of Peter, son of Herbert, the son of Herbert a noble lord, descended of the Royal blood of the Crown of England, for he was son natural to King Henry the First, son of William commonly called the Conquerour." (Dugdale's Baronage of England, ii. 256.)

Upon this "certificate" it may be remarked, that the original, if made in 1462, could not contain the word "Earl," as Sir William Herbert was not created Earl of Pembroke until 1468. It would therefore be more satisfactory to have some better evidence of the transaction than the MS. book of Lord Herbert of Chirbury. There is sufficient proof however that the Earl of Pembroke and his immediate kinsmen used the surname of Herbert. In his will (made the day after the battle of Edgecote by Banbury), the Earl names also his brother Thomas Herbert, who was to have the rule of his son and heir; and John Herbert was to be sent for, to be one of his executors. (EDIT. H. & G.)

Herbert of St. Julian's, whose line after six generations ended in an heiress, one of whom married her cousin Lord Herbert of Chirbury; and another, who was of Magor, married John Nicholl, of the Gaer.

Besides his three sons, Black Will had two bastard sons: 1. *Richard* Herbert of Ewyas, of whom below; and 2. Sir *William* Herbert, ancestor of the Herberts of Troy, Llanwern, &c.

Returning to Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, brother to the first Earl, he also was progenitor of three families: 1. The Herberts of Colebrook, of whom five generations are recorded, and from whom the Herberts of Muckruss claim descent; 2. The Herberts of Montgomery Castle, of whom were the Lords Herbert of Chirbury and Castle Island, extinct 1691; the Herberts of Ribbesford, Lords Herbert of Chirbury, extinct 1738; Herbert Earl of Torrington, and the Herberts of Dolegwy and Oakley, Earls of Powis, and also Lords Herbert of Chirbury, extinct 1801. His third son was ancestor of the Herberts of St. Piers and Tintern.

Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, though illegitimate, is ancestor of the men who have really, in modern times, rendered the name of Herbert illustrious. His eldest son, *William* Herbert, was created Earl of Pembroke, and is ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery and of Caernarvon, of the Duke of Powis of Pool Castle, extinct 1747; and, in the female line, of the Marquess of Bute, who thence derives his Glamorganshire estates. 2. Sir *George* Herbert of Swansea, second son of Ewyas, was ancestor to the Herberts of Swansea, of Cogan, of Cookham, and of the White Friars, extinct in 1739.

Besides these two sons, Sir Richard of Ewyas, himself illegitimate, begot the illegitimate Herberts of Dinas Powis, Hêngastell, &c. now probably extinct.

Such, in great brevity, is an outline of the several branches of this copious, and in part illustrious, family; and it will be seen that, admitting the genealogical pretensions of the families of Llanarth and Clytha, they do not even claim to descend from any race who bore permanently the name of Herbert. Gwilim ap Jenkin ap Herbert no doubt bore it in the Welsh way as his father's son, and the branch of Llanlowell seem to have adopted it; but it is clear from the order of Edward IV., as preserved by Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and printed by Dugdale, that even the first earl and his brother had no fixed surname, and adopted that of Herbert, not from a near, but out of compliment to a remote, ancestor. Hence, though the Joneses may descend from a Herbert, it is clear they do not descend from "the Herberts," since before the first Earl there was no family so called.

Had the name never been taken up by their collateral kinsmen with and without the bend sinister, no one could have charged them with presumption in having recourse to it. As it is, they are assuming an illustrious name towards the illustration of which they have in no way contributed, and which has never been borne as a regular surname by any ancestors of theirs.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, SUUM CUIQUE.

POSTSCRIPT.—In the preceding article, when discrediting the asserted transmutation of Joshua Bug into Norfolk Howard, we thought that the inventor of the story had ventured a step too far. It seemed to us improbable that any person could imagine that his baptismal name might be altered “by deed” together with his surname. Already, however, a gentleman has proceeded to show us that such an attempt is within the verge of possibility. An advertisement in the Times announces that Abraham Salaman, of 57 Gower Street, Bedford Square, gentleman, has, by deed dated the 18th August 1862, “removed and disclaimed the name of Abraham Salaman,” and has “assumed and declared his intention in future to adopt and use the name of Alfred Phillips.” Both in the disclaimer and the assumption it will be observed, that he speaks of his entire designation as “the name,” not names, as in most other cases. The party is, we presume, a member of the Jewish faith: and whether his fellow-communicants deem the names which they give at the rite of circumcision mutable or immutable we are not properly informed. Nor do we know whether the law of the land would in such cases allow greater liberty to Jews than to those who have received Christian baptism. It may however be useful to ascertain.

We are also desirous to learn authoritatively upon what conditions deeds are admitted for enrolment in Chancery: whether the order or permission of any and what officer is required for the purpose; whether there are general rules which confine the enrolment to deeds of a particular class; or whether any deed which is presented is enrolled on the payment of the customary fees. We hear of affidavits taken by solicitors as to the authenticity of deeds, and of orders made by the Master of the Rolls that they may be enrolled “for safe custody only.” But are these conditions observed in every case? or what are the conditions actually required and enforced?

vide p. 192.

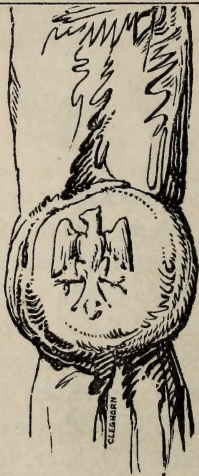


To all maner people these present tres seying or heryng.

We, Lancastre Kyng of Armes, sende gretynge in our lorde God euerlasting; Know ye us the foresaide Lancastre to haue geuen and graunted unto the honorable Crafte and felasship of the ffraunchised men of Iremongers of the cite of London a token of armes, that is to sey:—Siluer, a cheueron of Gowles, sitte betwene three Gaddes of Stele of Asure, on the cheueron three swevels of golde; with two lizardes of theire owne kynde, encoupled with Gowlys, on the helmet. To haue, to holde, and reioyce the forsaide tokyn and armes to the said Craft and felasship thereof, and to their successours enfraunchised men of the same Crafte, in the saide cite for euermore, to [bear] the said armes, in all maner seruices of our souerayne lord the Kyng, and

in baners to the honour and [worship] of God, in holy churches, and ellswhere in eyther places conuenient and needfull, and atte all tymes in honor and defence of the said citie of London, yf and whan cause requyre hit. Willyng and grauntyng also, that he which shall bere the Baner of the saide Crafte for the tyme if such nede, be enarmed in the same armes for the same day and tyme, in delakke or for defaute of his ppre armes, in tokenyng of honour and worship of the saide Crafte and felasship, and att all tymes to haue and reioyce the same in the maner afore-saide, for euermore. In witnesse of which thing, we the said Lancastre Kyng of Armes to these present tres haue putt our seall of Armes and signe manuell; Wreten atte London, the firste day of the moneth of Septembre, the xxxiiijth yere of the Regne of our souerayne lorde Kynge Henry the sixt.

Lancastre



The following note was appended in the year 1530:—

I, THOMAS BENOLT, alias Clarenceux King at Armes, Ratyfie and conferme theis armes in this patent depict, which was graunted by Lancastre King of Armes. In Wytnes thereof, I have sygned this patent w^t my hande, the xvjth day of the xxij yere of the Rayne of King Henry the viiith.

(Signed) CLARENCEUX R.

In the year 1560 * William Hervy, Clarenceux, assuming that the arms and crest granted by Lancaster had been assigned "without good authority," ratified and confirmed the same again by the following patent:



O all and singular as well kings, heraulds, and offycers of armes, as nobles, gentylmen, and others whiche these presents shall se or here. WILL'M HERVY esquier, † otherwyse called Clarencieulx, principall heraulde and King of Armes of the Sowthe East and West parties of this realme of Englund, sendyth due comendacons and greting. Whereas one Lancaster, by the name of Lancaster King of Armes, hathe heretofore assigned unto the worshipfull company and fellashipe of the Iremongers of the citie of London, armes and crest, as aperythe in a patent unto them assigned, And fyndyng the same to be without good auctoryte, I, the sayd Clarencieulx, King of Armes, being requyred of Maister Edward Bryght and William Dane, of the said company and fellashipe of Iremongers, to ratefy and confyrme the said armes, helme, and crest vnto the company and felashippe of Iremongers, as they heretofore haue used and borne the same, and so successyvely unto their successors after them, and that they maye use and beare the same without contradyx-cyon of any person or persons. In consideracon whereof, and

* In the accounts for that year we find the following entry:—" Geven to Mayster Clarinsys, King of harōds, and is for a ffarder assuoring of our armes of the hall, as apers by Mr. Danes bill, xxxvijs; geven to his s'vant for bringing them hom xij^d."

† Arms of Hervy in the initial letter: Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules.

fyndyng their request so just and lawfull, I, the said Clarencieulx, King of Armes, by power and auctoryte to myn office annexed and graunted, by the quenes mat^{es} l^{res} patents undre the great seale of Englonde, haue ratyfyed and conformed and by these presents do ratify and cōfyrm the said armes, helme, and crest, in the same manner and forme as in the old patent is depicted. That is to saye, unto Maister Alexander Avenon esquier, and alderman of London, and at this present maister of the corpora^{cion}, company, and comynalty of the Iremongers. And to Clement Cornwall and Thomas Browne, wardens of the same corpora^{cion}, company, and comynalty of Iremongers aforeseid, within this said citie of London, and to their successors, and to the holle assistants of the said corpora^{cion}, company, and comynalty, and to their successors for evermore. And they yt to use, beare, and shewe in shyldes, banners, standardes, and otherwyse to their worships at their lyberties and pleasures without impedymēt or interuption of any parson or parsons. In wytnes wherof, I, the said Clarencieulx, Kyng of Armes, haue subscribed this presents with my hand, and put thereunto the seale of myn offyce and the seale of myn armes. Geuen at London the xxviii of Maye, in the yere of our Lord God 1560, and in the seconde yere of our most drade soveraigne lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Quene of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendor of the faythe, &c.

(Signed)

W. HERVY, ats Clarencieulx,
King of Armes.

Seene and approved in the visita^{cion} of London made by Sr Henry St. George, anno 1634.

(Signed)

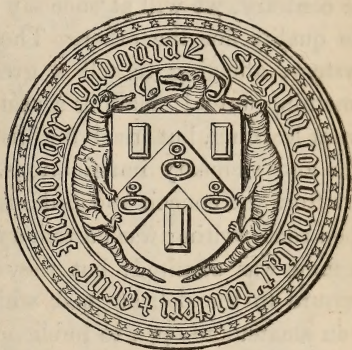
HEN. ST. GEORGE, Richmond.

A remarkable item in the patent of Lancastre is the permission that the Banner-bearer of the Craft should be "enarmed in the same armes," that is, wear a cote-armour or tabard.

The necessity for the Confirmation of 1560 is not apparent: but it is possible that the College of Heraldry chose to ignore every patent bearing date before their own incorporation by King Richard the Third. It was stated in Edmondson's Heraldry, (published in 1780,) that Hervy's Confirmation granted

the Supporters used by the Company, which are two lizards: but on the Company making inquiry, in the year 1812, they were informed by Sir Ralph Bigland that no docket or entry of the same appeared in the books of the College of Arms. The Company's Register or book of accounts for the year 1572 has an initial letter in which the arms, supported by such animals, are sketched in pen-and-ink by the clerk or scribe of that period. There is also on the first leaf of a small book, containing the rules and ordinances of the yeomanry, and written between the time of Elizabeth and Charles the First, another trick of these arms in their proper tinctures, with the same supporters. These

lizards, both for the crest and supporters, were evidently derived from the ancient silver Seal of the Company, which is supposed to have been made at the date of the charter of 1483, and is here represented. Had they not been called lizards by Lancaster King of Arms, when he devised the crest, we should have been disposed to regard them as salamanders,



animals which, according to the old naturalists, lived in fire: but possibly they were *stelliones*, in allusion to steel, for "Stellio is a beaste like a lysarde, having on his backe spotted like starres." (Bossewell, *Armorie of Honour*, Fo. 62 b.)

The present Motto of the Company, GOD IS OUR STRENGTH, is of comparatively modern adoption; anciently, and for a considerable period, they used the words "ASSHER DURE," which may be interpreted in modern orthography, *acier dur*, apparently in allusion to the three gads of steel which form the principal charges of the arms.

For the use of these engravings we are indebted to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, and to John Nicholl, Esq. F.S.A., the author of their History, a magnificent volume privately printed in the year 1851.

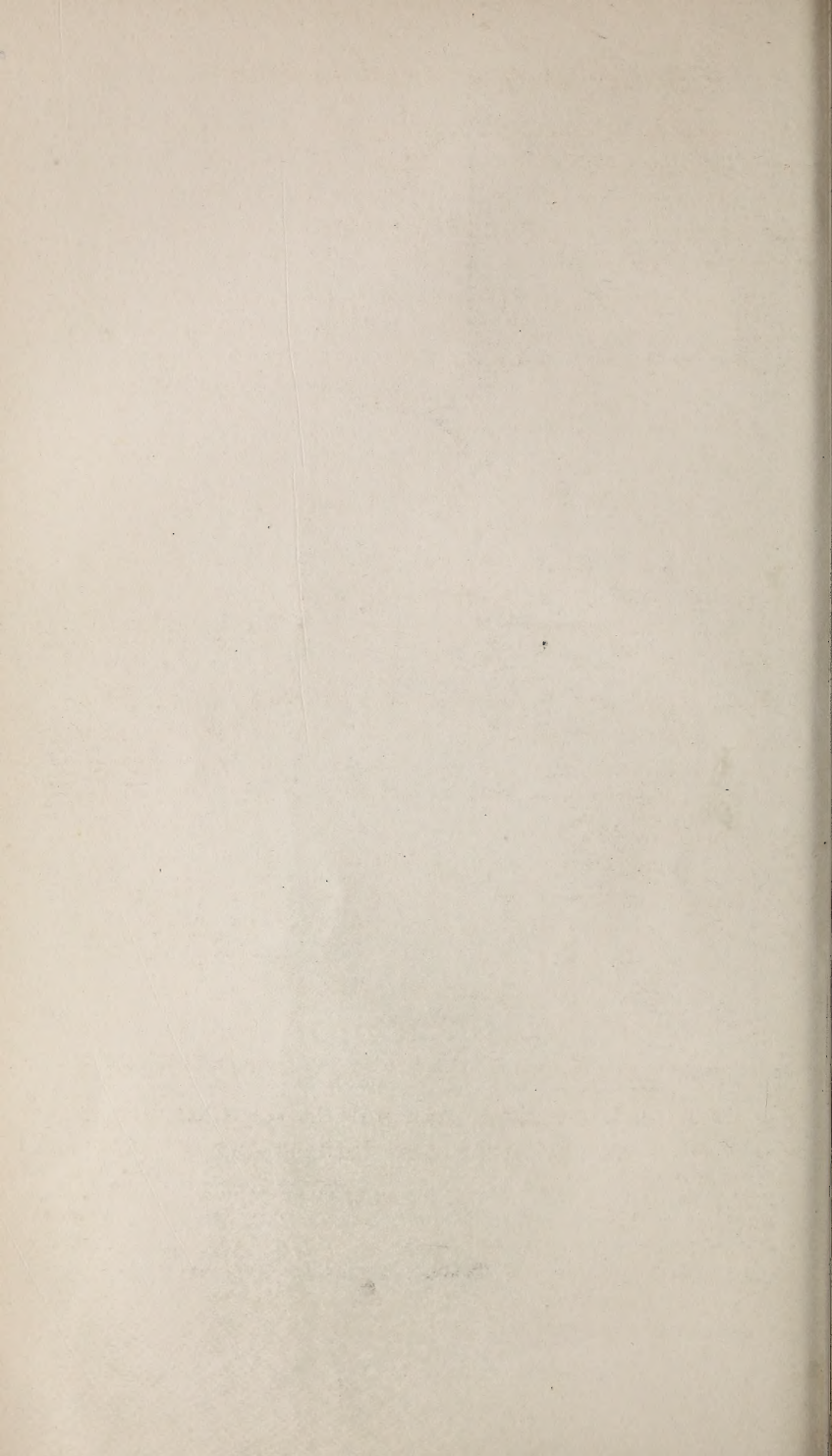
THE ACCEDENS OF ARMORY,

BY GERARD LEGH, 1562.

It is not as a model of perspicuity or judgment, viewed as an "Accedens" or grammar of Armory, that we take the work of Gerard Legh for the subject of our first Retrospective Review. On the contrary, we will at once say that it is admirable neither for one quality nor the other. The author is full of enigmas and mystery, affecting to tell a great deal, but yet ever keeping something untold: making a vast parade of extraneous and irrelevant learning, but involving his immediate subject in a cloud of vain and visionary imaginations. These characteristics arise in part from the conceit and pedantry of the age in which he lived, when such writing was customary upon all subjects, and we must presume was admired; but they may also be ascribed in great measure to the delicate task which he undertook, of attempting as an amateur to open to public apprehension an art belonging to a body of professors who lawfully and officially claimed, possessed, and exercised its peculiar jurisdiction and practice. The members of the College of Arms had not hitherto thought proper to publish any manual of their art; and there were probably some among them who considered it most for their interest that none should appear. Every craft had secrets; and Heraldry had hers. All arts and trades were then privileged to some extent; but theirs was more especially limited to a select corporation. Moreover, the Earl Marshal's court gave them great power for enforcing the observance of their official privileges. It is observable throughout Gerard Legh's book with what deference and tenderness he trenches upon the province of the Heralds, how he ever leaves knotty points to be referred to their decision, how continually he speaks of secrets that must not be disclosed, and how he purposely, as it were, leaves information incomplete, as if afraid of being called to account. It must surely have been for some



GERARD LEQH, AS PANTHER HERALD.



such reason as the last that, whilst he gives the names of some of the families to whom the arms engraved in his pages belong, he omits the greater part of them, though they could not have been unknown to him, limiting the names he mentions almost entirely to deceased parties.

"Where I shall in this booke commende any one cote, or dispraise, I protest unto you my meaninge is but the general description of th'one and of the other. And againe, how many soever I set foorth, I meane to name very fewe, and such they are as be gone from the world, of whom I am sure to be unthanked.

Assuming the character of a Herald, he spoke with a due regard to the reticence to which the Heralds were sworn, as, when speaking of the bordure, he says,

"This is also a difference of bretheren, but Bartol hath committed the distribution thereof to the Herehaughtes, because there are contained in it misteries whereof I will shewe you as muche as I may do, saving mine othe."

There are many proofs, however, that there was a demand for such a book among gentlemen of rank and fortune who then made Heraldry their study; and that it became very popular. The first edition was published in the year 1562; others are dated in 1568, 1572, 1576, 1591, and 1597. Whether it was really reprinted so many times we cannot say, as the booksellers then sometimes sold off their old impressions with new dates.* But this we can state, that the edition of 1597 is a reprint, page for page, from the fourth edition of 1576; as we have compared the two. Up to 1597, then, there were no material variations introduced into the original work;† but at length, in 1612, another

* In the present case the date was not placed on the title-page at all, but to the colophon at the end of the book.

Of the edition of 1576 there is in the British Museum a copy on large paper. Bound up with it is a copy of Boswell's Works of Armorie, 1572, also on large paper; and "A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly sett forth the arte of Limming," &c. another publication of Richard Tottell, 1573 (twelve leaves). On the title-page of The Accedens of Armory is the autograph of JOHN DELABERE, and "pric. ixs." On the last fly-leaf the arms of Cotton of Cotton Ridware and Connington: Azure, a bend argent between three plates. *blazon correct and p. 96*

† In the second edition the example of a Knight's achievement, that of Bacon, was changed, as we shall notice hereafter; and the words we shall hereafter mention re-

edition was produced (which was the last) "newly corrected and augmented," and, it is said, by an editor perfectly conversant with the subject.*

Of the first edition of 1562 a few more words are to be said. It is in octavo, not quarto, like its successors, and the whole text is printed in the italic character. It consists of nine introductory leaves, the text extending from Fo. 1 to Fo. 232, and three supplemental leaves of Index, &c. The numbering by leaves instead of pages was followed in the later editions.

It was in the accuracy of blason that Gerard Legh especially prided himself, and in that respect he appears to have been considered successful. Nearly seventy years after he wrote, his work was thus characterised:—

"Gerard Leigh, who simplie hath the most and best collections for Blazon, and (notwithstanding his Pythagoracisms in affecting certain numbers, and his no good choise in matters of Antiquitie,) doth best apply himselfe to the capacitie of a learner, who is ignorant in other good letters."—*The Elements of Armories, by Edm. Bolton, 1610, p. 134.*

Many of the dicta of Gerard Lee have been quoted by Spelman and others of his most intelligent followers, and have been repeated in heraldic treatises down to our own day. We may mention particularly his fanciful rules for differences, which are still copied from book to book, though they were never actually in use. It may therefore be truly said that he has had considerable influence in embarrassing and misleading, as well as in informing, those who have resorted to him for instruction; and it is on that account that we think it very desirable that this writer and others of his class should be put upon their trial, the sources of their information ascertained as far as possible, and their statements tested by the records and monuments of earlier times, that is to say, by evidence contemporary with the facts asserted.

lating to the Duke of Norfolk's achievement were introduced. Between the editions of 1576 and 1597 the only variations we have noticed (except in the type employed) are in the cuts. Two shields are accidentally transposed in ff. 28 b. and 31 of the edition of 1597; in ff. 63 b. and 64 b. three others; in fo. 92 two are wanting; in ff. 93 b. 94, five others, three of which have incorrect substitutes; in f. 95 b. two more are wanting, and one is substituted.

* Moule, *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 76. We have not yet seen this edition, and shall feel obliged to any friend who can show it to us.

There is an amusing mystery in what our author discloses of himself. His name is not on his title-page, but appears at the head of the preface, where "To the honorable assembly of gentlemen in the Innes of Court and Chauncery Gerard Legh wisheth loyalte." The book is written in the form of a colloquy, in which the author divides himself into two interlocutors, for it is "done in familiar talke betwene *Gerarde* the Herehaught and *Legh* the Caligat knight." What he meant by the latter term it is some time before we discover: but at length, at Fo. 40, we find* that he has adopted it from Nicholas Upton, who, when describing the officers of arms, had ranked them in four classes, of which the lowest were messengers on foot, the next those on horseback, the third pursevants, and the highest heralds.

"Of these officers of armes, I saye, at this daye are sondrye sortes, and that of sondry services, and are diversly created and made, whereof I will shewe you, beginning at the lowest, with Upton's owne wordes. It is necessary, saith he, that all estates shulde have Currours, as sure messengers for the expedition of their businesse; whose office is to passe and repasse on fote, beinge cladd in their prince's colours parted upright, as the one half white and the other blacke, like as the sergeaunts at the lawe doe give their liveries in time of their feast. These, I saye, have the armes of theire soveraignes painted on their boxes, the which shoulde be fixed to their girdell, and sett on the raines of their backe, on the left side. It is not permitted to them to beare the armes of theire lorde in any other sorte. These are knightes in their offices, but not nobles, and are called *Knightes Caligate of armes*, because they wear start uppes, to the middell legge."

We find this to be a pretty faithful translation, but with some insertions, of Upton's chapter *de Cursoribus* (lib. i. cap. ix.): but it is surely inconsistent, whether the inconsistency lies with Legh or with Upton, to understand *miles* in the sense of Knight. Upton says, "Et isti possunt esse milites propter peritiam in officiis habitam, non tamen sunt nobiles, et vocantur milites caligati;" but in his 3d chapter he had distinctly described them (on the authority of Accursius) as foot-soldiers: "Sunt præterea milites caligati qui habent ocreas de corio, et tales non sunt nobiles,

* The ensuing extracts are made, not from the first edition, but from the later quartos. We have, however, compared them with the first edition.

et vadunt pedibus;" whilst the horse-soldiers were those "nobiles" who went on horseback, and had boots of steel instead of leather, or the "start-ups" of Gerard Legh.

Barring this confusion between *miles* and *eques*, Legh very plainly adopted the term as signifying a courier, or messenger: and in that sense, at Fo. 85, he speaks of the Swallow:

"The Swallow is the happy Callygate knight, for he bringeth to Englande good newes that spring tyme is at hande."

And this has suggested to us the possibility that Legh was really employed, professionally, as a foreign post or messenger. A traveller he had certainly been; for at Fo. 80 he tricks a coat which he found in the cathedral at Mechlin, and at Fo. 106, one he saw in the monastery of St. Katharine beside Rouen. When, at the close of his work, he has made himself, in imagination, a herald, he calls himself "Panther, an Herehaught to the Queene of England, and serveth for her Duchy of Normandy." (Fo. 132 b.) In his preface he speaks of being about to depart for Venice. In his own country he had been as far as the Abbey of Whitby. (Fo. 107 b.)

Of his personal history he affords us the further intimations that he was born in London, and that both by birth and service he was one of the honourable company of Drapers. We learn, from other quarters, that his father was Henry Legh, citizen and draper, resident in Fleet Street, and descended from the ancient family of Legh of Baguley in Cheshire; but we shall be able, before we conclude, to bring together many interesting particulars of our author's biography. Let us first undertake to examine the contents of his book.

"Advise you well this worke ere ye reprove,
Conceave it warely, read it more than once.
Be learned ere ye teach, leave of selfe-love,
So shall you fynd an Arte worthe precious stones,
Although, by kynde, the Backe * will not abyde
The glittering shewe of comly Phebus' course,

* *i. e.* the Bat. "*Lucifuga quedam avis lucem fugiens, a backe.*" *Ortus Vocabulorum*. The word was usually so written: see other examples in *Promptorium Parvulorum*, edit. Way, p. 21.

But from the light aye shrowds her self aside,
Appollos beames, pardey, shine nere the worse.

This confident challenge to all censurers is printed at the back of the engraved title. It is certainly necessary to read the book more than once before it can be well understood or properly appreciated: but this we have now done, and we hope to give our readers the benefit.

The Preface addressed to the gentlemen in the Innes of Court and Chancery commences thus:—

“Consideringe (right honorable) my duetye that I owe to my naturall countrey, and that I have a tallent to use to th’increase of vertue, by which I am stirred to set foorth some part of my time spent, in discharge of my duetye towards God and the worlde: wherefore takyng boldnes, partely of your benigne inclinacions towards the auncient tokens of Armorye, as right well appeareth in the most auncientest of your houses now newly re-edified: I have therefore enterprised to set out in the English tongue the blasonne of armes, which are aswell gathered out of the holy scriptures as of other most auncientest authours.”

There is another passage of the Preface which is sufficiently curious to be extracted:

“Wherefore most humbly I beseche your honours, to dayne to be patrones of this my worke, against the middle-finger pointings of the ungentiles, dissevered into iii. unequall partes.

“The first whereof are gentile ungentle. Such be they as will rather sweare armes then beare armes. Who, of negligence, stop mustard pottes with their fathers’ pedegrees, or otherwise abuse them.

“The second sort are ungentile gentlemen, who, beinge enhaunced to honour by their fathers, on whome (though it were to their owne woorship) yet can they not keepe so much money from the dice as to make woorshipfull obsequies for their said fathers with any point of armorye, but despise the same, because (say they) those his armes were purchased for slippes.* Most of these desire the tytyle of worship, but

* “Certain slips, which are counterfeit pieces of money, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call slips.” (Robert Greene, *Theeves falling out*, &c. Harl. Misc. viii. 399.) The term also occurs in Shakspeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4, and in various other passages cited in Nares’s Glossary. This explains the word in one sense, but does not seem to explain the sentiment related. Is there a *double entendre* implied?

none do worke the deeds that appertaine thereunto. And of these that runne so farre as will not turne, old weomen will say, such youth will have their swinge, and it be but in an halter. But God keepe them from that!

“The thirde sorte and woorst of all are neither gentle ungentle, or ungentile gentile, but very stubble cures, and be neither doers, sufferers, or well speakers of honor’s tokens. As of late, one of them was called to worshipp in a citie within the province of Middlesex: unto whom the Herehaught came, and him saluted with joy of his new office, requesting of hym to see his Coate; who called unto him his mayde, commanding her to fetch his coat, which, being brought, was of cloth garded with a burgunian garde of bare velvet, well bawdefied on the halfe placard, and squalotted on the fore quarters. Lo! (quod the man to the Herehaught,) heare it is; if ye will buy it, ye shall have time of payment, as firste to pay halfe in hande, and the rest by and by. And with much bost he sayde he ware not the same since he came last from sir John Shorne.* The Herehaught, being somewhat moved, sayde, I nether asked you for this cote, shepe cote, or hoghes cote, but my meaning was to have seen your Coate of Armes. Armes! (quod he,) I would have good leggs; for myne armes are indifferent. This man was a horseman, but not of the lightest sort, or suche as are called light horsemenne. For (saithe the Herehaught) suche have feete and cannot goe, legges they have but they cannot stande. Let them be like such as despise all Gentle men, and evermore be infected with the gowte!”

This seems to reflect upon some rich citizen, who, when exalted to the dignity of sheriff or alderman, was insensible to the charms of armory; we suspected he was “a Horseman” by name, but we cannot discover him.

Next to the preface succeeds an Address to the Reader, written by Richarde Argall † of the Inner Temple.

It is a rhetorical production, in which, with a flourish of many words, the writer bespeaks favourable attention to “the precious worth and commodities of the knowledge disclosed in this Pamphellet.”

* The pilgrimage to Sir John Shorne in the Royal Chapel at Windsor, having been one of the most extravagant for its superstition, had probably become proverbial in that light when Legh wrote.

† In the later editions misprinted Argoll. We shall have more to tell of him hereafter.

After this follows "The description of the Viniet," meaning the engraved title-page. This vignette is a well-drawn design, in which Moses, placed at its head, is represented giving with his right hand a sword to a King, and with his left the tables of the law to a Judge. The King and Judge are supporters of a shield upon which are disposed quarterly the emblems of the four Cardinal Virtues, a mirror for Prudence, scales for Justice, a broken pillar for Fortitude, and a jug and cup for Temperance. Below is another shield, having a bend charged with the initials of the same virtues; which is supported by figures of a Priest and a Husbandman, thus completing the characters best exemplifying the qualities recommended. We are by no means satisfied that this design, whatever its merits, was originally engraved for the book: on the contrary, we think it more probable that it had been used for some earlier work. At any rate, the lower shield, with its band of letters, is much in the manner of Italian art.

And we may here at once turn from the beginning of the volume to its close, in order to notice a folding cut, twice the size of a page, which is there added. This we have no doubt was an importation from the continent. It is described at great length in Fo. 127—130 as the atchievement of the "high and mightie constable" of the Inner Temple, crested by the shield of Pallas, and surrounded by a collar of the order of the Pegasus: but we are inclined to think it some real foreign coat, that perhaps accompanied in the first instance the dedication of a book on Astronomy, the background being sprinkled with stars—and the supporters Atlas and Hercules. The medallion of Pegasus formed the temptation to appropriate it to the Inner Temple.

At Fo. 111 b. occurs a remarkable passage, which shows, as we think, that the wood-engraver employed for the work had been a foreigner:

"If I should saye [? stay] here as I might, there [? then] could I have occupied onely for bordures 50 escocheons; but, that the Printer thinketh that they would make the booke too deare, I am constrained to leave of, and because my cutter is gone beyond the sea."

This "cutter" was a good draughtsman enough. His animals are delineated with spirit, particularly the lions, and so also the horse's heads at Fo. 94 b. At Fo. 104 b. Legh notes that, with

respect to a ship in full sail, "my cutter hath done a faulte, for he hath set her going out of the field, which nothing ought to do that is moveable." This fault seems to consist in a sort of oblique perspective, somewhat too artistic and graceful for the formality of Armory.

We now proceed to examine the text, which opens, like a colloquy of Erasmus, with the meeting of Legh and Gerard:

Legh. God save you, sir Herehaughte. *Gerarde.* And you also. What are you, and wherefore come ye hether? *L.* I am a Calighate knight, and, understandinge ye are an Herehaught,* come to lerne those thinges that you are bound to teache me: that is, to blase Armes, with all the termes thereto appertayning, with my service to my Sovereign. *G.* And if I were not bound to doe it by myne othe, yet of curtesy I will teache you. And because ye are wyllinge, I wyll the sooner instructe you, even from the beginninge to the end."

He commences his instructions by telling the neophyte that there were nine sundry fields, of which seven were termed Colours, and two Metals: although, to make up that number, he has to press into the service two colours which he admits were scarcely, if ever, used, namely Tenne "which we call tawney," and Sanguine.

Of the former he says—

"*L.* Syr, if it might not offende you, I praye you is not this colour

* On the etymology of Herald, of which Legh adopted so strange an orthography' he says at Fo. 40, that it is "by interpretation as much to saye an *olde lord*." Upon this "interpretation" Verstegan remarks in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*—"About this name of Herald divers have diversely been conceited: some would have it Hierhaut, some Hierhaught, some Herault, and some Herold, and I know not what. Some, discerning it to come from the Duytsh, can tell that *Here* is now therein as much as Lord, and that *alt* is old, and thereupon they ridiculously must conclude that Herald signifieth Old Lord." Rejecting this etymology, the same writer proceeds to say that "Here-hault, by abbreviation *heralt* as also Herald, doth rightly signify *The Champion of the Army*; and, growing to be a name of office, he that in the army hath the especial charge to challenge unto battle or combat: in which sense our name of Herald doth nearest approach unto *Fecialis* in Latine." The older writers, however, from whom Legh copied, appear to have considered that Here-alt answered to *Veteranus* in Latin; or, as Legh himself more fully describes them, "certaine knyghtes called Auncientes, suche as had served in the warres xx. yeares at the leaste, who beyng sore brused, lamed, and well steppte into yeares, (those I saye,) were made by Emperours and Kinges the judges of marciall actes and of the lawes of Armes." (First edit. Fo. 69.)

of your own devising? *G.* It is not so. Neither would I have you think that I should bee a corrupter of honor, with devises of myne owne head. The colour was first devised and used in Lidia, and even here in cote armour is it often seen, as in French cotes, yea and some English cotes also. But nowe you compell me to shewe some names (whiche is contrary to my promise), there is of the name of Hunzaker, and one other called Finers; I dare say they are right Englishmen, and have borne that colour of long tyme, for they are both of auncient houses."

There was certainly an old family named Handesacre, and Fiennes is a well-known ancient house, but we cannot find proof that any of either name had "borne that colour of long time." And of his seventh and last colour, which is murrey or Sanguine, Legh cannot even say so much:—

"This is blazed Sanguine, and is a princely colour; for so wee must call it, because it is one of the coloures appertayning of auncient tyme to the Prince of Wales—I pray God sende us one suche! This colour is of great estimation and very stately, and is th'apparell of the Knights of the Bath, as also of the Serjeants of the Lawe at their solempne feastes."

So that he could not allege any coat whose field was Sanguine. Sylvanus Morgan, who wrote a century later, even stopped short with Vert; for he says of Purple, that, being a magisterial colour in garments, esteemed equal with Scarlet, both were used by magistrates and judges, "but Purple and Tawny, being colours of worship, fitter for Gowns than Coats of Arms, I shall pass over, as not being in use among us." *Sphere of Gentry*, 1661, lib. i. p. 5.

Therefore, if we now sometimes meet with Purple in armoury, we may presume that it is only in comparatively modern coats.

The cause of Legh's wilful aberration in this matter from the simpler truths to which a sounder antiquary would have adhered, lay in what Bolton terms his Pythagoracisms. He had determined to bend everything in Heraldry to the number Nine: for which he alleges his reasons at length at Fo. 113 b. We extract them in a somewhat condensed form:—

"*L.* Wherefore have you used the number of Nyne in all your de-

monstracions more than any other? *C.* Not onely because it is aptest for this science, for that the rules incident thereto chieflie fall out to that number, but for that of all simple numbers it is most of content. The figure wherof holdeth all other under it, as by the art of Arithmetique ye maye soonest perceave, where ye shall finde that all articles and compoundes, bee they never so huge, are made of nine figures. The golden number also of itself is the laste, the whiche ye may equally divide into three odde partes, which have bin resembled to the blisse of the iii. ierarchies of holynes. In the which every one hath a likenes of the Trinitie. When God the father had expulsed the prince of pryde, with his assentantes, from heaven, there remained, as there do yet, ix. holy orders. * * * * Likewise, under all these there are ix. movable spheares, severally unto whom, for their continuall armony, the poets compare one of the Nine Muses with their appropriated people. As Caliope dwels in the hiest and swiftest spheare, where she remayneth Goddess of Herehaughts. In the second, &c. * * * In the little inferior world called Man is also contained nyne exterior and interior senses, as memory, thought, ymagination, perseverance, hearing, sight, smelling, tasting, and touching. Besides all these, it were possible to write of as many notable thinges severally containyd under the number of Nyne, as Plato lived yeres which were nyne tymes nyne. But repaire to the fift chapiter of Mathewe and the sixth of Luke, and see howe comfortable a thing it is to reade of the Nyne Beatitudes. Finally, to conclude, it pleased God in his humanitie to yelde up his holie spirit the nynth hower of the daye. The secretes of whiche number I wholly refer to the curious searching of the profound Cabalistes, as a thing that farre passeth my slender capacitie to conceive the same." (Fo. 114.)

We shall not again follow the author at such length in any of his flights of imagination, that diverge from his proper subject; but this was necessary as the key not only to the enumeration he makes of the tinctures, the ordinaries, and differences, but to many other strange assertions throughout the book. It was not, however, an original conceit of his own, but will be found in the Boke of St. Alban's and others of his predecessors, though not carried out to so pervading a system.

Under every "field" Legh gives its imaginary meaning and characteristic, as well by itself as in combination with any other metal or colour. Of this fancy the following will be a sufficient specimen. He says of Purpure,—

"Simplie, First it sheweth jurisdiction, a ruler of lawes, and in justice to be equall with a prince.

2. With *Or*, sage and rich.
3. With *Argent*, loveth quietness.
4. With *Gules*, politike in warres.
5. With *Azure*, a just servitour, but not luckie.
6. With *Sable*, as lamentable as the lapwing.
7. With *Vert*, scorpion like.
8. With *Tenne*, good in fireworke, and to runne away by the light.
9. With *Sanguine*, such a souldier as at King Richard's field * caused his man to brace him in a male, and laie him in a ditch. Such bearers of armes there are sometimes, of whom I am wearie to write.

Besides the ordinary Blason by metals and colours, Gerard describes that by the names of the planets, and that by precious stones, which have been repeated in most works on armory; after which the Caligat Knight inquires:—

Legh. Are these so many and sundry blasonnes used of all herehaughts? and are they all auncient?

Gerard. These three sortes hath been used, and are so auncient as from the first beginning of Armes bearing. And there are three others also, but they be of newer tyme. As blasonne by the Days of the Week, devised by Fawcon principall Herehaught of England in the tyme of the famous Kyng Edward the thyrde. Also blasonne by Flowers, devysed by a French herehaught called Mallorques in the tyme of Charles the seventh, French King. And last the blasonne by the principall partes of man's body, devised by an Allmayne in the time of King Henry the fift. But all those I omitt, for lengthening of time."

On the language of Blason he subsequently lays down this rule:—

"There are fower wordes, whereof you may not name any of them twice in the blazonne of one cote; and these be they: Of, On, And, With. These may not be spoken any more than once, in one cote; if they be, it is accompted suche a fault, as he that committed the same is not worthy to blaze a cote."

It was the general adoption of such pedantries as this by our older writers that tended to make Heraldry repulsive and

* Bosworth? Is this Falstaff-like anecdote any where else on record?

unintelligible to the modern apprehension. It must, however, be remembered that they are really the nonsense of the days of euphuism, and merely adventitious adjuncts to the pure simplicity of our ancient Armory.

Legh next inquires "to whom were Armes first given?" which introduces a dissertation on nobleness and gentleness, and leads him to the discovery of Nine degrees of rank; "of the which five are noble, as Gentleman, Esquier, Knight, Baron, and Lorde;* and fower are excellent, as Erle, Marques, Duke, and Prince." He further particularises "Nyne Gentlemen of sundry callings;" which is an amplification of what appears to the same purpose in *The Boke of St. Alban's*. The distinctions are fanciful enough: but some of the cases that he suggests are remarkable, such as his

"Gentleman of cote armour, and not of blood, as this. The King geveth a lordship by pattent, to him and his heyres for ever: he may bear the cote of that lordship, but then must he make the Herehaught of that province pryvye therto, who will make searche whether there be any of that blood yet remayning, for, if there doe any remayne, then he cannot beare the same, neither can the prince, by right of armes, geve the cote. (Fo. 14b.)

This is an interesting point of the ancient law of arms, if it can be illustrated by cases. Again,

"If a yeoman, a Christian man, in the service of God and his prince, kill a heathen gentleman, of what degree soever he be (a knight banneret except), he shal beare the armes and use his atchievment without any difference, saving only the worde † of the same miscreant gentleman."

This, of course, is imaginary; for where would the Christian yeoman encounter the Heathen gentleman bearing arms? unless it is some tradition borrowed from the wars with the Moors in Spain. But are there any known instances of arms being worn by right of conquest? of which Gerard Legh proposes another case, thus—

"If an English man in field, or when the banner royall is advaunced,

* There was perhaps no Viscount existing in England when this was written, though there had been formerly the Viscount Beaumont; yet before Legh's book was published Queen Elizabeth had in 1559 created Lord Thomas Howard to be Viscount Bindon.

† The motto.

do put to flight any gentleman, enemy to his prince, of what degree soever he be (one excepted) from his banner of armes, standart, pynonne, guydon, or ensigne, &c. the English soldiari may honor his own cote, in the sinister quarter, with the proper cote of the gentleman so fled away. And so in like manner must you understand when the like feate is practised at the beseging of a hold." (Fo. 15.)

Are there any authenticated historical examples of the usage thus described? The well-known augmentation of the royal arms of Scotland upon the bend of Howard somewhat resembles it. Legh further states:—

"It hath been said also, that if one Christian man overcome another in challenge of combat, that then he that is victor shall beare the cote of the vanquished; but that is an errour. Yet he that is vanquished shall lose his own proper cote, but the victor shall not have it. The Herehaught shall have the cote, and set it up in his office reversed. But, if the same gentleman that is overcome have married a gentleman's heire, yet all his lifetime after he may bear his wife's cote, and this is the curtesy of armes."

There is something further upon such matters, in which Legh cites the name of "Bartoll;" so that he probably relied more upon "old saws" than "modern instances." But we must still quote, for the sake of the fun of it, the description of his eighth kind of gentleman:—

"The eight is called a Gentleman untried, and such is he, as, being brought up in an abbey, or with a bishop, which of ancient time hath called the same bishop or abbot Uncle (and perhaps they are nearer of blood, for that gentleman might be the bishop's sister's brother's sonne—well, let that passe, it is seldome seene that they come to beggary). These, for that they have been virtuously brought up and trained in service, were able to attend on a prince: and in the old time, before printing was devised, were writers of bookes at the King's cost. [What can have originated this assertion?] These gentlemen, I say, when they became masters of men, their servants wear two letters upon their sleeves, as it might be an A and a B: the one letter for the christian name, and the other for the surname."

Legh next proceeds to figure and describe Nine sundry fashions of scocheons or shields, all of which he assures us are ancient: and he fills some pages with historical extravaganza, calculated to

mystify the unlearned, and possibly to amuse the contemporary scholar. Of the figured forms that he presents, the first is an antique gem of Medusa set upon a scrolled frame of cinque-cento design; the second is circular or slightly oval—from a Roman coin of Sicily representing Diana; the third a pavise; the fourth a regular heater shield; the eighth a tilting shield; and the others entirely fanciful and ugly.* But there was further entertainment for his legal friends, in the conceit that these shields really contained the armorial coats of the existing heads of their profession, with covert allusions to their names—reminding us of the contrivances by which the parliamentary debates were published in the last century, whilst it was still a breach of privilege to promulgate them openly:—

“This is the third shielde, and of the Catelynes, whose leader was that worthy captayne Catulus, that subdued the Cimbrianes, which was ten yeares before the incarnation of Christ. This noble man reprovred Silla, for killing of 1,000 prisoners, on this wise, With whom shall wee live, if in warre wee killed the armed, and in peace the unarmed? This man I say buylded the citie of Tibur, in the remembraunce of his brother Tiburtus.”

The bearings are those of Sir Robert Cateline, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench from 1559 to 1574; and themselves of no high antiquity: being a remarkable composition entirely derived from the royal insignia,—Party per chevron azure and or, three lions passant guardant counterchanged, on a chief argent a rose between two fleurs-de-lis gules.

Of the next we are told,—though in fact it is the ordinary shield which appears in nearly every page of the book:—

“The people that nowe inhabit Mesopotamia, otherwise called of the Frenche men Dierbechians, they (I say) have of old used this fashion of shield, which I thinke they had of the Troyans, and suppose it to be of greater antiquitie.”

It is thus hinted to the reader that it exhibits the three goats passant borne by Chief Justice Dyer, 1559—1582.

* The influence which Gerard Legh's bad example had on subsequent writers on Heraldry is conspicuous throughout their works. So late as the time of Sylvanus Morgan, 1661, all these forms of shields are copied (with different charges, except the Medusa's head,) in his *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. iii. p. 54.

"The fifth shielde is on this fashion. It was used of the people inhabiting the Isle of Sardinia, called Sandalaries. This people would by arte so harden these shieldes, made of the wood of Saunders, that uneath they might bee cutte with sworde, or persed with launce."

It displays the elephant's heads borne by Sir Edward Saunders, Lord Chief Baron 1559—1577, with whom, as we shall see hereafter, Gerard Legh claimed friendship, and left legacies to him and his lady.

"The sixth shield is used of that valyaunt captayne Antonius, a browne man of colour, and very hardy. Hee tooke Arabanus, king of Armenia, and tyed him in silver bandes. He married with Royaltie, the famous Cleopatra, of Egipt Queene."

The arms are those of Sir Anthony Browne, a Puisne Justice of the Common Pleas from 1559 to 1567.

A queer-looking truncated lozenge is

"the seventh shilde, and is 3970 yere old. For Iasius, which was king of Italye, with the help of the Sicilians, had a sonne whose name was Coribant, who, succeeding his father, called his people Coribantes. This people (I say) used these shildes with twoe dartes every one of them on the backe-syde, whiche those people, with the strength of their arme, would fling vyolently."

This is but a faint intimation of the name of Sir William Cordell, who was Master of the Rolls 1557—1581.

The eighth shield, we are told in like manner, was that used by the Trojan horsemen, and resembled by that which "fell out of the Ayre in the tyme of Numa king of Romanes." Here no allusion is made to the name of Gerard, though the bearing is the ermine lion of Gilbert Gerard then Attorney-General.

The ninth and last has the arms of Sackville, also without allusion to the name, though certainly intended to apply to Sir Richard Sackville (the father of the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst), who at this period was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the Governors of the Inner Temple.

Legh having now asked "When beganne Armes, and whether at the siege of Troy, or not?" Gerard replies:—

"At the siege of Troy there was a certeine perfectnes of it determined amongst princes, as in our daies now wee do perfit things that

were but rudely done of auncient tyme. Some thinges also be unperfit that were done of our forefathers. I mean herein of no other thing but of armes only, and in armorye, whose lawes were before the seige of Troye, as appeareth in Deuteronomion: which hath had since that time so many addicions, that few Herehaughtes know the lawe of armes, neither yet many Civilians. But I saye to you, it must bee very auncient."

He proves this position (to his own satisfaction) by various historical incidents; and, after blazoning the coat-armour of the Nine Worthies,—Duke Josua, Hector, David, Alexander, Judas Machabeus, Julius Cæsar, King Arthure, Charlemayne, and Syr Gwy, Earl of Warwike,—he comes to the conclusion that,

"althoughe the siege of Troye be of auncientie 2751 yeres past; yet, if ye waye the matter, ye shall perceve that beringe of Armes, and Armory, are much more auncient."

From "an auctor entituled *Gesta Trojanorum*," he relates the origin of Knighthood:—

"A Knight was made before any cote-armour: wherof Olibion was the firste that ever was. Asteriall his father came of the lyne of that worthy gentilman Japheth. * * *. Asteriall made to his sonne a garland of nyne diverse precious stones, in token of Chyvalrye, to be the governour of a thousand men. Olibion kneled to Asteriall his father, and asked his blessinge. Asteriall toke Japhetes fawchen, that Tubal made before the Fludde, and smote flatling nine times upon the right sholder of Olibion, in token of the Nine Vertues of the foresaide precious stones, with a charge to keepe the nine Vertues of Chivalry"—of which the injunctions follow.

At last, Master Legh draws in the rein of his fantasy, with the seasonable reflection that he should otherwise begin of one thing, and make his book of another. Before entering upon the exemplification of Blason he sets forth "nine sundrie pointes" in an Escoccheon: and then "nine sondry particions."

We next come to Crosses: these are so numerous that he cannot limit them to his favourite Nine, but he depicts five times nine, that is, forty-five varieties.

From Semée of Crosses he proceeds to Geratting or besprinkling the field with small charges, which he contrives to limit to Nine badges, viz. crosses, flower-de-luces, roselets or single roses, quater-

foyles or prime roses, cinquefoyles, diacles or scopperelles, chapellets, molettes, and cressaunts; for, "although (he remarks) you shall see at this daye fieldes of cote armour gerated with divers other thinges, yet these nine are most auncient of all other."

He discourses at some length of the Saltire, and its bearer "sir Albone, knight of the Bath, and Lord of Verolane, now called saint Albon's," which suggests some account of the order of the Bath; and that is followed by the manner of creating Pursevants and Heralds.

As examples of armorial bearings,* four engravings that in the first edition each occupied an entire page are introduced, and many others of a smaller size are interspersed. The large ones present the achievements of a Duke, a Baron, a Knight, and an Esquire, as borne respectively by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Delaware, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Master Richard Goodricke. In each of these there are some points that deserve observation. Regarding the Duke of Norfolk, Legh made a strange mistake in styling him "Knight of the most honorable order of the Garter, and *Soveraygne of the same*." This grave error was erased in the second edition, but an insertion was made of a few words almost as remarkable. The achievement was now no longer put forth as that of the living Duke of Norfolk, who was the fourth, but as that of "*the second of that name*," as if the bookseller (for the author was then dead,) had received from the Heralds' College some intimation that he had no business to publish the arms of their lord and master the Earl Marshal. For a Baronial coat Legh had been more cautious. Lord Delaware was a deceased peer, and his barony at that time in abeyance. Respecting his Knight we have something still more remarkable to describe. In the first edition,—

"He beareth Azure, on a fesse between three flowers-de-luse or, iii.

* At Fo. 43 b. and Fo. 49 b. Legh states that he set forth these achievements with particular "regard to the Helmets, and the severall standing of them,"—that of the Duke being affronté, with open bars, or *garde-visure*; that of the Baron the like, but half turned to the right; that of the Knight in profile; and that of the Esquire again affronté, but close. But other patterns are now established, and date at least from the days of Guillim: who gives for nobility under the degree of Duke a barred helmet in profile; for a Knight, one affronté, the beaver open; and, for the Esquire, one in profile, the beaver close.

griffon's hedds erased of the first. His crest a bores hedd or cooped, errasing a griffon's hedd azure, set on a wreth or and azure, mantell geules, dobled argent. His cognisaunce a cheivetayns hedd chappeled, embattelled or, gorged with a rose geules."

The chieftain's embattled cap is inscribed with the letters NOCAB, being the name of BACON reversed. The motto is the motto still retained by the family,—

MEDIOCRIA FIRMA;

but no other intimation is given that these were the arms of the Lord Keeper. Probably they are the arms which were first granted to that eminent man: but before the edition of 1572 was printed (we have not yet seen that of 1568) another engraving was substituted exhibiting the present quartered coat of Bacon and Gaunt, with a crescent for difference, which may be seen in the Baronetages.

For an Esquire's atchievement, Legh presented one accompanied by a name, but the party was deceased, and that very recently; and Legh claimed him as having been his own especial friend. The passage has much personal interest:—

"He beareth Argent, on a fesse geules one flower-de-luce and two cressants or, betweene two lyons passauntes gardauntes sable. The tymber a dimy lion rampande gardant sable, sette on a wrethe or and azure, manteled geules, doubled argent, all above his owne devise, as ye may see.

"These apperteyned to maister Richarde Goodricke of Stanmare, a gentleman of the auncient house of Grayes Inne, whilest hee lived: A worthy counsellour to the Queenes highnes that now is, A worthy man well seene in all the liberall artes, whose fame did rise by sounde counsell and upright dealing in the lawes. Such a friende he was, to those that neded him, that by his actes he put in execution the rare pointes of friendshippe highly commended by Socrates, and sildome practised of others; whose goodnes as I confesse my selfe to have tasted, so with grieve I bewaile his lacke, beeing no lesse bemoned of his neighbours, then his goodnes towarde them justly deserved the same. But FARE HE WELL in heaven! and all his frendes on earth, that hope, TILL THEN, to meete with him!"

This was Richard Goodricke nephew to Thomas Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor, and himself employed on several occa-



sions by the government of Edward the Sixth as a "consaillour" and commissioner: a person of whose friendship and patronage Gerard Legh might reasonably be proud. His death had just occurred when Legh wrote, and he was buried at Saint Andrew's Holborn on the 25th of May, 1562.*

* See his funeral described in Machyn's Diary, p. 283. There is a memoir of him in the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i. 214, 553. We are sorry that the authors of that work have adopted the orthography *Goodrich* instead of *Goodricke*. It is true that the

Many pages are occupied by Lions, in their several varieties; and on this occasion the author makes a joke of his own peculiar crotchet:—

“*L.* Let me aske you one question, how many do beare the Lion? For I thinke there can be *but nyne* beare the Lyons Rampande.

“*G.* Yes, there maye *above nyne tymes nyne* beare the Lyon in that maner.”

Among other interesting facts, with regard to the Lion, we are informed that “Achilles at the siege of Troye beare Azure, two Lyons endorsed or.”

On quitting this “king of all beastes,” we are introduced, in succession, to every other kind of animal, and informed of all their marvellous properties, as related in the legends of medieval natural history;* not without some touches of our author’s original humour, as when he says of the Bull, “Hee is paymaster of every good towne, and beneficiall to the parson;” of the Boar, “The Bore is the ryghte Esquier, for he beareth bothe armour and shielde, and fighteth sternelye;” and of the Ass, “I could write much of this beast, but that it would be thought it were to mine own glory!” But, by way of specimen of his general treatment of the beasts, we extract what he tells us of the Ram:—

“The Ramme, sayeth Isidore, is a beaste pleasinge in hart, and mylde by kinde, and of auctoritye he is a Duke, for hee hath the leadyng of multitudes and flocks of his owne kynde. Therefore, saith he, kinde [i. e. Nature] geveth him great strength, passinge all other sheepe. The Ramme was offered upon alters amongst nacions, as appeareth in Genesis, to be a figure of Christes death. Pliny writeth that the crueltie of the Ramme abateth if he be perced in the horne neare unto the eare: for the chieftest parte of his strength is in his hedd, where he is well armed to fighte. His challenge is certaine courses at justes, wherin he surmounteth all other beastes of his quantitie. When he slepeth he holdeth up his hedd, and from spring time

former is as often applied to the Chancellor as the latter; but we see that Gerard Legh spells the name Goodricke, and that has been the orthography maintained by the family to the present day—who have continued, as Baronets, at Ribston Hall, Yorkshire.

* A correspondent of the Gentleman’s Magazine has not long since (August, 1856, p. 216) extracted some of the strangest passages of Gerard Legh relating to “the natural history and habits of animals.”

tyll harvest he lieth on the one side, and from harvest till spring time againe on the other side. He is honorable, for when he leaveth his winter garment, there are xv. sundry housholders that have theire lyving thereby: the which xv. doe find vj. tymes xv. at the least. He is an aunient of the honorable company of the Drapers, (*&c. a passage we quote elsewhere*). And now in commendation of the Ramme I say unto you, there is nothing in him, upon him, or that cometh from him but it is both good and holsome. His enemy is the Wolfe. He feareth nothing but thunder.

“*Legh*. I pray you of the Golden Ramme, that Jason wonne in the Isle of Colchos, is that of trewth?

“*Gerard*. It is even as trewe, as Phaeton leading his father's cartel through negligence, sett all the world on fier. But who that shall reade the history of Jason, which was translated out of Frenche, and printed at *Andwarpe* by one of my name, if he be a philosopher, he shall perceave the meaning thereof: els let him reade Norton, and Ripley, who will learne him to understande that history. And so I end of the Ramme.” (Fo. 53.)

The Antwerp printer, who reprinted some of the English works of Caxton, and among them the History of Jason, was Gerard de Leew, a name remarkably similar to that of our author, but certainly no relation. By Norton he probably denoted Thomas Norton, an eminent contemporary, a member of the Inner Temple, and joint author of the tragedy of Gorbudoc* with Thomas Sackville, afterwards Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset. By “Ripley” we presume is meant George Ripley, a chemist and poet, who flourished in the reign of Henry VII. though his works were not printed until the 17th century.

When we come to the end of the Beasts, we meet with this passage:—

“But where I have writen, and hereafter shall, of enmitie betwene beast and beast, or otherwise, I praye you take it, as a good Herehaught should do, that is, to the best entent. For I followe the authors whom

* Gorbudoc was first produced at the Inner Temple at Christmas, 1561, and also acted before the Queen at Whitehall. It is by no means unlikely that Gerard Legh was one of the performers. With the comedy of Ralph Roister Doister it was edited for the Shakespeare Society in 1847 by Wm. Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. accompanied by valuable memoirs of the authors. For Thomas Norton see also the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i. 485, 569, and the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*.

I have alledged; wherein I will you not vainely to weigh deceitfull prophecies, busily searching who geveth that beaste, or who beareth this. For, if it were lawfull for me to write of that, I could by reason perswade you, that they are all done and past, and that there is nothing of them to be loked for, but the cumminge of Christe in his glory: which, as Job sayeth, I hope to see in this my fleshe."

It had been much the practice to designate the nobility by their "beasts," as displayed in their cognisances, crests, or supporters; and many popular ballads have been preserved (to be seen in Mr. Wright's collections of "Political Songs"), with attempts to foretell the course of events, in which they are alluded to under such designations. Whether Gerard Legh, though he disavows any such intentions, also affected to increase the interest of his book by political enigmata we cannot determine, but the passages he refers to are such as these:—

Homer saith, the Leopard beareth a grudge unto the Lyon and hurteth him by pollycie.

Isidore saieth, the Unicorne is cruell, and mortall enemy to the Olephant.

The Bull—his enemy is the Raven.

The Ram—his enemye is the Wolfe.

The Horse's frende is the Grey hounde, and the Beare is his mortall enemye, which in both naturally by kinde is planted, as, at their first encountering, [they] most cruelly fighte together.

The Hounde is enemy to the Catte.

Now, whether Gerard Legh, whilst disavowing political allusions, yet indulged in them so far as he dared, it is more difficult for us to judge than for his contemporaries: but we have some suspicion that, in the longest of the above passages, the Greyhound may allude to the Queen, the Horse to the Earl of Arundel, and the Bear to the Earl of Leicester. There are probably throughout the book not only many riddles that we cannot now read, but many sly allusions that we do not readily perceive, involved as they are in a studied obscurity.

After the Sun, Moon, and Stars, come the Birds, with the Griffon and the Cockatrice.

The Nine honourable Ordinaries succeed, viz. 1. The Cross (treated of before); 2. the Chief; 3. the Pale, and its diminutives

the pallet and endorce; 4. the Bend, and its varieties the bendlet, gartiere, cost, ribande, and cotises; 5. the Fesse; 6. the Scocheon; 7. the Chevron, with the chevronel and couple-close; 8. the Salterye; and 9. the Barre, with the clossett, barrulet, barres gemewes, &c.

After these, called the honourable Ordinaries, Legh attempts to group another Nine, which he terms Ordinaries Generall: 1. the Geronne; 2. the Urle or orle; 3. the Pile; 4. the Quarter; 5. the Quarter sinister; 6. the Canton; 7. the Canton sinister; 8. two Flasques; with which might be classed the similar designs of two Flaunches and two Voyders; but the number is not then made up, or if they are both counted it is exceeded.

Next, "there are nine Rebatinges of armes, for nine sondrye ungentilmanly dedes;" but these are very fanciful, and the first will be enough by way of specimen:—

"He beareth Tenne, a point dexter parted or. This may be for too much bosting of himself in manhode and martiall actes. Such one was Syr William Pounder, muche bragging of his knighthood, who seemed to be a lion by his countenance, but in his hearte was no lesse then a fearefull hare. If a man bee of deed doughtie, yet is it not gentleman lyke to boaste thereof."

This was written, it must be recollected, long before Shakespeare had fixed the character of Sir William Pounder upon the more honourable names of Sir John Oldcastle and Sir John Fastolfe. But, with regard to these "rebatinges," or abatements, as subsequent writers have termed them, it would be difficult we imagine to find any historical evidence in their support. Menestrier indeed, when called upon to notice them, entirely lost his patience, and stigmatised them as *les sottises Anglaises*, a term with which we must not quarrel, as we find them still surviving in a modern "System of Heraldry, by William Newton," 1824, which is a *rifacciamento* of the works of Gwillim and Nisbet.

At Fo. 75 we are informed that "There are Nine sundry Furres, which in scocheons are called by ix. proper names, and in mantels they are called doublinges." They are 1. Ermyne; 2. Argent; 3. Ermines; 4. Erminites; 5. Erminoyes; 6. Pean; 7. Verrey argent and azure; 8. Verry or and vert; 9. Varie of all other colours. The sacred number Nine here terribly breaks

down; eked out as it is by Erminites, which is described as differing from Ermine, "for on every syde of the pouders, there is *one* hear (hair) of geules!" and by Argent, which "for the nonce" as they used to say, or this special occasion only, is to be "taken for the Littuit's skinne."

This is followed by a lamentation upon the way in which furs were arbitrarily used for mantling:—

"For everie man will weare as the best doth, without all order. For now we have a common saying, Win golde, and weare it. So by that meanes a Gentleman by patent will have his doubling as rich as a Baron or Knight of the Garter, under which two degrees none should double with Ermine.

"But there is a good hope that the Earle Marshal of England will see to the amendement therof, as of other thinges that are out of order. Whereof mourning at burials is not one of the leaste at this day. For you shall have an artificer, such one as is no gentleman, shall give to his buriall eight black gownes with hoodes, and all they shalbe moorners. And an Earle, by law and order of armes, may have no more." (Fo. 77.)

And the author proceeds to rehearse some regulations issued by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward the First, which scarcely smack of so high antiquity, but which we shall endeavour to trace to their original at another opportunity.

A censure ensues upon the existing status of the Heralds:—

"*Legh.* If Herehaughtes had done so, they woulde not then be so farre to seek as some of them are when a gentleman of ancient blood cometh to see his pedegree, or what his auncestors did beare.

"*Gerard.* There is many causes thereof, whereof one is that they have no one severall house where they might plant their offices, and in that place to make their libraries for their provinces. For as they are now here, now there, so, when they die, their wives (which is contrary to their profession, for they as aunciently wived as the Sixe Clarkes, but not so lawfull,) then selle for a little money their books of Visitations which cost them much travail. Neither are they called to the buriall of divers gentlemen of auncient houses, and especially of such as dwell farre off in the countrey." (Fo. 77.)

The assertion here made that the Heralds (in 1562) had "no one severall house" for their offices is remarkable, as their grant

from the Crown of Derby House, their present college, is dated 28 July, 1555. Had they not yet taken possession of it in 1562? The dispersion, and occasional loss, of their manuscript collections, by being retained in private hands, is an evil that has continued, in a greater or less degree, to the present day. Yet it has been an evil not unattended with advantages; for, though many valuable heraldic manuscripts now in the possession of unappreciating persons are for the time buried and useless, others have become generally accessible in public libraries, particularly in the British Museum and Bodleian: whilst few are entirely left to the risks and hazards which attend a single copy, even when in the safest custody.

Legh next exhibits "Nine sundry mesles, whiche are so called, because they enter-meddell the one within the other, contrarye to the plaine particion" of the field. Of these the fifth is thus described:—

"He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per fesse dented. This is called Lentally. If you bee a gentleman of a first cote armour, and the Prince geeve you addicion, you may choose if you will part your owne with the other on this fashion."

We extract such passages as this, as affording suggestions for tracing the history of Coat Armour. If fanciful they are worthless; but if, when brought to the test, they can be shown to illustrate ancient practice, and can be substantiated by examples, they are valuable hints to the heraldic antiquary. Bossewell, at Fo. 131 of *The Armorie of Honour*, repeats the statement of "Master Leighe," but without historical proof. His example (unappropriated to any family name) is "Sable and ermine parted per fesse dented, in chiefe a reyne deerres head cabaged (*i. e.* caboshed) d'argent." He had previously (Fo. 29) asserted that Party per pale "maye be taken for ij. cote armoures, without breache (*misprinted* breathe) of any rule in Armorye," and added that Legh tells *wherefore* it is "called of old heraultes Lentally," but we do not find this to be the case.

At Fo. 80 Legh begins "Nine worthie particions," such as a cross between four saffron-flowers, a pale between two tygers, a bend between two camels, &c.; and at Fo. 83 "the Nyne honorable Ordinaries charged." After these is introduced the coat of

Lord Paget: which is unnamed, but Legh pronounces it to be "as fayer a cote as you shall see amongst twoo thousande;" though, as it is somewhat crowded, after the Tudor fashion, he admits that "in this scocheon there is ii. perfect cotes, which maye be to you a good lesson of armes."

At Fo. 87 he displays Nine coats of rundels or roundles (called pellets by later writers), named according to their several tinctures as Beisants, Plates, Pomeis, Hurtes, Ogresses, ("these are Pellettes of gunnes,") Golpes, Orenge, Guz, and Torteauxes. "These last," he adds, "have been called of olde blazours Wasnelles, and are cakes of bread, but must be named by noe other name than Torteauxes." That cakes of bread should have been Gules seems extraordinary, but we suppose they were very highly baked.

At Fo. 90 begin "Nine sundry cotes that are called Cotes Commixt with two of the nine honorable ordinaries," among which Legh brings in Checky, as being composed of pales and bars, and Lozengy, as bend counter bend. How arbitrary and fanciful such classification is, will be obvious at first sight. Some examples of Lozenges, Mascles, and Frets succeed, disengaged from his favourite number, until at Fo. 93 b. we come to "Nyne sundry thinges borne in triangle." The second of these is a shield bearing the coats of England, Roelt, and Roos, of which he says—

"Although everye of these are proper cotes, yet are they not so esteemed on this fashion, excepte they were otherwise marshalled. The Herehaughtes know the cause why these are so borne"—

but Gerard himself, we may presume, scarcely did. They were originally so disposed, we have no doubt, not upon a shield, but upon one of those circular seals of beautiful tracery, inclosing three or more shields of arms, which were not uncommon in the 14th century. They have evidently some relation to Katharine Duchess of Lancaster the last wife of John of Ghent, but her connection with the family of Roos we have not been able to discover.

(To be continued.)

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May 1862

HERALDIC EXHIBITION AT THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THE Exhibition of Heraldic Documents and Manuscripts which was recently formed in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House was the first of its kind, and was the means of bringing together some of the most magnificent productions of ancient heraldic art—though probably a very small proportion, in respect of number, of those which are preserved in the libraries and muniment-rooms of our Old Families. The gigantic Pedigree of Shirley, exhibited by Lady Ferrers, is perhaps unrivalled for size, and those of Bagot, Knightley, Hatton, Pigot, and others, unsurpassed in copious illustrations and beauty of execution: but there doubtless exist many others that may be brought forward hereafter on a similar occasion.

The classification and arrangement were undertaken and ably performed by Thomas Wm. King, Esq., York Herald, and Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D. At the evening meeting of the 22nd of May, a review of the principal sources of heraldic evidences, with remarks on the more important documents exhibited, was read by Mr. King: after which some observations on Continental Heraldry were made by Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.; and the Director, Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., added some forcible arguments in favour of the value of Heraldry as one of the handmaids of History, and as supplying an hieroglyphic language of which the tradition is not lost—mentioning instances in which it has supplied most positive and valuable dates to the students of architecture.

The more important results of this exhibition will appear in the Proceedings of the Society and in their Archæologia: in the meantime we have thought it desirable to present to the readers of this Miscellany the following brief survey of the Collection assembled:—

ROLLS OF PEDIGREES,

generally on Vellum, and Illuminated with Coats of Arms, &c.

A NARRATIVE PEDIGREE (on vellum) OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, drawn up by Thomas Gardiner monk of Westminster, 35 Hen. VIII. Near the end is a coloured drawing of the arms of France and England quarterly, supported by two winged boys, with the date A° 1543. A miniature of Henry the Eighth inscribed VIVAT REX HENRICVS, and below a lion couching. The last entry begins

Kynge Henry the vijth in wysedome and ryches equall to Kynge Salomon; he was sonne, &c. &c.

The label for Henry the Eighth was not filled up.

At the foot is the autograph of *W. Lambarde*, 1564.

Exhibited by William Lambarde, Esq.

BAGOT: a fine Pedigree, supported by a very extraordinary amount of documentary evidence, and attested by Sir William Dugdale, Gregory King, and others. Many of the originals of the ancient charters with which this pedigree is illustrated were also exhibited on this occasion.*

Right Hon. Lord Bagot.

BARNARDISTON.

Nathaniel C. Barnardiston, Esq.

BEAUMONT. 1. Pedigree of the reign of Elizabeth, more particularly made to exhibit the relationship of the Beaumonts to the royal house of France, with which it is principally occupied. Below the marriage of Isabella, daughter of "Phillip le quatriesme," with King Edward the Second of England, is a tablet inscribed "De cest Ed. the 2. et de Isabella sa femme descendist sa Maiesté."

2. Another Pedigree made in the time of Sir Thomas Beaumont of Cole Orton, after he was knighted in 1603, and before he was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Viscount Beaumont of Swords in 1622.

Both these Pedigrees were exhibited (through William Beaumont, Esq., F.S.A.,) by the

Corporation of Warrington.

BERKELEY: commencing with Sir James Berkeley, whose son Sir James Berkeley, Knt., who died 3 Edw. IV., married Isabel dau. of Thomas Lord Mowbray Duke of Norfolk.

At the end of the roll is a large shield of arms with quarterings: 1. Berkeley; 2. Brotherton; 3. Mowbray; 4. Braose; 5. Segrave; 6. Clare; 7. Arundel; 8. Warren; over all a mullet within a crescent for difference. Crest, a bear's head couped and muzzled.

Certified by Henry Lilly, Rougerose. *Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A.*

* They are printed, and their seals engraved, in the late Lord Bagot's "Memorials of the Bagot family," privately printed at Blithfield in 1824. 4to.

BRADSHAW. Roll on paper, entitled "The Paternall Genealogy of Richard Bradshaw, Esq., then of y^e City of Chester and since of Pennington com. Lanc.; first drawne Aprill 1641, and transcribed Aprill 1698: also the Paternall Genealogy of Katherine wife of y^e said Richard Bradshaw, da: and heir to John Fitton of y^e said city, gent.: taken y^e s^d Aprill 1641." The following shield of quarterings is tricked at the end: 1. Argent, three mullets between two bendlets sable, in sinister chief a martlet gules. 2. Azure, a chevron or. 3. Argent, on a bend azure three garbs or, in sinister chief a martlet gules. 4. Sable, a handbow in bend below two pheons argent. 5. Gules, three bendlets argent. 6. Argent, a mullet gules between two bars sable, on the upper one a crescent or.

Miss Farington of Worden.

BRERETON: full of arms. Attested by Flower Norroy and Glover Somerset, 1579.

C. Holte Bracebridge, Esq.

CALTHORPE: from Sir William Calthorpe, 1461, to Sir Philip Calthorpe who married Anne daughter of Sir William Boleyne, and showing the relationship of the family to Queen Elizabeth.

At the commencement of this roll are the arms, crest, &c., of the Calthorpes. Arms, Calthorpe quartering Bacon, Wythe, and St. Omer. Crest, a boar's head coupé at the neck azure, bristled and tusked or, between two woodmen with clubs over their shoulders proper.

Rev. George Dashwood, F.S.A.

DAVIE: of Creedy, co. Devon, attested by Ryley Norroy, 1647.

Illustrated with very many shields of arms, &c. The Pedigree commences with William de la Wey als De-Wy; who bore for arms, Argent, a chevron sable between three mullets pierced gules. The large shield at the end of the Pedigree contains the following quarterings: 1. Davy; 2. Davy; 3. Oulacombe; 4. Fitzwalter; 5. Thomas; 6. Bardolph; 7. Reynell; 8. Trumpington; 9. Styghull; 10. Hallewell; 11. Malston; 12. Thorber; 13. Bassingborn; 14. Le Francis; 15. Beffincotts; 16. Mathew; 17. Rouse; 18. Andrews; 19. Peryam; 20. Hone.

Sir H. R. Ferguson-Davie, Bart.

DRAPER, of Headlam, as in the Visitation of Durham, and signed by Sir William Dugdale, 1666. Apparently in Dugdale's handwriting.

William Henry Brockett, Esq.

DUDLEY, the Barons, with portraits. "The Genealogy, Antiquity, Armes, Succession, and Creation of the ancient lords and Barons of Dudley Castell, their Princely Alliances and honorable Posterities. Shewing how the Barony of Dudley descends to the heires generall by

letters Patents granted long before y^e Conquest, and since confirmed by divers Parliaments, &c.”

Sydney Grazebrook, Esq.

EURE. 1. The descent of Eure from Richard de Clavering down to Ralph third Lord Eure, Lord President of Wales, who died in 1618: and continued to Sampson Eure, of Grayes Inn, esq., afterwards attorney-general in Wales to Charles I. and M.P. for Oxford. It is 9 feet long and 6½ inches wide, and contains thirty-three shields of arms, chiefly of Eure impaling the arms of marriages. (It has been fully described by W. S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A., in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvii. pp. 218-223.)

Wilkinson Mathews, Esq., Q.C.

2. A Roll on paper, entitled “*Exacta et accurata deductio Stem-matis præclaræ familiæ de Eure, ab antiquis Northumbrensis Comitibus, Baronibus de Werkworth et de Clavering, continuatâ masculor’ successionē recte derivata.*” This Pedigree was drawn up for William Lord Eure in 1584; it contains 78 shields of arms, many of them quarterings and impalements.

3. A Roll of the marriages of Eure, 1584, containing nineteen shields, and concluding with daughters married to Beckingham, Pœgis, Dolman, and Bellingham.

Both these documents * were given by the late Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., of Melford hall, Suffolk, to their exhibitor,

Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A.

ÆFARYNGTON, of Lancashire, temp. James I., entitled “The Pedegree and descente of William Æfarington of Worden, Esquire,” and illustrated with numerous shields of arms. *Miss Æfarington, of Worden.*

ÆFLYWELIN, by Thomas Jones, Principall Heraulde for all Wales, 1608. It is illustrated with 30 coloured shields of arms and quarterings. The following shield of arms emblazoned at the end of Pedigree: 1 and 4. Gules, two chevrons argent (Æflywelin); 2 and 3. Argent, a fess sable between three mullets pierced gules (Davies); over all a crescent or for difference; impaling, quarterly of five, viz. 1. Vaughan; 2. Rees; 3. Baskerville; 4. Gu. a fess between three escallops argent; 5. Bredwardin. Crests, 1st. A lamb bearing a banner charged with the cross of St. George, a glory round the head (Æflywelin). 2nd. Vaughan.

Charles J. Shoppee, Esq.

GLYNNE. Compiled in 1696; entitled “The Genealogie of the ancient and worthy Family of Glynne, originally of Glynn Llyvon in

* We look forward to present our readers from this source with some valuable unpublished particulars of the very ancient family of Eure.

com. Carnarvan, now of Amersden and Bisseter alias Burncester in the county of Oxford; paternally descended from Cilmin-Droed-tu, one of the 15 Tribes of North Wales; together with the Pedigrees of other noble Houses whereunto they are allied, carefully collected from good authorities and deduced to the year 1696." With additions to the year 1766. *Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.*

HATTON. A pedigree made for the celebrated "Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, vice-chamberlain and Capiteyne of the guard, and one of ye privie counsaile"—before he was elected K.G. in 1587. It is in a quarto volume, consisting of thirteen leaves of vellum, illuminated with arms and bound in velvet. "Seen and Regestred. William Detheck, Garter principall Kinge of Armes, 1590." At the end are copies of four early charters.

Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

HESKETH of Rufford, co. Lancaster, illuminated with arms and half-length portraits, the last of which are "Robert Hesketh, esq. sonne and heire to Sr Thomas, Justice of the Peace and of the quorum, lord of Rufforde, Holmes, and Holme Martholme, great Harwood, Hesketh, Houghwick, Beconsaw, &c." and his two wives, "Marye, one of the daughters of Sir George Stanley, knighte marshall in Irelande somtymes, Sister and heire to Henry Stanley esquior of the Crossehall, &c." and "Blainch, second wife, one of the daughters and heires to Henry Twyford of Kenwick in the county of Salop esquior." With modern continuation to 1796. *Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, Bart., M.P.*

HOBY. Illuminated with thirteen shields of arms, and a large achievement of quarterings. Attested by Dethick Garter and Camden Clarencieux, 10 July, 1598. *Benj. Wyatt Greenfield, Esq.*

JONES, of the county of Somerset. (Arms, Vert, a chevron between three wolf's heads erased argent.) Made for Cadwalader Jones by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, co. Merioneth, gent. 23 Jan. 1645. With many armorial coats of the Welsh princes and other ancestry.

T. Somers, Esq. Mendip Lodge, Som.

KNIGHTLEY: two Pedigrees:—

1. Made temp. James I. adorned with two large achievements at the foot, one being Knightley of seven quarterings, impaling Seymour quarterly of six, with supporters a hawk or and a unicorn argent (the latter for Seymour); the second, Knightley of twenty-seven quarterings.*

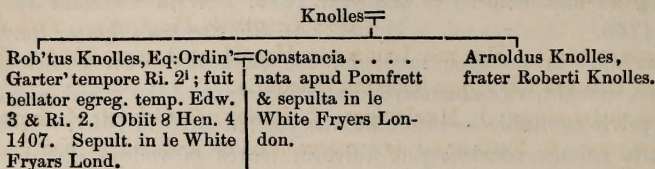
* The pedigree of Knightley, printed in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, (vol. i. p. 381,) was collated with this "splendid pedigree, in possession of Sir Charles

2. Another Pedigree, still larger and more magnificent.

Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.

KNOLLES. In two distinct portions, the first commencing as follows :

ARMS. Gules, on a chevron argent three roses of the field, barbed proper.



Joh'nes Babington, 5 fil' Johannis = Emma filia et heres Roberti Knolles, uxor Babington Mil' & Benetta ux. ejus Johannis Babington.
 fil' & her' Symon Ward de com. [ARMS. Argent, ten torteuxes, 4, 3, 2, 1; impaling KNOLLES.]
 Cantab.

"The aforesayd Sr Robert Knolles was a very valyant captayne, served longe tyme in Fraunce in the tyme of King Ed. 3 and Ric. 2. he was governer of Aquitayne and being very aged he resigned his goverment to Sr Thom's Belfort or Beaufort K^t. and returned into England, where he dyed at his manor of Scouthorpe in Norff from whence he was brought in a lytter to London wth great pomp and buryed in the Church of the White Fryers in fleet street by y^e Lady Constance his wife, which church he had newly re-edefyed, where was done a solempne obsequy; he dyed the 17. of August 1407.

"He buylt the fayr great bridge at Rochester over the River of Medway, with a chappell and a chantry at the end thereof."

There are also copies respecting Sir Robert and his lady from the Originalia and Charter and Patent Rolls.

The Pedigree recommences—but unconnected with the above—with John Knolles, "whose ancestors came out of the North, and descended of a yonger branch of the above sayd Sr Rob^t Knolles, and seated himselfe in Hampsheir in the tyme of K. Henry y^e viij."

He bears the same arms differenced with a dexter canton ermine. And it ends with his grandson Sir Henry Knolles living 1633. Compiled by Chitting Chester and confirmed by St. George Clarencieux, in 1633. Curious as showing that any connection between the older and the later family could not be ascertained. *Benj. W. Greenfield, Esq.*

LAMBARDE. Compiled by Francis Thynne the antiquary for William Lambarde the historian of Kent.*

Knightley, Bart." In the same work is an interior view of the hall at Fawsley, showing at its south end "the family achievement, marshalling the almost unprecedented number of 334 quarterings."

* Of this very remarkable and interesting document we shall shortly offer to our readers a complete copy, with fac-similes of the autographs.

Has Insigniorū et generis graduum delineationes ita (ut vides) affabre depictas amoris ergo mihi ultro obtulit Franciscus Thynne antiquitatis et bonarum literarum studiosissimus 14 Feb. 1591.—W. LAMBARDE.

William Lambarde, Esq.

PIGOT, a very large roll, with many biographical panels.

Geo. Granville Pigot, Esq., F.S.A.

MAULEVERER. Per me Lancaster Harold at Armes, 1591. (The seal of Lancaster is appendent, but defaced.)

The quarterings: 1. Mauleverer; 2. Barley; 3. Colvell; 4. Ingram; 5. Conyers; 6. Fulthorpe; are represented on a shield at the end of the pedigree.

Douglas Brown, Esq.

MOLYNEUX:

1. By Dethick Garter, 1597, with many biographical panels.

2. Another, showing the relationship of the family to the Earls of Derby.

J. More Molyneux, Esq., F.S.A.

PLAYTERS. Commencing with Thomas Playters of Thorndon in Suffolk (father of Thomas who died 1479), and ending with Sir John Playters, 6th Baronet, Sheriff of Suffolk 1642, colonel of a horse regiment to King Charles, who married Rebecca daughter and co-heiress to Thomas Chapman of Wormley. The large shield at the end of the roll contains ten quarterings of the Playters family and is surmounted by two crests. This roll came from the Barnewells of Mileham in Norfolk, and some notes upon it are from the hand of the late Rev. Fred. H. T. Barnwell, F.S.A., a well-known student of genealogy.

Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A.

POLEY, of Boxted, Suffolk. Commencing with Tho. Poley of Stoke in Suffolk, born at Coderith, co. Hertford, called Tho. Poley of Walsingham, Lord of Boxted, who married twice, 1st. to Alice daughter of John Gislingham, and 2nd, to Anne daughter of Thomas and sister to John Badwell, and as heir to him Lady of the Manor of Boxted. There are modern additions to this pedigree, as well as a continuation to 1812.

John George Weller-Poley, Esq.

POWELL, from t. King John. Compiled by Owen Rouge-Croix, and attested by St. George Clarenceux, 1630. Arms, Gules, an eagle displayed argent, a chief chequy argent and vert.

Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.

POYNINGS, the baronial family, with their descent to the Mores.

J. More Molyneux, Esq., F.S.A.

RAWDON: with copy of certificate from Sir John Borough Garter that Marmaduke Rawdon of London, who was about to visit Spain, son of the late Lawrence Rawdon of York, gent., was descended from the

family of Rawdon of Rawdon, co. York, and entitled to bear the arms of that family: dated 22 Feb. 1638.

In the pedigree occurs Marmaduke Rawdon, of Hodsdon, co. Hertford, esq. one of the Captains of the London Auxiliaries, bearing an augmentation granted by King Charles 1643 for his loyal services, viz. a canton of England, Gules, a lion passant guardant or.

Rev. George H. Dashwood, F.S.A.

REYNELL. "The Genealogie or Pedigree of the right worshipping family of the Reynells of Ogwell, Malston, and Creedy Wigyer." With an achievement of twelve quarterings.

Inclita Reynelli descriptis stemmata clari

Morus Reynello vinctus amore suo,

Ut maneat, mansit, vita et remanente manebit

Morus Reynello vinctus amore suo.

8^o Martij 1620. *Amoris ergo delineavit Jo. Morus.*

This Pedigree commences with Richard Reynell of Pittney, Kt., 3 Richard I., whose great-grandson Walter Reynell of Trumpington married the daughter and heir of Everard de Trumpington lord of Trumpington (the Trumpington arms being, Sable, a saltire argent between four annulets or). The Pedigree terminates with the issue of John Reynell of East Ogwell, living 1525, by Margery daughter of William Fortescue of Wood, Esq. The following quarterings are given in the pedigree: 1. Reynell; 2. Trumpington; 3. Style; 4. Halghewell; 5. Malston; 6. Thorber; 7. Bassingborn; 8. Le Francis; 9. De Fen-cotes; 10. Mathew; 11. Rowse; 12. Andrews.

Sir H. R. Ferguson-Davie, Bart., M.P.

SAMBOURNE. "Genealogia, sive Prosapia generosissimi viri Johannis Sambourne, jam in partibus transmarinis existentis, filii quarti Richardi Sambourne de Mayden Newton in comitatu Dorset. generosi, filii Francisci Sambourne filii secundi Johannis Sambourne de Trusberie in comitatu Somerset, ex antiqua Sambournorum stirpe in Sunning in comitatu Berks oriundi." Signed by Guilielmus Ryley, Norroy Rex Armorum. 4 Jul. 1651. *John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.*

SCROPE: copied and tricked by Thomas Gore, Esq., in 17th century.

George Poulett Scrope, Esq., F.S.A.

SHIRLEY:—

1. A Pedigree of extraordinary size, measuring 30 feet in length by 12 in breadth, illustrated with drawings of tombs and copies of antient deeds, made under the directions of Sir Thomas Shirley,* of

* This industrious genealogist was also the author of other compilations on his family, now the Harleian MSS. 4023, 4028, 4928, and 6680: and a fragment in the

Botolph Bridge, co. Huntingdon, and finished in 1632. Described in the "*Stemmata Shirleiana*": by Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. M.P. F.S.A. 4to. 1841, p. 101. *The Right Hon. the Countess Ferrers.*

2. By Robert Glover, Somerset, 1583. The following quarterings are given on a large shield: 1. Shirley; 2. Waldeschef; 3. Brewes; 4. Milo de Hereford; 5. Basset; 6. Braylesford; 7. Twyford; 8. Staunton; 9. Eccleshall; 10. Meynell; 11. De la Warde; 12. Euerdon; 13. Lovett; 14. Turvill; 15. Billinge; 16. Drayton.

3. By William Dethick, Garter, in 1585, for Sir Thomas Shirley of Weston, Knight, enlarged in the time of Sir Thomas Shirley the younger in 1601, and again in that of Dr. Thomas Shirley in the reign of Charles II.

E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P.

SIDNEY, compiled about 1584, and signed by *Robert Cooke, alias Clarensieulæ Roy Darmes*: illuminated with arms. At its close are the three following biographical notices:

THIS SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY was made Knight A° 3 of Henry 8 at the Burning of Conquest by the lord Edward Haworth high Admerall of England.

He was made Banerett att Floden fylde A° 5 Henry 8.

He was Chamberlyn to prince Edward and after stuard of his house in the lyffe of King Henry the 8.

And the lady Anne his wiffe was Governesse of the said Prince while he was in his nurses handes.

THIS SIR HENRY SIDNEY in the 3. yere of Edward the 6 was made Knight by the Kinge A° dom. (*blank*).

He was sente Imbassador from King E. 6 to the Frenche Kinge when he was but 22 yeres of age.

He was treasurer of Ireland and lorde Justis in Queen Maries tyme A° (*blank*).

He was made lord Presydent of the Counsell in the marches of Walles in the second year of the Reigne of Queene Elizabeth A° dom. 1564.

He was made Knight of the Garter A° dom. 1564.

He was twysse lord deputy of Ireland and in the same tyme lord President of Walles in the reigne of Queene Elizabeth.

SIR PHILLIPE SIDNEY Knight was Inbasador from Queene Elizabeth to the Emperoure in the 20. yere of hir highnes Reigne when he was but 23 yeres of age.

He was made Knight at Wynsor A° 25 of Queene Elizabeth, and then duke Cassamore was Invested of the order of the Garter in the person of the sayde Sir Phillipe Sidney Knight.

Lieut.-Col. Aug. Meyrick, of Goodrich Court.

TALBOT, the Earl of Shrewsbury's family, to 1560.

T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald.

WALL, of Oudeby, co. Norfolk, a narrative pedigree, 1684. Achievement of eight quarterings.

Rev. G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A.

Lansdowne MS. 870. There are others of his collections in the library of Queen's college, Oxford.

WALSINGHAM AND ST.BARBE. "An exact and perfect delineation of the two ancient families of Walsingham and St. Barbe, their branches and yssues, together with the principall alliances, affinities, consanguinities, and kindreds on either side." A fine specimen of that kind of pedigree which Gerard Legh terms "ramous." On the Walsingham side it displays the families of Rochester, Waldegrave, Edmondes, Tyrell, and others; on the St.Barbe side, Boleyne, including Queen Elizabeth, Cary, Leukenore, West, Windsor, Sidney, Goring, Derynge, and others. On both sides of Walsingham and St.Barbe it exhibits thirteen generations, down to their union by marriage, and it terminates with the granddaughter of the marriage, "Elizabeth Sidney, only daughter and heire of S^r Philip Sidney, knight, lord gouverno^r of Vlishing." In the centre is an achievement, representing Walsingham with eight quarterings, and over all a crescent or for difference, impaling St.Barbe quartering Furneux.

G. F. St.Barbe, Esq. of Lymington.

WILSON, four Pedigrees:—

1. Commencing with Thomas Wilson, of Elton, co. York, 1250: including Gardener of London and Chapman of Mardocks, co. Hertford, being the families of the wife of John Wilson, of Fletching, co. Sussex, Mary, daughter of Thomas Gardener of London, Master of the Fyne Office, by Katharine, daughter of Robert Chapman of Mardocks. Signed by William Penson, Lancaster Herald.

2. Descent of John Wilson of Sheffield, in Fletching, Sussex, as in Visitation of Sussex 1635, attested by Philipott Somerset.

3. Approved and signed by Segar Garter, and four descents added and attested as entered in Visitation of Herts, 1634, by St.George Richmond and Lilly Rôugeroise.

4. The Hertfordshire branch, from Visitation of Herts 1634, certified by St.George Richmond and Lilly Rougerose.

Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bnrt.

WYCHE: to Sir Peter Wyche, ambassador to the Grand Signor, 1627. By John Philipott Somerset Heraldus Regius Armorum.

Illustrated with numerous shields of arms and quarterings.

Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

PEDIGREES SHOWING ALL THE ANCESTORS FOR SEVERAL GENERATIONS.

An ascending pedigree of the EARLS OF DERBY, painted in oil upon panel, rising from the person of Henry the first Earl, and showing his

father and mother Lady Margaret Clifford, four ancestors in the next generation, eight in the next, sixteen in the next, and thirty-two in the uppermost: with painted shields of all their arms. The coat of arms assigned to the Lady Margaret Countess of Derby is not of Clifford but that of Brandon, the same as her mother.

Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.

A Pedigree of the family of BROUGHTON of Shropshire for five generations, so arranged that the thirty-two shields of arms form a circle round its outer margin.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A.

[This very remarkable pedigree, by the kindness of its owner, we shall be able to publish.]

ROLLS OF ARMS.

A muster roll of armaments made in France, temp. Edw. III. Illustrated with armorial shields in colours. *Her Majesty the Queen.*

Roll of Arms, compiled soon after A.D. 1338, being the original of that printed in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, 1834, ii. 320, and quoted as authority P. by Mr. Papworth in his *Dictionary of British Armorial*.

Stacey Grimaldi, Esq., F.S.A.

Roll of Arms of the families of MORE, de la More, Moore, &c. ninety-two in number, compiled in the reign of James the First.

James More Molyneux, Esq., F.S.A.

[This curious document will, by the owner's kind permission, be presented entire to our readers.]

GRANTS AND CONFIRMATIONS OF ARMS.

These documents are usually written upon vellum, with a painting or illumination in the margin whereby the arms, &c. granted are exemplified. In the earlier examples a whole-length figure of the King of Arms making the grant is placed in the initial letter, pointing with his rod of office to the painted shield.* The upper margin is usually adorned with an illuminated band, in which are placed the rose, fleur de lis, and other royal badges. Each grant was signed by one or more Kings of arms or heralds, and had one or two seals affixed. Sometimes both the seals are those of Clarenceux, being his seal of office and his personal seal.

1515, March 4 (at London). Sir JOHN CARR of Hart in the bishoprick of Durham. Grant from Wriothesley Garter and Yonge Norroy of a Standard, displaying "une teste de cerf d'argent et de gueules barre de vj pieces, les troches dor a ung annelet de premiere sur lez diz

*See last
Banner
No. 112
J. Grant
Arm. p.
the ref*

* In Dallaway's "Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry" there is a plate containing six of these "portraits" of various Kings of Arms."

treches" (antlers). The standard* as drawn is parted lengthwise in four divisions, gules and or, and is semée of columbines stalked and leaved or, flowered azure and argent; with this motto, *FOR DYSSERVER*. It is signed—

*Th. WR. garter Roy darmes dez Angloys.
per me Norroy Roy darmes.*

Both their seals are attached.

Most Honble. Marquess of Bristol, V.P.S.A.

(Temp. Edw. IV.) RICHARD BUTTELIER, natif de la Counte de Kent. Grant of Arms and Crest from Thomas Holme, Norroy: "Une escu d'argent et de sable geronnee de six pieces, a trois † testes de chiens courans rasez entrecheangey, leur coliers de geules garnez dor, au meillu du champ une coupe dor: le tymbre sur le heaulme une coupe dor entre deux elles ‡ lune d'argent et lune azur, sur une teurse de sable et dermyne, emantelle dor et double ermynes." Not dated, nor signed by Holme; but on the back "Confirmed 20 Nov. 1567 at the office of arms," under the hands of Cooke Clarenceux, Flower Norroy, Turpyn Windsor, and Cotgrave Richmond.

R. Boteler, Esq.

1541, Nov. 10. JOHN BOLNEY of Bolney, co. Sussex, squyer. Grant of a Crest, from Hawlay, Clarencieux: "a Dead man's hede in the proper facion of dethe, holding in his mowthe a candel golde, at eyther ende the flamyng ffyer yssueng." Depicted in the margin above this coat, Or, two mullets in chief and in base a crescent gules.

Signature: no seal.

The Corporation of Maidstone.

1551, July 15. JOHN LAMBARD of Ledbury, Heref. gentleman; and at this time shryve to the King's Ma^{tie} of the citie of London. Grant of Arms from Hawley Clarenceux: "Gules, a chevron vaire between three lambes passant silver ungléd sable. Crest, a trogodises hed rasy and horned asur the mayne porfléd golde, the ears and the tynes of the hornes silver, the tongue apparante geules." Signed: two seals.

William Lambarde, Esq. of Beech.

1556, Nov. 15. JOHN CROCKER of Hoeknorton, co. Oxford, esquire, confirmation from Hervy, Norroy, of Arms and Crest: Argent, a chevron engrailed gules betwene iij crowes sable, on the chevron three molettes persed golde. Crest, a crow with a crowne silver about the neck, holding a whete-ear in his beak gold.

S. H. F. Cox, Esq.

* This standard occurs in the list printed in the *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, (at p. 336) from the MS. I. 2. at the College of Arms. No *grants* of standards are recorded in the office.

† Five heads are drawn in the illumination.

‡ Wings.

1558, May 1. FRANCIS MORGAN, Judge of the King's Bench, confirmation of ancient Arms from Hervy Clarenceux: Argent, on a bend engrailed sable thre sinque foylles persyd ermyns, [on] a chief azure a cross florte between two floure de lises golde. And the crest, on a helme a dragon's hedd rased gules, langyd azure, aboute the necke a collar betwene two gemelles unde golde silver and sable, mantled gules, doublyd argent. Signed *W. Hervy al's Clarencielx.*

Right Hon. Lord Clifford.

1559, Nov. 28. MATTHEW PARKER, archbishop of Canterbury; an Augmentation to his arms, Gules, a chevron between three keys argent (see under 1572 hereafter) viz. three ~~gold~~ stars on the chevron. From Dethick Garter, in Latin.

William Sandys, Esq., F.S.A.

1560, Dec. 8. ROBERT ROBOTHAM of Raskylle, co. York, gentleman. Grant of Arms and Crest from Dalton, Norroy. Per fesse battelle counter batelle argent and sable iij roobuckles coudre-changyd: on th'elme a demye tygre azure, gowted argent, langyd and armed gules. / Signature of Norroy, and two seals.

*Above the necke a crowne gold
(Aft 17 25. i. 27)*

John Jackson Howard, Esq. F.S.A.

1560, Dec. 16. WILLIAM FARYNGTON of Worden, co. Lanc. gent. son of Sir Henry Faryngton of Faryngton. Confirmation of Arms and grant of a Crest from Dalton, Norroy. Arms, a chevron gewles betwene iij leopartes heades sables, the ij^d quarter of the same, three cinquefoiles of the first, differenced by a martlet gewles. Crest, a wyvern argent hanged with a crowne about the necke geules, thereunto tyed a cheyne wreathed over his bake, comynge restynge under the tayle golde. (His former crest or badge having been a wyvern vert crowned at the neck sable.) Motto, DOMAT OMNIA VIRTUS. Two seals, and the signature of Dalton, also of Ri. St. George, Norroy King of Arms 1613, as having inspected the grant.

Miss Faryngton of Worden.

1560-1, Jan. 2. JOHN CAIUS, doctor of physic, (son of Robert Caius of the county of York,) founder and master of Goneville and Caius College, Cambridge. Grant from Dalton Norroy of Arms and Crest: "Golde, semyed with flowre gentle, in the myddle of the cheyfe sengrene resting uppon the heades of ij serpentes in pale, their tayles knytte together, alle in proper color, restinge upon a square marble stone vert, betwene their brestes a book sable, garnished gewles, buckles or. Crest, a dove argent bekyd and memberd gewles, holding in his beke by the stalke flowre gentle, in proper color, stalked vert; betokening by the book Learning, by the ij serpentes resting uppon the square marble

stone Wisdom with Grace, founded and stayed upon Vertue's stable stone; by sengrene and flowre gentle Immortalite that never shall fade, as though thus I shulde say, Ex prudentia et literis, virtutis petra firmatis, immortalitas; that is to say, By wisdom and learning, grafted in grace and vertue, men come to immortalite." The upper margin is illuminated with the usual royal badges of the red and white rose and garter crowned, interspersed with flowers, with transverse bands inscribed SEMPER VIVUM and AMARANTHUS.

Signature of Norroy, and two seals. *Caius College, Cambridge.*

1562, last day of June. WILLIAM HUMFREY of London, gentleman, saye-master to the Queenes majties Mynt. Grant of Arms and Crest from Hervy Clarenceux: Sables, a chevron engrayled betwene three bezants, on a chief gold a rose gules between two flower de luces azure. Crest, a horsse head coupé golde pelletey betwene two winges barrey undey of six pieces argent and azure.

Signature, but no seal.

C. F. Angell, Esq. F.S.A.

1562, March 21. RICHARD WELBY, of Halstead, co. Lincoln, esquier. Grant of a Crest from Hervy Clarenceux: "an armed arme, the hand charnell *yssuinge out of a cloud azure in a flame of fire." The arms are depicted in the margin, Sable, a fess between three fleurs de lis argent; with six quarterings. Signature of Clarenceux, and two seals.

Sir G. E. Welby Gregory, Bart.

1570, Sept. 2. ROBERT SHEPPARD, of Pesemarshe, Sussex, esquire, Grant of Arms and Crest from Cooke Clarenceux: "Sables, a fesse or between thre water spanyells argent, in each of their mowths a bolte or. Crest, issuing out of the toure of a castell embateled or a lyon's head coupé sables." Initial a *℥*. Signature of Cooke; but seal gone.

Charles J. Shoppee, Esq.

1572, May 28. JOHN PARKER of Lambeth, gentleman, eldest son of Archbishop Parker. Grant of a Crest from Cooke Clarenceux: "an elephantes hedde coupé or, tusked gules." His arms are depicted in the margin without the estoiles granted to his father (see under 1559).

Signature, and two seals.

William Sandys, Esq. F.S.A.

This grant is not recorded at the Heralds' College.

1574, Oct. 24. NICHOLAS HARE, of Stow Bardolph, gentleman, son and heir of John Hare of London, gentleman, son and heir of John Hare of Humarsfield, co. Suffolk, gentleman. Confirmation of Arms and Crest from Cooke Clarenceux: Gules, two bars gold, a chief silver. Crest, a demy lion argent, a crown about his neck golde.

Signature, and one seal.

Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

1593, July 14. JOHN and EDMOND MORE, sons of Thomas the son and heir of Robert More, of the county of Lincoln. Grant of Arms from Cooke Clarenceux. (See the Roll of the Arms of More in the present volume, No. 67.) Argent, two grayhounds sables, on a chief azure 3 starres goulde. Crest, on a hearme forth of a torce of their collors, a more's head crowned and invested or, with a wreath of silver and sable mantled and dabled with the same.

1612, July 21. ROBERT CUTLER of Ipswich, gentleman. Grant of Arms from Camden Clarenceux: Gold, thre bendes sables, a lyon rampant gules. Crest a demi lyon gules holding a Daynishe axe the staffe golde the head argent. Signature, and one seal.

J. J. Howard, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.

1613, Feb. 14. Sir RALPH HARE, of Stowe Bardolph, K.B. son and heir of John Hare of London, gentleman, brother and heir male of Sir Nicholas Hare, privy councillor to Henry the Eighth, and master of the Rolls in the time of Queen Mary, both sons of John Hare of Humarsfield. Grant from Camden Clarenceux, altering the chief (see under 1574) from silver to gold, on the consideration that "diversitye of armes argueth diversity of families."* Signature of Camden: no seal.

Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

1616, August 14. TUPPYN SCRAS, of Blechington in Sussex, gent. Grant of a Crest from Segar, Garter. *Charles Scrase Dickens, Esq.*

This has been printed at length in the Sussex Archæological Collections, vol. viii. p. 7.

1663, Dec. 1. CHRISTOPHER COMPORT, of Ightham, Kent, gentleman. Grant of Arms and Crest from Walker, Garter: Argent, on a chevron gules between three torteaux three quatrefoils or. Crest, a demi lion rampant argent, on his shoulder a quatrefoil gules and holding a torteux between his paws. Signature of Garter.

William Comport, Esq.

1672, May 3. RICHARD WELLER, B.D., Rector of Warbilton, Sussex. Grant of Arms and Crest from Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux: Sable, two chevronels between three roses argent. Crest, a greyhound's head erased sable, in his mouth a rose argent stalked vert. Signature and seal.

John George Weller-Poley, Esq.

* This reason is remarkable, as contradicting the principle of earlier heraldry, which differenced the coats of brothers by diversity of colours.

(To be continued.)

HOW TO PRINT ARMORIAL BLASONRY.

Very few printers, editors, or authors, know how best to print the blasonry of coat armour. It is almost always loaded with unnecessary points, and very frequently pointed most inaccurately. Awkward and injudicious efforts are made to render it more intelligible, which fail of their intended effect. More serious errors, arising from inattention or ignorance, are of continual occurrence, and it is no wonder that uninitiated readers turn in despair from what is unjustly stigmatised as "the jargon of heraldry," when it is offered to them in a form so unnecessarily embarrassed and distorted. It must therefore be desirable to establish some consistency and uniformity in this matter, and to lay down rules for the direction of the inexperienced. But we shall first, to prove the truth of our complaints, and the necessity for interference, adduce a few examples of the want of skill we lament, taken from books of the present day that are otherwise produced in a workmanlike manner.

And first we quote the mode in which blason is now presented in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*:—

Gu. on a chief *arg.* two mullets of the field, pierced *or* (Bacon). (Second Series, i. 185.)

Arg. a pale lozengy *gu.* a bordure *az.* bezanté. (p. 186).

3. *arg.* on a bend *gu.* cotised *az.* three fleurs de lis of the field. GURLYN? (p. 229).

In *The Archæological Journal*, published by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (vol. xv. p. 171):—

Quarterly *gu.* and *vair* a bendlet *or*; Constable.

Arg. 3 chevronels braced in base *sa.* on a chief of the last 3 mullets of the 1st.; Danby of Yorkshire.

Per pale *arg.* and *vert* 3 crescents *gu.*; ? Topcliffe.

In vol. xvi. p. 163:—

Or, a cross flory *gules* between four griffins' heads erased *Azure*, on a chief *Sable* three bugle horns stringed of the first.

And in the next volume at p. 147:—

vair a maunch *gu.* or a bend *sab.*
az. three chevronels braced or a chief *gu.*
 or a fess between two chevronels *gu.*
 or a fess dancetty *sab.*
 or a cross patonce *sab.*
 or a lion rampant *az.*

In these cases the printer has throughout omitted a comma after the tincture of the field. In the next page we find:—

arg. a bend *sab.* between six martlets of the last.
 or on a fess between three fleurs de lys *gu.* two others of the field.

In the *Transactions of the British Archæological Association* (Gloucester volume, pp. 212, 213, 214):—

Sable; a cross engrailed, or, within a bordure of the same; in the dexter point a cinquefoil of the second. Greville.

Quarterly; first and fourth, *azure* only; second and third, *gules*, fretty, *argent*; over all a bend *sable*. De Spencer.

Or; three bulls' heads caboshed, *sable*, between a fleur-de-lis of the second in fesse. De Boleyne.*

Argent; on a cross, *azure*; a lion's head of the second, in the dexter chief point, a fir apple, *gules*. For Brydges, a monk of the abbey [of Gloucester].

In the *Norfolk Archæology*, published by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society (vol. vi. p. 95):—

Quarterly, or and *gu.*, on a bend, *sa.* 3 escallops, or. *Eure*.

Gu. on a bend, *ar.* 3 martlets, *sa.* *Brabason*.

ar. on a saltire engrd. *sa.* 5 annulets of the 1st. *Leyke*.

Hastings and his quarterings impaling quarterly, 1, *ar.* on a pale *sa.* a demi Lucy erect, or. *Gascoyne*. 2, *gu.* a saltire, *ar.* diffd. with a crescent *sa.* 3, *gu.* a lion ramp. within a bordure, or, all within a bordure engrailed, *sa.* 4, *vaire*, *gules* and or.

* The fault in these two cases lies very much with the blason itself, which in its simpler and more accurate form should have read:—

For Despenser, Quarterly *argent* and *gules*, in the second and third a fret or, over all a bend *sable*.

For Boleyne, Or, three bull's heads caboshed *sable*, a fleur de lis for difference.

In the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.*:—

Illeigh, Ermine two chevrons Sable. (Vol. iii. p. 303.)

Argent, a cross Gules impaling Azure, a saltire Argent. (p. 311.)

In the *Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society*:—

The arms of Billingsley, at the visitation of London, A.D. 1568, were argent within a cross voided between four lions rampant, five estoiles sable; and at the visitation of Salop, A.D. 1623, quarterly 1 and 4 gules a fleur-de-lis and canton or, 2 and 3 the above-mentioned coat. (Vol. ii. p. 109.)

In the *Sussex Archæological Collections*:*—

Azure, a ducal coronet, Or, between three ostriches' heads erased Argent. (Vol. vii. p. 134.)

ARMS OF CAMPION.—Ar. on a chief gules, an eagle displayed Or.

CREST.—A Turkey-cock in his pride, Proper. (Vol. x. p. 34.)

The [Weekes] family bear for arms, *Ermine three battle axes sable* quartering Hampton, Carey, and Mace. (Vol. xi. p. 83.)

Argent, three Stag's Heads, caboshed Sable. (Ibid. p. 88.)

Ermine, on a quarter Sable, a saltier Or, charged with five fleurs-de-lis, Gules. (Vol. xiii. p. 126.)

Quarterly—in the first and fourth, three pelicans; and in the second and third, ermine on a fess, three crowns. (Ibid. p. 157.)

In the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*:—

Quarterly, or and gules, a bend sable. (Vol. iv. p. 77.)

Quarterly per fess indented, Azure and Or, four lions passant counterchanged. (Vol. vi. p. 284.)

* The XIIIth volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, the last issued, full as it is of all other kinds of information, is remarkable for a deficiency of heraldry. In Ditchling church there is (p. 254) a "South or Abergavenny Chancel," which contains "a mural half-table monument containing *two shields of arms* under niches of Grecian architecture." The inscription is given: "Here lyeth Henry Poole, Esquier, who dyed the 28th daye of Marche, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1580." Why were not the charges of those shields of arms described? If we are not mistaken, they would afford important information why Mr. Poole was buried in the *Abergavenny* chancel. Another monument (p. 252) commemorates Mrs. Turner, a sister of Bysshe Clarenceux. Surely she has some armorial token—as probably have the other monuments of the Turner family, and more besides? Later in the volume we have many pages of epitaphs in Rye church and churchyard, but not one note of their armory.

In the *History of Wraysbury, &c.* by Gordon W. J. Gyll, Esq., 1862, 4to.:—

Erm. 2 chevronels, one S. the other Az. between 3 mullets in pale of the last, Paxton.

Arms:—S. 2 chev. A. each charged with three mullets of the 1st, in base a cinquefoil A. on a canton O. a lion passant guard. G. impaling. 4thly. 1 and 4. Vert. 3 snakes in pale A. 2 and 3. S. on a chevron O. 3 green leaves slipped.

Crest:—A demi eagle, with wings displayed Az. fretté O. beaked of the last. Gyll in the centre impaling Hassel and Brome. (p. 120.)

Arms of Apsley—Barry of Six, A and G, a Canton Erm. (p. 281.)

In *Notes and Queries* (1862):—

Ar. a bull passant within a bordure sa., charged with eight bezants; on a dexter canton az., a harp or, stringed ar.* (p. 309.)

Arg. on a fesse engrailed vert, 3 mullets pierced, or. (p. 333.)

William Yoo bears Argent a chevron sable, between three turkey-cocks in their pride proper. (p. 507.)

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, 1843:—

BECKETT. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., a fesse between three boars' heads, coupé, erminois, a crescent, arg., for difference; 2nd and 3rd, erminois, on a fesse wavy, gu., three lions, rampant, arg.

CHILD. Gu., a chev., erm., between three eagles, close, arg.

In Burke's *General Armory of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, 1844:—

HARVEY. Az. on a chev. embattled, betw. two bears' paws erased, in chief, and an anchor erect in base, or, a bomb on fire, accompanied by two crescents sa.; on a canton of the second a slip of oak, fructed, ppr. grasping a crescent or.

LAVENHAM. Quarterly, per fesse indented, gu. and vert, in chief, a wivern, volant, tail extended, or.

NEILSON. Per chev. ar. and or; in chief two dexter heads coupé gu. in the centre a crescent sa.

In Papworth's *Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms*, 1861:—

Or on a bridge of three arches in fess gu. masoned sa. over as many

* The arms of Cole, Earl of Enniskillen, properly blasoned thus: Argent, a bull passant sable, armed and unguled or, within a bordure of the second bezanté; on a canton azure a harp of the third, stringed of the first.

streams transfluent ppr. a tower of the second thereon a fane arg.
TROWBRIDGE, Modbury, co. Devon. (p. 365.)

Az. a chev. or in chief a buglehorn betw. leopard's heads arg.
FOSTER, W. (p. 381.)

Per chev. gu. and sa. a chev. vair betw. in chief two lions ramp.
double tailed or each holding in the fore paws a plate thereon an
ermine spot and in base a 5-foil. . . . SALOMONS, Lord Mayor of
London 1855. (p. 384.)

We only take two or three examples from each place, where we might take scores of the same character, because our object is merely to show that inattention in this respect is very general. In some of the foregoing cases the printers seem to have imagined that they could not insert too many commas. In the three lines of the blason of Beckett extracted from Burke's "Landed Gentry" there are just eight needless commas; in that of Child there are five where only one was required; and the same plan prevails throughout that work. In the Journal of the Archæological Association we find stronger punctuation still. Elsewhere, on the contrary, the proper stops are deficient; and in the paragraph from the Surrey book they are almost altogether omitted. We have extracted some examples of bad punctuation from Burke's "Armory," and many others may be found: but, generally speaking, the plan adopted in that work is one characterised with clearness as well as conciseness, the tinctures and other terms being usually abbreviated, as:—

Ar. on a chev. gu. three martlets or.

Az. a stag pass. ar. attired or, betw. the attires a regal crown ppr.

Mr. Papworth's plan, it will be observed, is to use no points at all. Nor are they necessary after his marks of abbreviation, in ordinary cases, such as

Erm. a chev. betw. three boars pass. sa. armed or. BETHAM, co. Buckingham.

But in more complicated coats like those we have quoted, and where the tincture "or" is liable to be misunderstood, he should not pedantically adhere to his rule, but indulge his subscribers with an occasional comma.

The works of the Society of Antiquaries, the Archæological

Institute, and the Archæological Association, show attempts to make the blason clearer by printing the tinctures in Italic. This has probably been suggested by the difficulty that sometimes arises in distinguishing the heraldic metal *or* from the conjunction *or*. But a great objection to this plan is found in the inconsistency it involves of printing *some* of the tinctures only in Italics, unless such phrases as *of the field*, *of the first*, *of the last*, &c. and such terms as *counterchanged*, *proper*, &c. and all others implying colour, as *bezants*, *plates*, &c. are printed in Italics also.

Precisely the same objection lies against another plan intended to answer the like purpose, which is to print the tinctures with capitals. This it will be observed is done by the Institute in some places, and in the Suffolk and Sussex books. We have had some experience in this plan, having formerly attempted to carry it out; but we found ourselves obliged to relinquish it as hopeless, for the same reasons as we already stated against the system of Italics.

To the handsome edition of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, edited by Dr. Reinhold Pauli in 1857, printed with all the care and elegance of the Chiswick Press, and produced by those experienced antiquarian publishers Messrs. Bell and Daldy, is prefixed a life of the poet,—in itself superior to any former essay upon the same subject, in which we find heraldic blason thus produced:—

"These arms are Argent on a chevron, Azure, three leopards' heads, Or . . . Whereas the Gowers of Stitenham bear Barry, Argent, and Gules, a cross patee flore, Sable."

As we should print these two coats they would stand—

Argent, on a chevron azure three leopard's heads or.

Barry argent and gules, a cross patée [*or flory if it be so*] sable.

Mr. Gyll, in his *History of Wraybury*, has rather followed the plan employed by the old heralds* in their MSS., of making a single capital letter stand for the tincture. This is all very well as a kind of heraldic short-hand; but what a confused mess it makes in print, unless arranged with great care, the extracts

* "The olde order in Tricking of all manner of Armes, is to use one letter for one word." Gerard Legh, in the last page of his *Accidens of Armory*, 1562.

we have given from Mr. Gyll's volume amply show. At the best it is unsightly.

After much consideration of the subject, we have come to the conclusion that the clearest mode of giving blason is in ordinary characters, with as few capitals or figures as possible; and we recommend the adoption of the following simple rules:—

1. Begin the blason of every coat or quartering with a capital letter.

2. Use no other capitals except on the occasional occurrence of a proper name.*

3. Introduce no more points than are absolutely necessary, and seldom any stronger than a comma, unless in very long and complicated coats.

Exception. A comma (not otherwise required) may be occasionally requisite after the metal "or," if there is any danger of its being mistaken for the conjunction.

4. The metals and tinctures may be either printed at length, or abbreviated, as ar. az. sa. &c. being equally clear either way if not encumbered with commas.

5. Print always "three wolf's heads, three lion's jambs, three palmer's staves," &c. not "three wolves' heads, three lions' jambs, or three palmers' staves;" the charges being each the head of one wolf, the jamb of one lion, the staff of one palmer, &c. and it being grammatically sufficient that the nominative case "heads," &c. should agree with the numeral three.

6. For 3, 2, 1, 2 and 1, &c. the words "three, two, one," and "two and one," are preferable, as the figures may produce confusion with the numbering of quarterings.†

7. Where there are complicated quarterings, clearness may sometimes be produced where two coats only are quartered by the expression Quarterly, as Quarterly of France and England, of Hastings and Valence, &c.; or Quarterly of 1 and 4, Azure, a

* We mean such as a Katharine wheel, a Moor's head, or the Turkey cock before mentioned: though some of these may be reduced, at will, to moors or turkeys, &c., as the French and Germans do with all adjectival proper-names.

† This is painfully evident in the passages quoted from the Norfolk book and from Mr. Gyll's Wraybury.

bend or, Scrope; and 2 and 3, Or, a chevron gules, Stafford. Otherwise, the term Grand Quarterings is sometimes employed, and then numerals of different characters may be used to distinguish the grand and the subordinate quarterings, as thus:—

Quarterly of four grand quarterings; I. Quarterly of four: i. Quarterly, 1. Or, &c.; 2. Argent, &c. 3. Gules, &c. 4. Sable, &c.; ii. and iii. Vert, &c. iv. Ermine, &c. II. Or, &c. III. Gules, &c. IV. Azure, &c.

HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

DIFFICULTIES OF BLASON.

In the *Roll of Arms of the reign of Edward II.* edited by Nicolas, 8vo. 1829, there are three entries which seem to deserve attention, because even early transcribers of that roll have not only been ignorant of the meaning of the entries, but have consequently altered them.

At p. 20 we find *Sire Johan del Yle*, de or a un cheveron e iij foilles de gletuers de goules: what the three objects may be is the point on which information is desired. In the ordinary at the end Messrs. Nicolas and Gwilt have translated the bearing by Or, a chevron between three escallops gu. If there be any old name for a plant like gletver, or glever, or clever, or even lever, the right translation would probably appear. I have adopted clover as equivalent to trefoil, from Culpeper, *English Physician*, 1652, pp. 1185—1199; because Glover's tricked leaves are not suggestive of a special plant.

At p. 51 we find *Sire Johande Folebourne*, de or a un cheveron de sable e ij wyures de sable. What a wivre in connection with a chevron may be is the point on which information is desired. In the Ordinary at the end Messrs. Nicolas and Gwilt have made two coats out of it, translating the bearing by Or, a chevron and two wyverns sable, following Glover's acceptance of the term, and Or, a chevron between three wyverns sa. If these wyvres be viures, how are the viures to be tricked? I regret the loss of a note I had made of an old gloss, "wivre = a bunch of grapes."

At p. 80 we find *Sire Walter de Frenes*, de goules a ij bendes endentes de or e de azure le un en le autre; *Sire Hüge de Frenes*, de argent e de azure les bendes endentes. This blason is so difficult to trick, that in one of the finest heraldic MSS. that ever came under my notice the coats are left blank, and even Glover has them as Bendy (plain) of six. Messrs. Nicolas and Gwilt have translated them as Gules, a bend per bend indented

argent and azure, and Gules, a bend per bend indented or and azure. Although I have seen a Frenes coat tricked as Azure, a saltire or, the centre lozenge-pierced gules, that does not satisfy me that the first coat is not Gules, on a bend indented or, another also indented azure, supposing in this instance that *le un en le autre* does not mean counterchanged; the second coat would substitute argent for or.

JOHN W. PAPWORTH.

ARMS TRACED ON LEADEN ROOFS.

When Sir Symonds Dewes in 1627 was on his wedding tour, after showing his bride divers of the colleges at Oxford, "wee went both upp to the topp of King's Colledge Chappell, on the north side whereoff upon the leades my wives foote was sett, being one of the least in England, her age and stature considered, and *her armes exsculped within the compasse of the foote in a small escocheon*."—Notes to Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, p. 644.

SEPULCHRAL TILE OF ARMS.

In *Specimens of Tile Pavements, drawn from existing Authorities*, by HENRY SHAW, F.S.A. 1858, 4to. on the last plate is represented a remarkable example of a Sepulchral Tile, of which in the letter-press the following description is given:

"The tile from Monmouth was found a few years since in demolishing the remains of an ancient structure at Monmouth. It presents an heraldic achievement, with helm and mantlings, and the inscription round the margin, *Orate pro animabus Thome Coke (or Colie?) et Alicie uxoris sue. f. f. r.* The armorial bearing,—Three castles, 2, 1; the crest—a griffin statant, wings raised."

This tile is of oblong form, and (presuming it to be represented by Mr. Shaw of its actual size,) it measures 9 inches in height and 6½ in width, with a small allowance for its shrinking in the kiln. The shield of three castles, two and one, is placed couché, its sinister point under a helmet, which is surrounded by a torse, and sustains the crest, a griffin, with his wings erect. The inscription is literally:

Orate pro aniabus Thome Colie Alicie uxoris sue t f. s.

which three last letters must be understood as implying *et filiorum suorum*, that is, "and (the souls) of their children."

Though this coat of three castles does not occur in any Ordinary I have consulted, I have no hesitation in reading the name as Colie, because in Elven's book of crests a griffin is given for Collee, Colley, and Colls; and there are many coats for families of names beginning with *Col* that have a griffin in some manner introduced. From the form of the helmet, and the general style of the composition, this interesting tile may be referred to an early date in the sixteenth century.—N.

Vide Collectanea Genealogica I. 293 for a fac-simile of this tile: the inscription is different, & clearly gives the name "Loka"

THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE FIRST DUKE OF KINGSTON.

Collins, in his Peerage, gives the following character of the Hon. William Pierrepont, second son of Robert Earl of Kingston, and grandfather of Evelyn Duke of Kingston: "He had such penetration and judgment, and was master of all those virtues which make a good man conspicuous; so that among his relations and friends he had the appellation of WISE William, and by that name he is yet remembered in the family." (Peerage of England, 1741, i. 391.) It is added that "He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Harries of Tong Castle, in com. Salop, Bart. serjeant at law, by whom he had issue five sons and five daughters:" to which the Rev. Mark Noble, who once owned the Peerage now before me, has affixed this MS. note:—"She died aged 96. To the last she retained the vivacity and clearness of her understanding, which was very uncommon. She did not marry till she was past forty-five years of age."

Mr. Noble gives no dates as to this remarkable lady; but, if his account be correct, the wife of "Wise William" must have been one of the most extraordinary women that ever lived—to have married at forty-five, given birth to five sons and five daughters, and survived to the age of ninety-six. Mark Noble is by no means an infallible guide, and I therefore beg to say the statement rests on his authority for the present.

Blakeway, in his Sheriffs of Shropshire, (at p. 119,) has given a notice of the Hon. William Pierrepont, (or William Pierrepont, Esq. as he was then designated,) who was sheriff in 1638. His wife is not further noticed than as "the daughter and ultimately the sole heir of Sir Thomas Harries, Baronet, an eminent lawyer, descended from the family of that name long seated at Cruckton. Sir Thomas had purchased Tong of Sir Edward Stanley, who inherited the same from the Vernons." J. G. N.

AUBREY'S COLLECTIONS FOR WILTSHIRE.

We are glad to observe the completion, by the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, of a goodly quarto volume, containing the *Topographical Collections* for that county formed by JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S. A. D. 1659-70. They have been edited by the Rev. John Edward Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. Rector of Leigh Delamere, by whose intelligent skill and erudition the observations of the indefatigable but somewhat desultory and credulous old antiquary have been materially enlarged and elucidated. The drawings of the MS. are reproduced in forty-three anastatic plates by Mr. Edward Kite, of Devizes. "It will be observed by reference to the Plates, that by far the greater part of Aubrey's illustrations are Heraldic. This may, perhaps, be pronounced to be not the least useful part of his work. For the truth is, that upon the more serious labours of Parochial History—the long investigation of evidences, the thoughtful comparison of them, and the drawing correct conclusions from them—Aubrey was either unable or unwilling to enter. Yet by preserving,

as he did, drawings of the Arms still in his days to be seen on the windows or walls of churches and houses, his industry has been of considerable service in providing others with a *clue* to research. Arms and quarterings on nameless memorials of stone or glass, are not only useful, but (if accurately copied) unerring indications of local or family history, where other indications fail.”—(Preface.) One of Aubrey’s MS. books is still missing; it is that which he called “Liber B.” Liber A. has been recently transferred from the Ashmolean Library to the Bodleian.

PAPWORTH’S DICTIONARY OF ARMS.

It will very probably be unknown to many of our readers how large and important a work has for some years been in progress, to serve as a book of reference for the discovery and appropriation of armorial bearings. It is described in its title-page as: “An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms belonging to families in Great Britain and Ireland; forming an extensive Ordinary of British Armorial, upon an entirely new plan, in which the Arms are systematically subdivided throughout, and so arranged in Alphabetical Order, that the names of families whose shields have been placed upon buildings, seals, plate, painted glass, brasses, and other sepulchral monuments, sculptured or painted portraits, etc., whether medieval or modern, can be readily ascertained. By JOHN W. PAPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A. &c.”

In this comprehensive collection it is announced that about fifty thousand coats will be brought together, some from ancient rolls of arms, whose authority is cited by marks of reference, others from dated grants, and the remainder from every available quarter.

Mr. Papworth produces his work by subscription, and the conditions of its publication are peculiar. He has engaged with his Subscribers on the following terms (which we extract from his Prospectus circulated in 1857):—

“The work is to be printed in octavo, and to be published in Parts; one Part at the end of every six months, in return for a subscription of one guinea per annum. It is estimated that the whole will be comprised in about six hundred pages: the number of copies printed will not exceed seven hundred and fifty. The publication will proceed forthwith, more than a hundred Subscribers having been already obtained; and each Part will contain about forty-eight pages similar in character to the specimen. Every addition of fifty Subscribers will command a corresponding increase of about twenty-four pages in each part; so that if three hundred Subscribers be obtained, the work will be finished within one-third of the time, and at one-third of the price, which it would be with one hundred Subscribers: the hope of the Author is for three hundred Subscribers, making the price of the work two guineas.

“If, at the completion of the work, the number of Subscribers that shall have paid the subscription in full shall not, however, amount to one hundred

and fifty, every such Subscriber will be entitled to a second copy of the work without any additional payment; and if the number shall amount to one hundred and fifty, but not exceed two hundred, every such Subscriber will be entitled to a second copy of the work on payment of one guinea more within three months after its completion: in either case, a Subscriber for two or more copies will be reckoned as so many Subscribers, and be entitled to the corresponding benefit.

"This plan of publication leaves the Author little or no remuneration beyond the overplus, if any, of subscription, and the value of the surplus copies. The Parts will not be sold separately, but will be procurable only by subscribing. When completed, the work will not, for at least five years, be sold by the Author for less than double what it shall have cost per copy to Subscribers, except that every Subscriber that shall have paid the subscription in full will be entitled to purchase within that period two extra copies (should any remain) at the subscription price, provided it be not less than two guineas per copy. In consequence of this mode of publication the work will not be continuously advertised.

"The subscription is payable annually in advance at Christmas into the Union Bank of London (Charing Cross Branch), to the credit of 'Mr. Papworth's Dictionary of Arms;' and a list of Subscribers will occasionally be forwarded so as to show the correctness of the issue."

On this plan, modified by circumstances, the work has since been carried on. Nine Parts have been issued, which are considered as the return for three subscriptions of one guinea. They contain a total of 456 pages, and, though the alphabet has not proceeded beyond the word *Chevron*, we are informed that really about one-half of the book is now printed.

"Many gentlemen are, probably, not aware that, although the work has only reached the letter C, a larger portion of it has been completed than might be imagined; as every other part of the alphabet comprising coats having Beasts or Birds as the first charge is already published. It may be worth while to mention that four-fifths of Heraldic Charges are comprised in the letters A to F inclusive."

In a recent advertisement (dated July 1862), the Author announces that the number of his Subscribers is now 149, having been reduced rather than increased during the last eighteen months: but he is now proceeding with his printing on receipt of the fourth subscription.

We cannot attribute his present moderate measure of success to any failure in the execution of the work, which has been carried on with the greatest care and diligence; but we fear that the complicated scheme of its publication, and the delay of its progress, are somewhat in fault.

There can be no doubt that the work, when completed, will hereafter bear a high value in the market, as is now the case with Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Upcott's *Catalogue of British Topography*, and other valuable works of reference that are indispensable in every important library.

We understand that the number of copies printed is 750, as originally

proposed; upon which the Subscribers possess the contingent claims described in the proposals already quoted. But it is evidently desirable, for the mutual advantage of all parties concerned, that additional support should be obtained, and we think that vigorous efforts should be made without delay to accomplish that object.

JONES OF CLYTHA, SOI-DISANT HERBERT.

Since our article upon "Change of Surname *proprio motu*" was finally sent to press, some further official correspondence has been published *in re* Jones of Clytha, claiming to be Herbert. On the 14th of August the Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire wrote to the Lord Chancellor, inclosing a copy of the correspondence of which we have given the substance in p. 25; and stating, that after Mr. Jones's name had been called, as heretofore, among the justices at the Monmouth assizes, held on the 8th, "on the following day, viz. Saturday, August 9th, it was announced in a county paper that Mr. Jones had appealed to a higher authority, and that his right to have his name enrolled as Herbert had been admitted. As a proof of which, the name of Mr. Jones had been called as Herbert at the assizes, in the Grand Jury." Presuming the "higher authority" to indicate the Lord Chancellor, Lord Llanover proceeds to inquire, whether application had been made to his Lordship to recognise Mr. Jones under the name he has assumed, and, if so, whether his Lordship had recognised him under that name, or authorised its recognition. To this inquiry the following reply was returned:—

"MY LORD,

"34, Belgrave Square, August 16, 1862.

"I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to state to your Lordship that the Lord Chancellor has not recognised Mr. Jones, of Clytha, as entitled to be called Herbert, or as having right to assume that surname.

"When Mr. Jones has obtained the Royal Licence to assume and bear the name and arms of Herbert, the Lord Chancellor will direct the necessary alteration to be made in the commission.

"I have the honour to be,

"Your Lordship's obedient servant,

"The Lord Llanover."

"SLINGSBY BETHELL, Prin. Secretary.

ERRATUM in p. 43, last line of note *. *Read*, "The arms of Cotton of Cotton of Ridware and Connington, Argent, a bend sable between three pellets." The erroneous blason arose from our misunderstanding the pen-and-ink sketch.

THE ACCEDENS OF ARMORY.

BY GERARD LEGH, 1562.

(Continued from p. 68.)

At Fo. 96, Legh proceeds to discuss "how armes are borne by women;" and he forms a catalogue of Nine heroines that had "used the field," that is, appeared on the battlefield, of whom the longest story is that of Cordeilla (the Cordelia of Shakspeare), daughter of King Leir. The example of a gentlewoman's arms borne on a lozenge we shall notice elsewhere.

Afterwards he inserts some coats charged with natural products, as trees and flowers, and other miscellaneous objects. On the Katharine wheel this discussion ensues:

"*L.* I think this be no honorable armes, although it be borne of some.

"*G.* It is so honorable, that the Katherin wheles are a banner of honour appertaininge to the Kinges of this Realme. For such was the first bearer thereof, as within these 200 years there hath proceeded from her and hers, by birth three Emperours, fower Empresses, xxi. Kinges, and xv. Quenes, beside Dukes, Marquesses, and Earles. So that the bearer honoreth the thinge that is borne."

This is clearly an allusion to Katharine Duchess of Lancaster. She was the daughter of Sir Payne Roelt, Guyenne King of Armes, and the Katharine wheels appear appropriate at once to her natal and baptismal names. Her first husband was Sir Hugh Swinford. She was mother by John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, of John Earl of Somerset, of Cardinal Beaufort, and of Thomas Duke of Exeter; but it was chiefly through her only daughter, Joane Countess of Westmerland, who had a very numerous family, that she became the ancestor of so illustrious a progeny. But whether Gerard Legh was right in his enumeration of them (at the time he wrote) we have not at present time to investigate.

At Fo. 103, Legh calls the maunch (as borne by Hastings*) "a Manche maltale," a term which is strange to us, as is the term "Gorge" in the next paragraph:—

* "Or, a maunche maletaile gules. *Hastings.*" Habington's notes of painted glass at Worcester, in Thomas's Survey of Worcester Cathedral, 1737, p. 13. qu. *mal-tailé*, ill-eut?

"He beareth Sanguine, a gorge argent. Though he seeme unlikelye to bee a water budget, yet hath it longtime bin so taken, and so blazed, and never of any other fashion than ye see in this escocheon."

The figure delineated is still termed the water-bouget. In Fo. 94 the term "iij. oges" is applied to the same charge in the coat of Roos, and that we believe, rather than "gorge," is the term used by the French.

Our author has not yet done with his number Nine. At Fo. 105 he begins to "shewe you Nyne difficulte Cotes to blaze;" among which there is nothing specially interesting; and at Fo. 107 he gives his Nyne Differences of Brethren," upon which we shall say no more here, than that they are as fanciful as any part of his book, though they have been accepted and repeated in all elementary treatises on Armory down to the present day. We must reserve this important subject for a distinct article. Legh parts from it with this rule—

"And when any difference is borne in fiede, eyther on any Banner, Standard, Banaroll, Guydon, Pinione, Ensigne, Coronett,—or Penounsell, Streamer, or Flagge on the water, the difference I saye must be as bigge as to be well discerned iij. staves lengthes off, every staffe containing xviii. fote of assise."

We believe "Coronett" to be here a misprint for Coronell,* an ensign from which we derive the modern officer named a Colonel.

Legh next treats of Bordures, "wherof ye have Nine sundry sortes:" and then, because his cutter is gone beyond sea, as we have already noticed, he draws to an end with one more escocheon, bearing Meirre, a Spanish term (as he says) for that which in modern books is called counter-potent.

In Fo. 112 one specimen of a Badge is given, which is "Sagittary geules set on his name or worde,"—that is to say, upon a scroll inscribed with four queer characters resembling those used in astronomy. "This is the badge of an Esquier of England," whose name the author does not choose to disclose. He adds the following remarks upon Wreaths, in which he does not

* Coronalle, Corolla, Coronulla. Promptorium Parvulorum, edit. Way, p. 93.

properly distinguish between Badges and Crests; for we believe the latter only, and not the former, were at any time placed upon wreaths, though sometimes Crests (with wreaths) were used for cognisances in the place of Badges.

“If you mervayle why I set not the same upon a wreth, as nowe it is most usuall, I saye unto you, in the time of king Henry the Fifth, and long after, no man had his badge set on a wrethe under the degree of a Knight. But that order is worne away, and every man weareth at this daye as he listeth; not so much as the taylour and shoemaker, but will be as gentleman like as the gentleman himselfe.”

Upon which he recounts “a prety story of Sir Philip Calthrop, a worthy knight of Norwich in the time of King Henry the Seventh,” who, when John Drakes, a shoemaker, proposed to ape the fashion of his gown, made the tailor cut his cloth—and that of John Drakes also, as full of slashes as his shears could make it.

Legh then briefly describes “Nyne sondry Badges,” selecting such as are sufficiently ancient, being those of Theseus King of Athens, Caius Marius, Julius Cæsar, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Galba, Vespasian, and Domitian.

Having now received all his lessons, the Caligat Knight solicits from his instructor that he may proceed one degree, and become a Pursevant. The Herald consents, and desires him to kneel down and take his creation, by whatever name he chooses to adopt. He gives that of Golightly.

“*Gerard.* Golightly, in the name of the Queenes majestie of Englande, I create thee a Purcevente, with all thinges in othe and other waies as be specified in the Chapiter of the Purcevant aforesaid. And thus I pray God make you as good a Herehaught as ever was Jaques Dartnel, which first marcialled the armes of Englande and Fraunce quarterly as they are now borne.”

The new “Herehaught,” as he calls himself, “fancies that he may now confer arms, and asks what should be his consideration in so doing :—

“*Gerard.* You clean mistake the matter. There is no Herehaught that geveth armes. The Herehaught deviseth but at the Prince’s commandement, or els licensed by his letters patentes, in whiche devyse hee hath these Nyne consideracions following :—

"1. Firste, whether hee that shall beare them have a desire to beare Armes, and willingly will keepe them from dishonour.

"2. Whether he bee able to declare his pedegree, as of his father, mother, graundfather, graundmother, great-graundfather, and of his great-graundmother.

"3. Thirdly, he must search for all these mariages, and see whether he may finde that of right he may beare, and to give the same with augmentacion, or order, that is to saye with a congruent difference.

"4. The fowerth, what he is of condicion, whether clene of life, just in promise, a keeper of hospitalitie, conning in all or any of the vii. Artes liberal, or of Divinitee, Cosmographi, Historiographi, Phisike, Lawe Civile, Canon, or of the Realme, and whether he be a philosopher, of whome ye shall heare what Diogenes saith, A man void of philosophie is farre unmeet for all good occupacions. A philosopher, wheresoever he becometh, payeth for his repaste if at the table he talke of philosophie. Philosophie healeth all the diseases of the minde. The philosopher only hath victory of men, and reputeth all countreis to bee his own native soyle.

"5. Where he was borne, at what tyme, and whether free or bond.

"6. Of whom he hath had praise, or testimonye of good acts by him done, whether of menne of witt, knowledge, or industry, either else of women.

"7. To whom he hath done service, whether to the Emperour, King, or any of nearenes of bloode to them, or Prince, Duke, or Earle.

"8. How he hath served, whether in field of warre, in straunge provinces, as Ambassador, or at the carpet as a Counsellor.

"9. The nynth and last of all, when he deserved to beare armes, at what time of the yeare, moneth, day, and hower, wherto due regarde is to be taken heed, as by example shall ensue."

But into these further considerations of the months and seasons it would be to no purpose to accompany Master Gerard Legh, particularly as they occupy two more pages.

As examples of pedigree he gives that of Queen Elizabeth "descending" through the house of Lancaster to Edward the Confessor, and "ascending" from William the Conqueror through the house of York—the Queen being in the latter case placed at the end, and in the former at the beginning, of the several generations described.

And so we come to the close of Gerard Legh's practical

instructions. We have not exhausted all his extraordinary passages, his marvellous assertions, or strange doctrines; nor do we pretend to say that we have extracted all that is of any value in the way of information or suggestion. His book, as he desires, may be "read more than once," and fresh intimations discovered of the facts or opinions—possibly wholly erroneous, but possibly partly founded in truth, that were entertained on Armory and its kindred topics three centuries ago. But having now gone through the *Accedens of Armory* leaf by leaf, we have given a faithful account of its contents, which will make them better known and understood than heretofore.

There are still, however, nearly twenty leaves more, which are filled with a rhapsody allusive to the Inner Temple—one of the colleges of the great legal university in which the youthful nobility and gentry of England were then bred in sound learning and good manners. In this part of the volume there are some curious and even interesting passages, though it is full of inflation and bombast, qualities that we are inclined to attribute to the co-operation of the author's Templar friend, Richard Argall.

The subject is introduced by a shield of the winged horse,—Azure, a Pegasus argent: and, after a long flourish of trumpets, Gerard undertakes to describe his reception at the magnificent court of Pallaphilos, the high constable of the goddess Pallas, and marshall of the Inner Temple:—

"After I had traueiled through the Easte partes of th' unknown world, to understand of dedes of armes, and so arriving in the fair ryver of Thames, I landed within half a leage from the cytie of London, which was (as I conjecture) in December laste. And drawing nere the citie, sodenly herde the shott of double cannons in so great a number, and so terrible, that it darkened the whole air; wherwith, although I was in my native country, yet stooode I amazed, not knowing what it meant. Thus as I abode in despair either to returne or continew my former purpose, I chaunced to see comminge towardes me an honest citizen, clothed in long garments, seming to walke for his recreation, whiche pronosticated rather peace than perill. Of whom I demaunded the cause of this great shot; who freely answered, It is (quoth he) warning shot to th' officers of the Constable Marshall of the Inner Temple to prepare to dinner. Why, (said I,) what is he of that estate, that

seeketh not other meanes to warne his officers than with suche terrible shott in so peceable a countrey? Mary, (saith he,) he uttereth him selfe the better to be that officer whose name he beareth. I then demaunded what province did he governe, that nedeth suche an officer. He answered me, the province was not great in quantitie, but auncient in trewe nobilitie. A place (said he) privileged by the most excellent princes,* the highe governour of the whole Iland, wherein are the store of Gentilmen of the whole Realme, that repaire thither to learne to rule and obey by lawe, to yelde their fleece to their prince and common weale; as also to use all other exercises of bodye and minde whereunto nature most aptly serveth to adorne by speaking, countenance, gesture, and use of apparel, the person of a Gentleman; whereby amitie is obtained and continued, that gentlemen of all countries in their young years, norished together in one place, with suche comely order, and daily conference, are knit by continual acquaintance in such unitie of mind and manners, as lightly never after is severed, then which nothing is more profitable to the common weale. * * *

"The nexte daye I thought for my pastime to walk to this Temple, and, enteringe in at the gates, I found the building nothing costly, but many comly gentlemen of face and persone, and therto very curteouse, sawe I passe to and fro: so as it semed a prince's port to be at hande. And passing forward, [I] entered into a churche of auncient building, wherein were many monumentes of noble persounages armed in knightly habit, with their cotes depainted in auncient shields, wherat I tooke pleasure to behold."

Whilst contemplating those "auncient monumentes,"—which since Legh admired them have nearly doubled their date of existence,—the stranger was courteously saluted by the King of Arms attendant on the Christmas Prince of the Temple, and bearing the same name as his master, *Pallaphilos*, who, after entertaining him at his own lodging within the palace, led him into his Office of Armes. The description of this we must extract,†

* *i. e.* princess—meaning the Queen.

† The commendatory verses by Nicolas Roscarrocke, prefixed to Bossewell's *Works of Armorie*, 1572, commence with a description of the "high court of Herehaultry," which on comparison will be found to be in great measure a metrical version of that in the text:

A Court there stands twixt heaven and erth, all gorgeous to behold,
of royal state, in second speare, a hugie building olde,

as it is a curious, and probably correct, picture of a Herald's office in the sixteenth century:

"The keper thereof was his Caligate knight, named *Diligence*; where lay comely couched bookes of auncient geastes, dedes of honour, chronicles of countreis, and histories of sundrye sorts. There were also th'orders of Coronations, Creations, Dubbings, Musteringes, Campinges, with peacefull Progresses, Weddings, and Christenings, Orders of Robes Royall, and honorable Triumphes and Moornings, curiously hanged and decked with mappes of sundrie countreis, describing their situations and commodities. Above the rest was a valence, where were escocheons of thonorable estates now living within his province. Within all these sat his Pursevant *Trusty* and his Messenger *Swifte*, studiously keeping those monuments from wormy wemes. And further within there was a separate rome for his private studye, wherein satte his Herehaughte *Marshall*, and afore him lay fower legers of huge volume, all of single cotes. And upon shelves rounde about were couched his seven-years' Visitations; upon a side-borde lay straight Pedegrees ascending, and Genealogies descendinge, and ramous. And upon the valence of that studye were scocheons of unperfite bearing. Also within a presse, closely kepte, laye divers reversed cotes. And on his right hande stood a fair armour, which, at a tryumphe, by misfortune fell into the felde; and on the lefte hande the barding of a

Porteolized and bar'd with bolts, of gold resplendant bright,
of glistering gemmes, through Pallas' power, bedazeling eche man's sight,
That no man may come in except he have the perfit skill
of Herehaut's art, and climbed hath Parnassus' sacred hill.
Within this stately court like number roomes are founde,
like number flags, like number armes, as realmes upon the ground.
About the walls, more wondrous work then fram'd by mortal hand,
eche Herehaut's lively conterfet, in seemely sort doth stand.
Within these severd romes, through wals ibuilt of chrystal cleare,
eche thing that longs to Herehaut's art doth perfectly appeare.
There leger bookes of auncient gestes, ywrit by Pallas' hand,
there campings, mournings, musterings, there pedegrees do stand.
There cumbats fierce, there summons bold, there triumphs passing brave,
of crowning kings, of dubbing knights, the orders there they have.
Both single coates and martialled of eche renowned wight,
with visitacions, which allottes to ech desert his right.
Reversed coates (not hidden there) bewray disloyall deedes,
caparisons there fixed hang, and bardings strong of steedes,
With armors fully furnished, and gauntlets unredemd,
suche uncouth sights eche office holdes as cannot be estemde.

good steede, also a sworde with a gauntelet; all these (quoth he) be not yet redeemed."

The next five pages are filled with an allegorical tale, related by Pallaphilos to his visitor; after which they arrive at "the prince's hall," and observe its order in time of supper. This, again, is very curious, as a picture of the revels at the inns of court; and it may be taken as proof that it was truly drawn, that it is extracted by Dugdale in his "*Origines Juridiciales*."

The blasonry of the High Constable's atchievement—the large woodcut we noticed at the beginning of this article—is dilated upon at some length; and then Pallaphilos, King of Arms, makes a very euphuistic and we must say tedious address at the installation of twenty-four Knights of the order of Pegasus.

At last, Gerard the Herald having finished this narrative of his visit to the Christmas Prince of the Temple, the new pursuivant Golightly takes his leave, with many thanks; and Gerard, turning to his readers, or we may presume to the "Gentlemen of the Innes of Court and Chancery," to whom he first addressed himself, thus introduces his own portraiture:

"Gentlemen, now sith the Purcevaunt is gone, I will shew you the figure of a Herehaughte in haste, in his apt apparell: such one as King Edward the Third made, for bringing him good newes from Britaine to Dover. By which figure you shall perceive, that Herehaughtes may have all honorable shifts that possiblie may serve thereto; as in my time, and of late yeres, I sawe an Herehaughte, for lacke of the Queenes cote of armes, take two trumpet banners and laced them together, and so served. I count him better Herehaught, and better apparelled, than this that standeth here. And for that shift-making most worthie to be remembred perpetuallie amongst Herehaughts, and to be written of in chronicle for ever.* For at that time it was as effectuall as though hee had had the Queenes royall coate of armes. And though this Herehaught stand thus, account him not so bare of knowledge of this art, as it seemeth to you he is of apparell. For he can read and well understand these two verses following:†

(Two lines in cabalistic characters.)

* The makeshift was not then adopted for the first time. Commynes relates how Louis XI. extemporised a herald in like manner; an incident which Sir Walter Scott has made familiar to modern readers in his "*Quentin Durward*."

† These verses we are not able to decypher; but it has been kindly pointed out to

And who that can do the same (Golightly) shall become his scoller, untill he have learned as much of him as he hath alreadie learned here, and take him for his soveraigne maister. This herehaught is no ste-ganographier; his name is Panther, an Herehaught to the Queene of England, and serveth for her Dutchie of Normandie: which seigniory all Englishmen are bound to honor, not onely because the most part of the Gentlemen's auncestours that are now, came from thence with King William the Conquerour and were Normanes; but for the sweete revenues fet from thence at diverse times by force of armes, which hath bin richer to Englishe souldiors then the spoyle of the Samnites was to the Romaines, who were armed in gold and silver: for in the time of King Edward the thirde, at one voyage, his souldiers were so laden with pray of armes, as they esteemed nothing but golde, silver, and Estrich fethers.

"The Herehaught that you see here,* in a chemise blanke, powdred and spotted with mullets sable, which of the old Herehaughts is termed Gerately: he is shielded with one escocheon of England, first borne by the Queenes ancestor, holy Edward king and confessor. And whilst this Herehaught telleth of the banner, which is gold, a panther in his proper colour regarding: he (*i. e.* the Panther) friendly warneth the Herehaught with the words contained in the lace of the same banner. Whereunto the Dragon replieth, as appeareth in the scroll: unto whom the Herehaught answereth, as in the long square under all appeareth. The Herehaught thinketh himselfe to be evested in a good cote of armes, presuming upon the law: for Bartoll saieth, in time of neede a man may take his shirt, and blot it full of spots, and that is verie good armorie. The Panther of all other is most amiablest, for by the sweete breath of his mouthe, and the odoriferous savour of his bodie, all beastes are drawn to him."——

He goes on discoursing at considerable length of the virtues of the Panther, and of the Dragon, which, being the beast of the House of Tudor, he adopted as an emblem of the Queen's authority; and so he draws to the conclusion of "this boke of the Arte of Artes," which "this Herehaught hath begunne in London language, and ended it in Fleet streete, not at the signe of the dogge in the maynger, but under the banner of the Panther,

us that they are in the Cabalistic characters, formed upon the Hebrew, of which the alphabet is given in the work of Henricus Cornelius Agrippa, *De occulta Philosophia*, 1533, at fol. cclxxiii. See Notes and Queries, Third Series, vol. ii. p. 71.

* See the fac-simile published with our First Part.

and so hath put it to Fame's forge, the ninth hower of the nyenth daye of the ninthe moneth."

The Panther may have been actually the sign of the house in Fleet Street, where Legh resided with his father, the draper. The "dogge in the maynger" is an obvious satirical allusion to those professors of the art of Heraldry who were disposed to keep all their information to themselves. The pride with which our author speaks of "London langwage" is remarkable. He seems to have regarded it as of equal estimation with the French of Paris, or the Spanish of Castille. In a former place (Fo. 114 b) he says:—

"I can somewhat of the Frenche language; and as for myne Englishe, it must needes be good, for I was borne in London."

With all his vanity, whether assumed or real, Gerard Legh was certainly a man of considerable talent, and of much acquired knowledge, both in languages and in various branches of science, as then cultivated and understood. He is placed as a scholar in the Athenæ Oxonienses, but we doubt that Anthony Wood really knew anything about him, beyond what his book disclosed, and what was ascertained of his genealogy. Of his education the Oxford biographer states, that "having been trained up for a time in grammaticals, he was sent to Oxon. to complete them, and to obtain so much of the logicals that he might the better conquer the rudiments of the municipal law; for, if I am not mistaken, he studied for some time in one of the inns of court." Now, upon the assertion of his receiving this university education we take the liberty to be incredulous: both because he never mentions Oxford; and because he says distinctly that he had been his father's apprentice, being both by birth and service a Draper. Subsequently, his love of study led him to become a member of the Inner Temple, and we shall find him so designated in his epitaph.

Of his parentage there is abundant proof. His father was Henry Legh, of Fleet Street, Draper; who is stated by Anthony à Wood to have been "natural or base son of Randal Legh (by his concubine, one Woodruff's wife of Derby), second son of Sir Edmund Legh, of Baguley in Cheshire, knight." This descent

is confirmed by what Sir Peter Leycester relates in his History of Cheshire, on the authority of a book of pedigrees by John Booth of Twamlowe, that Edmund Legh, of Bagulegh, esquire (but not a knight), "had a son called Randle, who was never married, but had three bastard sons—Randle Legh, begot on the daughter of Carrington of Carrington; Henry Legh, begotten of Woodrofe's widow, in Darbyshire; and Nicholas Legh, another bastard son."

Henry Legh was buried at St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street, and we have his epitaph, offering the most amiable picture of himself and family. It was affixed to the same pillar, on the north side of the quire, which sustained that of William Colbarne, York Herald,* who died only seven months earlier.

Henry Legh sometyme Citezen and Drap of
Londo' a man borne of a good family whose
lyeff and Conuersation was pleasant to God &
Man deptyed out of this lyef y^e ix day of Aprill
in y^e yere of our Lord God 1568. and lyeth
burped in the Churcheyarde by his two
Wiffes Issabell and Elizabeth both very
vertuous good to their Neighbors & ther-
fore Right hartely beloved.

This record of the worthy seniors of the family was accompanied by two shields of "laton plate," displaying their marriages. For Legh four coats were quartered, viz. 1. Barry of six, a bend sable; 2. three lozenges; 3. Ermine, on a chief indented three crowns; 4. A fleur-de-lis. The coat impaled for the first wife was three towers, from each a demi-lion issuant; and for the second, on a cross engrailed five estoiles. The quarterings we shall consider more fully when we come to describe Gerard Legh's own monument, in which they occur again, with some variations. The name of the first wife, who was our author's mother, appears to have been Cailis or Callis: that of the second Frodesham or Branketree (bearing, Argent, on a cross engrailed sable five estoiles or).

* It is remarkable that among the fellow parishioners of Gerard Legh were both Norroy and York. Laurence Dalton, Norroy, died on the 13th Dec. 1561; and we propose shortly to present our readers with his monumental effigy, which has never yet been published.

The arms of Cailis are introduced by Gerard Legh at Fo. 49 of his book, but with the addition of a chevron, and accompanied with these quaint comments:—*

“ Because hee that did beare this coate was an herehaught, whose name was *Cailis*, and that by report hee surmounted all other of his time both in tongues and cunning, I will blaze his cote by the Planettes. He beareth Saturne, a chevron betweene iii. towers of the Sun, jesant three demie lions Lune.”

Another immediately follows, thus described:

“ Because the bearer hereof not onely embraceth the Arte, but all other good sciences (as a thing given to him naturally, besides all gentlemanly behaviour), I will give him a precious blazonne. The field is parted per fesse Perle and Emerode, a pale counterchanged of the first, three lions heads erased Rubie. Consider that the Moone and Venus are the felde, and how Mars keepeth the same, who will never flee.”

The second of these coats, which in ordinary blason is, Per fess argent and vert, a pale counterchanged, three lion's heads erased gules, was that of Legh's friend Richard Argall, who wrote the prefatory commendations we have before noticed, and probably part of the latter passages of the book. His arms identify him with Richard Argall esquire, of East Sutton in Kent, who was one of the sons† of Thomas Argall of London by Margaret

* Either from mock-modesty, or possibly to attract attention, the paragraph relating to the arms of Cailis is printed in smaller type than the rest of the page: and the printer has added to it, in error, the introductory paragraph (beginning Because) that belongs to the next coat. This makes some confusion: but, so carelessly were books reprinted in the sixteenth century, without due editorial supervision, that the incorrect arrangement is perpetuated through all the impressions.

† His brother John Argall, M.A. Oxon. 1565, became parson of Halesworth in Suffolk, and has a brief memoir in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* (edit. Bliss) i. 760; having been the author of a “very facete and pleasant book” entitled *Introductio ad artem Dialecticam*, in which he laments that, whereas God had raised many of his cronies and contemporaries to high dignities in the church, as Dr. Tho. Bilson to the see of Winton, Mart. Heton to Ely, Hen. Robinson to Carlisle, Tob. Mathews to Durham, &c. yet he, an unworthy and poor old man, was still detained in the chains of poverty for his great and innumerable sins, &c. &c. He was probably the father of Richard Argall, author of various poems dated 1621, noticed also by Wood, and by Watt; but the latter has also this entry:

ARGALL, RICHARD. *The Accedens of Armory.* Lond. 1568. 4to.

By some accident, it must be presumed, the compilers of that useful work had met with a copy of the second edition of Legh's *Accedens*, attributed by a manuscript inscription to Richard Argall.

daughter of John Tolkerne of London esquire, afterwards remarried to Sir Giles Allington.* This Richard Argall married Mary, daughter of Sir Reginald Scott, of Scott's Hall in Kent, and had a numerous family, of whom Sir Samuel and Sir Reginald were knights, and John entered his pedigree at the visitation of Essex in 1634.

We have already said that the absence of allusion to Oxford on the part of Gerard Legh is to our mind sufficient proof that he had nothing to do with that university: the probability of that conclusion is heightened by the circumstance that he is not altogether silent as to his education. He tells us that he was indebted for it to maister Robert Wroth, of Durants in Enfield, co. Middlesex, the father of the well known Sir Thomas Wroth. He is described as

"an ancient gentleman of blood, linage, and cote armour, and also of condicions, and a notable houshold keper and good alwaies els, I am compelled to speake good of him, not onely for the learning I receaved at his coste, but for the love he bare to me alwaies whilst he lived." (Fo. 84b.)

It is by no means improbable that little Gerard was taken to be privately educated in Mr. Wroth's house, as a schoolfellow of his own children, a practice then usual. We have already seen that he was under other obligations of the like kind to master Richard Goodricke, the learned counsellor of Gray's Inn.

It is further clear that he served an apprenticeship to his father in his trade of a Draper, for, when speaking of the Ram, he says:

"He is an auncient [*i.e.* supporter of the arms] of that honorable Company of Drapers, of whom I am one, both by birthe and service. But thereof am I nowe at large, for that I could not support the custome of the famous citie, to stande in danger of the lawes of this Realme." (Fo. 53b.)

So that he appears to have taken the part of the government rather than the city, in some political question upon which we

* MS. Addit. Brit. Mus. 16,279, p. 429. See also Hasted's History of Kent, (under East Sutton,) vol. ii. p. 418, where his daughters and their marriages are mentioned. At a little earlier date another Richard Argall occurs, who had livery of lands at Goodneston l Mariæ, in right of his wife Joane, daughter of Robert Martyn. (Ibid. p. 816.)

②? more probably it means a flag charged with one of the company's beasts, cf. the standards in I.2

are not at present informed. This had the effect of alienating him from his trade associations, together, no doubt, with that of attaching him more closely to his favourite studies. But he still styles himself Draper in his will, though in his epitaph he appears as a member of the Inner Temple.

Gerard Legh died five years before his father, and only one year after the publication of his *Accedens of Armory*. Whether he had then accomplished his projected visit to Venice we do not know; but at any rate it was before he had performed another intended literary task.

"I shall," he says, "(God willing,) after my retourne from Venice, present you with the Genealogie of all the kings of Englande sithens the Conquest hitherto: the rather because I have seen a booke of the Genealogie of the kings of France and French kings (*sic*), wherein might faults be espied, if it were as diligently looked to, as it hath been long looked for. And yet I thynke him an Herehaught that compiled the same."

To what publication this alludes we have not ascertained: but it is very remarkable that shortly before the date of Legh's book there had already been a "Genealogie of the Kings of England" published in London, and apparently by a Frenchman, "Imprinted at London by Gylles Godet, dwellinge in Blackfriars, 1560." Folio. See this particularly described by Dr. Dibdin in the *Ædes Althorpiæ*, vol. i. p. 180, and more briefly by Moule in the Addenda to his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 649.

Gerard Legh fell a victim to the plague, whilst it prevailed in London in the autumn of 1563, the same invasion of that fatal disorder which carried off our old heraldic friend, Henry Machyn the Diarist. Legh died on the 13th of October, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West two days after:*

1563, Oct. 15, Mr. Garatt Lee.

He left among his learned companions some ardent friend, possibly the Richard Argall already noticed, who erected to his memory in St. Dunstan's church "a litle monument,"† which was placed at the east end of the north quire.‡ On the one side

* Collectanea Topogr. et Gen. iv. 117.

† Nich. Charles, *ibid.* p. 106.

‡ Stowe's Survey.

stood the God of Friendship, on the other Mercury the God of Chivalry, cut in marble.* His merits and his untimely fate were told in the following not inelegant verses, composed, like his own book, in the form of question and answer, between a Citizen and a Visitor:

GERARDI LEGH, Generosi,
et clari viri, Interioris
Templi Socii, TUMULUS.

Civis et Hospes Interloquutores.

- C. HOSPEs, SISTE PEDEM, TUMULUM NEC TEMNE ; GERARDUS
LEGH JACET HAC HUMILI CONTUMULATUS HUMO.
- H. UNDE GENUS DUXIT? C. GENEROSO È SANGUINE NATUM
ANTIQUÆ STIRPIS EN MONUMENTA DOCENT.
NEC GENEROSUS ERAT VIR SOLA EX PARTE CADUCA,
SED VIRTUTE MAGIS MENS GENEROSA FUIT.
RELLIGIO SUMMA SPLENDEBAT MENTIS IN ARCE,
ET SEDES VERÆ PECTUS AMICITIÆ.
INGENIO AC RARO MORUM CANDORE REFULSIT,
MENS VIOLARE FIDEM CREDIDIT ESSE NEFAS.
- H. QUOD STUDIUM VIVO PLACUIT? C. SCRUTARE SOLEBAT
VIVENS CLARORUM MAGNA TROPHÆA VIRÛM.
ABDITA NATURÆ ET RERUM COGNOSCERE VIRES
OCCULTAS VIVO MAXIMA CURA FUIT.
- H. TALIBUS INBUTUM STUDIIS REOR ESSE BEATUM ;
SED LETHI CAUSAM TU MIHI QUÆSO REFER?
- C. URBE ISTA PASSIM DUM SÆVIT LURIDA † PESTIS,
OCCIDIT HEU TELO, PESTIS ACUTA, TUO.
- H. O DURUM FATUM ! SED SCULPTUM CUR STAT IN URNA
NUMEN AMICITIÆ, CIVIS AMICE, REFER?
- C. NUMEN AMICITIÆ QUO MAGNI HÆC MACHINA MUNDI
CONSTAT, DIVINA QUÆ FABRICATA MANU,
HUIUS ACERBA VIRI DEPLORAT FUNERA, DICENS,
VIVES, O VERÆ CULTOR AMICITIÆ,
DONEC SUMMA DIES NOSTROS DISSOLVERIT ARTVS,
CORRUAT ET SUMMA MUNDUS AB ARCE POLI.
- H. MERCURIUS NITIDIS CUR STAT CADUCIFER ALIS
HIC? LUGET MAGNUS FUNERA ET ISTA DEUS?

* "History from Marble," a MS. by T. Dineley, in the possession of Sir Thos. Edw. Winnington, Bart.

† Misprinted *lucida* in Munday's Stowe 1633.

C. NUNCIUS ILLE DEUM PLANGENS SUA PECTORA PALMA
 INCUSANS PARCÆ TALIA VERBA REFERT:
 CRUDELES PARCÆ, NOSTRUM RAPUISTIS ALUMNUM
 ARTIBUS ORNATUM MUNERIBUSQUE MEIS,
 IN TERRIS CUJUS DOCTI MONUMENTA LABORIS
 EXTANT, ET NULLO SUNT PERITURA DIE.

OBIIT ANNO 1563,
 OCTOBRIS 13.

ARIDUM VITIS NON
 DESERIT ULMUM.

At the head of this epitaph was a shield of four quarterings, and the four coats so quartered were placed singly at the corners. We are presented * with their blazonry in colours, as follows: 1. Azure, a bend sable surmounted by two bars argent,† Legh; 2. Or, three lozenges azure, Bagulegh; 3. Ermine, a fess gules, on a chief indented of the second three crowns or, De Corona; 4. Argent, a fleur-de-lis sable, Levenshulme.‡ Over all, a label of three points gules. Crest, on a wreath, a bear passant proper, chained or. When his father's monument was erected, a few years later, the arms of Legh were given somewhat differently, as we have already described them; and the fess was omitted in the third quartering: but the shield on Gerard Legh's monument corresponded with that of the tailpiece of his book, of which we present a fac-simile. The original appears without any explanation or allusion. It is, as will be seen, a whole-length figure of AESOPVS, his gown fastened by clasps in the form of escocheons, with his world-known book of allegories under his right arm, and from his left hand a shield suspended, which bears the same four quarterings that are above blazoned. On the apex of an obelisk behind him is an esquire's helmet and mantling,

* Dineley MS. "History from Marble," in the possession of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. Also the Church Notes of Nicholas Charles, printed in *Collectanea Topograph. et Genealogica*, iv. 106.

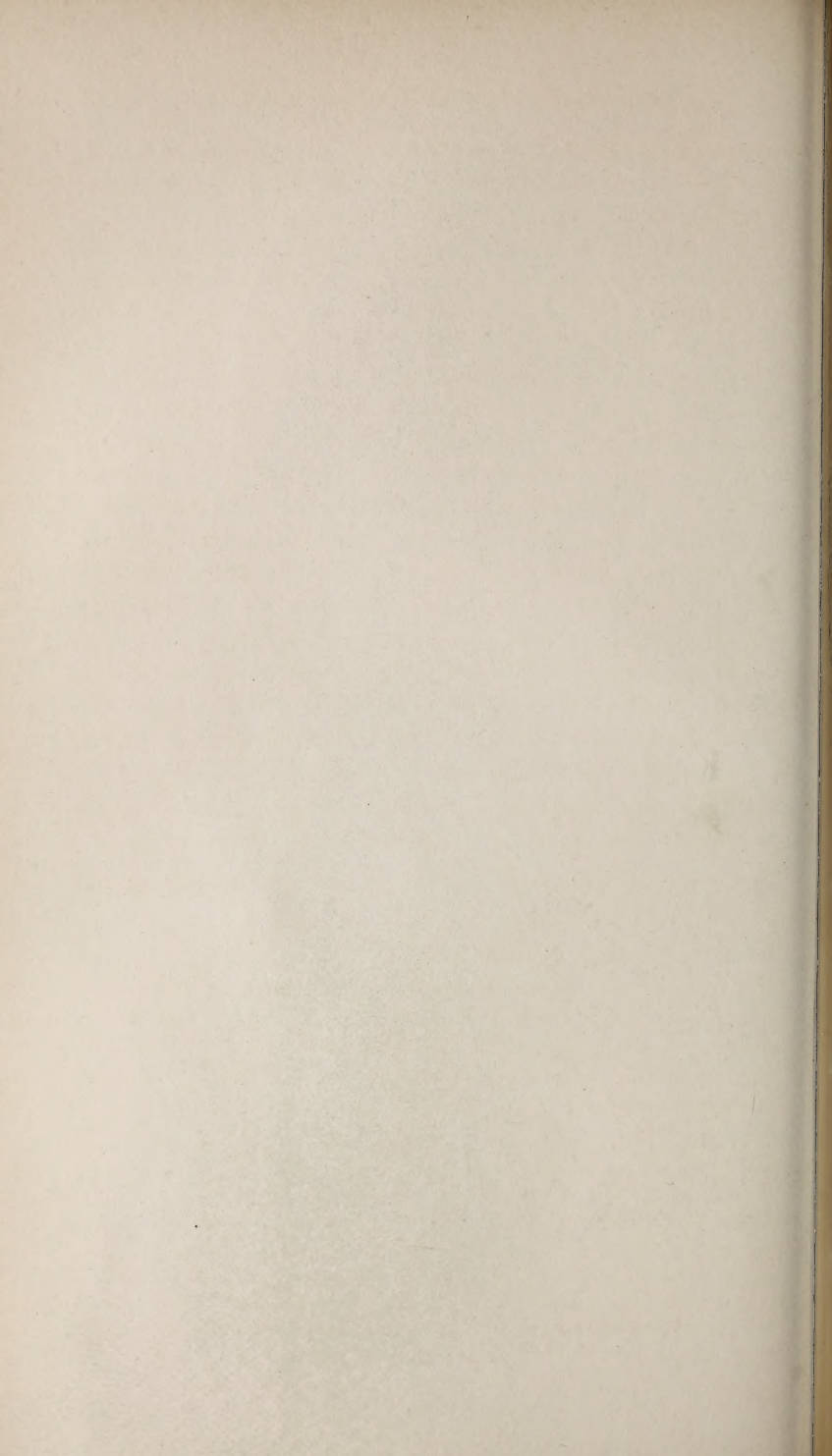
† The bend was placed over the bars in the father's shield, but the bars over the bend in the son's.

‡ This coat is assigned to Levenshulme (among the arms quartered by Arderne) in Watson's MS. account of Stockport Church. It appears by Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 414, that the Baguleghs had Levenshulme. The quartering of De Corona (sometimes mistaken for Leche) appears on the seal of John de Leghe, 37 Hen. VI. as his principal coat. (Information communicated by George Ormerod, esq. LL.D. F.S.A.)



GERARD LEQH'S "ACCEDENS OF ARMORIE".

(TAILPIECE).



surmounted by this crest,—on a wreath a bear passant, muzzled, collared, and chained. At the edge of the engraving are three figures like clubs, possibly intended for a badge.

The attachment of Gerard Legh to natural science as well as heraldry, which is asserted in his epitaph, is amply confirmed by the contents of his book. Not only are his descriptions of animals and minerals full of all the mediæval lore on such matters, but he shows that he had dabbled in alchemy * (Fo. 61), in logic (134 b.), and in steganography or cabalistic writing (Fo. 132). His fervent praise of philosophy in general we have already quoted (in p. 100). He speaks enthusiastically of the poets, “of worthy Gower, and of that famous Sir Geffereye Chaucer, whose works do yet remain as grene as the lawrell tree, comparable in every point with those which have received chiefest praise.” (Fo. 96.) He was moreover a virtuoso, and collected antiques and curiosities.

“In the old tyme (he says) they made shields for horsemen of lions’ bones, of which sort of shieldes I my selfe have one at this day, and do kepe the same as a worthy antiquitie of elder age.” (Fo. 45.)

He bequeathed this in his will to his friend Richard Argall. And when discoursing of the Griffin he remarks (Fo. 61):—

“I thinke they are of a great hugenes, for I have a clawe † of one of theire pawes, whiche should shewe them to be as bigge as two lyons.”

Altogether, Gerard Legh was of opinion that a Herald should be a living encyclopædia.

“I marvayle what Science, Arte, or Misterye it were, that an Herehaught should have none intelligence thereof, were it never so secreate or profounde. For, if he have not of all thinges some understandinge, aswell as of severall languages, he is not worthy to be an Herehaught. Therefore necessary it is for him to have an universall knowlege in eche thing.”

This affectation of “an universal knowledge,” in which Gerard Legh was emulated by Guillim and Sylvanus Morgan and his

* “And though the Cockatrice be veneme, without remedy, whilst he liveth: yet when he is dead and burnt to ashes, he loseth all his malyce, and the ashes of him are good for Alkumistes, and namely in turning and chaunging of mettall. I have not seene the prooffe therof, and yet I have beene one of Iebers cockes.”

† In the cathedral of Brunswick there is still preserved the horn of some kind of antelope, brought from the Holy Land as “a griffin’s claw” by Henry the Lion.

followers generally, no doubt at length altogether overlaid the art of Heraldry in their voluminous productions. The idea of an "Accedence," or elementary treatise, from which Legh started, was gradually developed into a cyclopædia, a very wardrobe or cabinet furnished with pegs for the suspension of every scrap of real or imaginary science: and, when such science became obsolete, its legends exploded, and its conclusions proved to be absurd, then heraldry itself was voted to be equally old-fashioned, and was disregarded under such worn-out and masquerading attire, with which its simplicity and regularity ought never to have been disguised and encumbered.*

But this result was not foreseen by Gerard Legh. His aim was to be at once learned and entertaining,—partly perhaps to eke out materials that would otherwise have proved scanty, and to exhibit himself as a gentleman and a scholar. We have still one more proof of his personal merits, afforded by evidence no less trustworthy than his own last Will and Testament, which the liberal policy of Sir Cresswell Cresswell towards historical inquirers now enables us to present to our readers.†

In the name of God, Amen. The xxijth daye of September, the yeaere of our Lorde God a thousande fyve hundred threscore and three, I Gerarde Leghe, of London, draper, beyng whole of mynd and in good and perfect memorye, thankes be gyven to God therefore, make this my Testament in manner and forme followynge, that ys to saye, Fyrst, I commend my sowll unto the devyne majesty of the hollye and blyssed Trynetye, and my body to be buryed in proper buryall. Alsoe I wyll that all sutch debptes as I owe of ryghte or conscyens to anye person be trewlye contented and payde by my executor hereafter wrytten and named. And after my debptes payde and my funerall expenses performed I wyll that all my goods and debptes shall be devyded into iij equall partes, wheareof I wyll that Alyce my wyfe shall have to her proper use one equall parte of all my sayde goods and debptes, and I wyll that my chyl dren shall have to and emonge them to be devyded one other parte of the sayde goods and debpts, soe devyded

* The author of *The Pursuivant of Arms* has well remarked that "the mass of pedantic nonsense which distinguishes the works of the heralds and heraldic authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has caused one of the most interesting and instructive studies in the world to be despised as folly, or neglected as unnecessary."

† From the register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Stevenson 6.

into three equall partes as above sayde, to be delyvered unto them when they shall cum to the age of xx^{tie} yeares or be maryed. And yf yt fortune anye of my sayde children to dye before they accomplyshe theyr sayde ages, and before that tyme be not marryed, Then I bequethe his parte or hers so desessed to the other of them then survyvyng, to be equallye devyded emonge them. And yf yt fortune all my sayde chyl dren to dye before theye accomplyshe theyre sayde ages, and before that tyme be not marryed, then I wyll theyre sayde partes to be devyded into ij equall porcyons, the one parte theareof I wyll to be gyven to beaderedd people, after the rate of xx^s the parson, so farr and as longe as yt wyll contynue, wythe in the warde of Farryngdon wythowtt of London, the other parte of the sayde twoe partes I wyll to be gyven to and emonges honest poore maydens after the rate of xx^s a pece wythe in the sayde warde one moneth after theyre maryadge daye and wythe in fyve wekes. And the thyrde parte of all my sayde goods and debptes I reserve unto myne executor thearewythe to performe my legacyes and bequestes heareafter specefyed: that is to saye, Fyrste, I bequethe to my wyfe one rynge of gold wythe a fluer de lewse of blue saphiers sett thearein, wythe all sutch apparrell and jewels usuallye worne of herr. Item, I gyve to Edwarde Leghe my rynge of fyne gold weyng one oz. and more, wythe a beare graven on ytt, to be delyvered unto hym at hys age of xxj yeares. And I gyve unto Susan my dowghter one crosse of golde sett withe jasyntes, to be delyvered unto her at the day of her marryadge. Item, I gyve unto my dawghter Elysabethe one rynge of golde wythe a table dyamonde sett in ytt. Item, I gyve to my dawghter Anne one ryng of golde wythe a tryangle rubye and a tryangle jasynt sett in ytt. Item, I gyve unto my dawghter Margarette one rynge of golde wythe a greate granate sett in ytt. Item, I gyve to my iongest dawghter Alyce one rynge of golde wythe a turkes sett in ytt. Item, I gyve unto my mother in lawe Elysabeth Leghe one rynge of gold wythe a topyas sett in ytt. Item, I gyve unto the ryghte honorable Sr Edwarde Sanders, nowe lorde chefe baron, one standyng clocke of the spase of xxiiij^{te} howres. Item, I gyve unto my goodd ladye Sawnders hys wyfe one lymned pycure of Jesus and hys mother Marye. Item, I gyve unto Clarentius now kynge of armes one spone all gylte. Item, I gyve unto my cossen Sr Wylliam Cecell one boke of all the armes of sutch knightes as weare made by that worthy kynge Edwarde the fyrste of Englande syns the Conquest, the whytche boke he borrowed of me, as appeareth by his letter. Item, I gyve to Mr. Rychard Argall my pycure of the

wyndmylle and my shelde of lyons bones. Item, I gyve to Bartholomewe Brokesbye one gylte spone. Item, I gyve to Edwarde Donnynge my caste of sylver cownters.* Item, I gyve unto my frende Gyles Atkynson one spone of sylver all gylte. Item, I gyve unto George Fletcher a Spanyshe cape of clothe wythe a garde of satten. Item, I gyve unto Grene my best jackett of damaske garded wythe velvett. Item, I gyve unto Thomas Nogaye one dyall of xij howres wythe a watch apperteyninge to ytt. Item, I gyve to Rycharde Rycote my gowne of browne blue facedd wythe grogreyn. Item, I gyve unto Vaer and the crew of myrthe xx^s, to be usedd as they shall thynke goodd, soe yt be in potatyon and locutyon. Item, I gyve to everye of sutche as hathe ben and now ys my father's servants v^s the pease. Item, I wyll theare shall be delte emonge the poore people dwellynge wytheowtt allyes† and wythein the parryshe of saynt Dunstones in the west of London, neare the tyme of my departure, so mutche monye as amowntethe to the Sm^a following (that ys to saye) to everye bedred pore man, woman, and chylde vj^d the peace, to every other pore man or woman iij^d the peace, and to everye other poore chylde ij^d the peace. All other my goods and debptes whatsoever they be I wyll to be devyded into twoe equall partes; the one parte theareof I gyve unto my wyfe, and the other parte to be equallye devyded to and emonge my chyl dren. And of thys my present testament I make and ordeyne my entierlye beloved father sole executor, gevyng unto hym for hys paynes takynge in that behalfe one stone pott garnyshedd wythe sylver all gylte, and for my oversear I ordayne my cossen Robarte Leghe, gevyng unto hym one hope of fyne golde wythe a blue table saphier thearein.

Thys ys the last Wyll and Testament of me Gerarde Leghe, of London, draper, concernynge all my landes wythein the cyttie of London, or els wheare. Fyrst, I gyve unto my welbeloved wife Alyce Leghe all those tenements wth gardens to the same belongynge, lying in Chancerye lane, and commonly called the Cage rents, to have and to hold to her for tearme of her lyfe.

18 Feb. 1563. Administration granted to Alice Legh, the relict; Henry Legh, the sole executor named in the will, having renounced.

* Probably a set of those engraved by Pass, with the effigies and arms of the Kings: of which several are still preserved.

† By "without allies" we believe Legh meant "in the open alleys," as we should now express ourselves. The number of houseless poor who died in the open fields or streets is exemplified from the Registers of the same parish of St. Dunstan's in the West in Collect. Top. et Geneal. v. 378.

24 Apr. 1577. A further administration to Susanna Walker alias Legh, daughter of the said testator.

There will be noticed several remarkable passages in this will, particularly those in which Gerard Lee leaves to the Lord Chief Baron Saunders and his wife a clock and a picture; that in which he bequeaths a gilt spoon to Clarenceux (William Harvy), showing that he was not without an influential friend at the College of Arms; and that wherein Sir William Cecill is named as a cousin, and desired to keep a book of the Knights made by King Edward the First, of which he had already become possessed as a loan. Is that manuscript now lying *perdu* at Hatfield? To his friend Richard Argall, Legh gives "a picture of the Windmill," and the shield of lion's bones which he had mentioned in his book (see p. 113). His bequest to "Vaer and the Crew of Mirth" is a memorial of his jovial hours,* the genial crew being apparently a debating society devoted to elocution as well as potation, and a forerunner of those famous clubs in which we hear of Raleigh, and Shakspeare, and Ben Jonson, and the other *beaux esprits* of the next age taking so much delight. Nor are Gerard Legh's testamentary gifts to the poor less remarkable for their charity and liberality. But we find his father renouncing the executorship, possibly displeased that Gerard had left him only "one stone pot," with "one gold ring" to his step-mother.

The will further shows that Gerard Legh was a married man, and left his widow Alice surviving. Edward Legh, to whom he bequeaths his seal-ring of a bear (his armorial crest), not being designated as a son, may have been his half-brother, and the heir male of the family. There were several daughters, to one of whom, Susan (then named) Walker, a further administration of the testator's effects was granted fourteen years after.†

Anne Walker, the daughter of John Walker and Susan, and grand-daughter of Gerard Legh, was the first wife of Henry

* A similar bequest was made by John Hethe, painter-stainer, in 1552: who left the like sum of xx s. to be spent at Mile End by the Knights of the Round Table,—evidently one of the companies then associated for the practice of archery.

† It was this circumstance that (at first) misled Anthony Wood as to the date of Gerard Legh's death.

Best, of Fleet street, scrivener, son of Richard Best of Middleton Quernhow, co. York, a very extensive grantee of abbey lands. They had issue several children, whose baptisms are recorded in the registers of St. Dunstan's in the West, from the year 1589 to 1600, and the eldest was Thomas Best esquire, of Middleton Quernhow, co. York, M.P. for Ripon, whose family continued at that place for some generations.* With these few genealogical particulars we now take leave of this very popular, though non-professional, authority upon the Art of Blazon, having had much satisfaction in recovering so many personal memorials of one who has contributed so largely to our entertainment and information.

HERALDIC EXHIBITION AT THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

(Continued from p. 83.)

GRANTS OF ARMS, &c. (continued).

1716, Oct. 30. EDMUND HALSEY, of Deadman's place, co. Surrey, justice of the peace. Grant from Sir John Vanbrugh Clarenceux, nominated Garter, of Arms and Crest: Argent, gutté de poix, on a pile azure two griffon's heads erased in chief and a garb in base or. Crest, on a wreath or and azure, a garb barways or, and thereon a horse's head coupé sable gutté d'eau and maned gules.

Messrs. Barclay and Perkins.

1816, April 16. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA OF WALES. Exemplification of her Arms, viz. Within a lozenge the Royal Arms (without the inescutcheon of Charlemagne's crown and without the Electorate bonnet or cap,) differenced with a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with a rose gules; ensigned with a coronet composed of crosses patées, fleurs de lis, and ducal leaves; together with the Royal supporters differenced with a like label and coronet.† Signed by ISAAC HEARD, Garter principal King of Armes.

Her Majesty the Queen.

* We are promised an account of the Bests of Middleton Quernhow, by one who we know will furnish such an article as our readers will value.

† i. e. the coronets on the head of the Lion and on the neck of the Unicorn.

ARMS GRANTED TO TOWNS.

1552, May 20. MORPETH, from Hervy Norroy. The arms of the first founder, Sir Roger de Marlay,* assigned to the Corporation, thus stated: "The olde and auncient armes of the sayde Sir Roger Marlaye, theron a castell golde for the augmentacōn." Official and private seals appended.

The Mayor and Corporation of Morpeth.

1561, Dec. 8. NEWARK UPON TRENT, by Dethick, Garter. "Barre wave of six peices silver and asure, a chefe geules, theron a peacocke displayed proper colour, betwene a flowre de luce and a lyon passant regardant gold. On the helmet, on a wreath silver and asure, a morfex silver, beaked sable, therein holding a ele in proper coller, mantled gules, doubled silver, bottoned golde." Two seals (official and private) appended.

The Mayor and Corporation of Newark.

GRANTS TO COLLEGES.

1449. KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: Grant of Arms direct from the King by patent under the great seal.

Provost and Fellows of King's College.

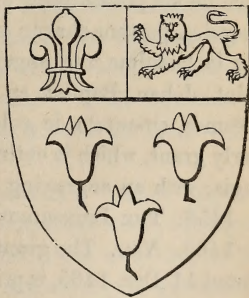
1449. ETON COLLEGE: a corresponding grant.

Provost and Fellows of Eton College.



KING'S COLLEGE.

These two patents are dated on the same day; and are framed in the same terms, in Latin.† The arms assigned to King's College are Sable, three roses of silver, a chief party of azure with the flower of the French, and of gules with a leopard passant of gold. Those assigned to Eton College are, Sable, three



ETON COLLEGE.

lilies of silver, with a like chief from the arms of France and England. Precisely the same words are used in both patents in explanation of the composition. The sable colour was to denote the stability of the College for ages to come; the roses, or the lilies, that it was to produce the brightest flowers redolent in every branch of the sciences; the royal emblems were to impart somewhat of kingly nobility. On each patent there is

* Barry of ten argent and gules, a bordure azure charged with eight martlets or.

† They have been printed at length, from the original writs in the Tower of London, in the *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, pp. 47, 362. To Mr. Bentley, the editor of that work, we are now indebted for the engraved shields.

painted a shield exemplifying the arms, placed in the centre of the document. It is remarkable that William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester 1447—1487, bore Fusilly ermine and sable, on a chief of the second three lilies slipped argent: which coat is still used for his foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Fusilly coat was that of Patten, his paternal family; the chief was taken from the arms of Eton College, of which he was the first Provost.* This circumstance is distinctly stated by the bishop's early biographer, John Budden: "A parentibus accepit hujus vitæ usuram, a collegio decus et dignitatem, utrique pro eo ac debuit respondendum fuit. Gessit idcirco in eodem clypeo utriusque insignia, *Rombos cum Liliis.*"

1560-1. CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. (See the Grant to Dr. Caius, the Founder, in p. 81.)

1575, July 6. JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Grant of a crest by Cooke Clarenceux, at the request of Thomas Ithell esquire, D.C.L. Master of the College. Out of a crown gold a cock sables, membered gules. Arms: Silver, a fesse between three cocks heades razed sables, combed and watled, a border gules, semy crouns golde. Signature and official seal. *The Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge.*

GRANTS TO THE TRADE COMPANIES OF LONDON, *exhibited by the several Companies respectively.*

1456. THE TALLOW-CHANDLERS, from John Smert, Garter: "ung escu de six pointz dasur et dargent a trois coulombs de mesmes membrez de gules, portans chacun en son bec ung rameau dolive dor. Et le tymbre sur le heaulme ung angel assiz sur une nuce † entretenant la teste de saint Jehan Baptist en une platerne dor, les elles ‡ garnissure de mesmes, emantele de gules doubles dermines. *Signed* GARTER. This early grant, which is entirely in French, will be published in the *Archæologia*, with an engraving of the "picture" from the margin.

1456. THE IRONMONGERS: already given in p. 37.

1465. *Note.* The grant of Hawkeslowe Claunceux to the UPHOLDERS, dated 11 Dec. 1465, is printed by Sylv. Morgan, *Sphere of Gentry* 1661, Lib. 2, p. 94.

1466. THE CARPENTERS, from Hawkeslowe Clarenceux: "A filde silver, a chevron sable grayled, iij compas of the same." (Printed at length in *The History of the Carpenters' Company*, by Edward Basil Jupp, Esq. F.S.A. 1848. 8vo. p. 10, where the shield and ornamental initial are engraved.)

* John Stanbury and Henry Lever had been previously designated for the office, but Waynflete was the first actually placed in possession, Dec. 21, 1443.

† *i. e.* cloud.

‡ ailes, *i. e.* wings.

1484. THE WAX-CHANDLERS, from Sir Thomas Holme, Clarenceux: "Asure, thre morteres royal golde, upon a cheueron siluer thre Roses goules seded golde. The creste upon the helme a mayden kneling amonges dyuers ffloures, in a surcote cloth of golde ffurred with ermyn, making a garlond being in hir hand of the same ffloures, sett withinne a wreth gold and goules. The mantell asure furred with ermyn." In the initial letter the king of arms is represented in his tabard pointing with his sceptre to the coat of arms elaborately painted on the dexter side of the parchment, but with the addition, as supporters, of two unicorns argent with horns bendy or and gules, gorged with chaplets of various flowers proper. On examining, however, the illumination carefully, it is seen that the unicorns are additions, painted over portions of the mantlings; which is borne out by a statement added by Thomas Benolte, Clarenceux, dated 11th Oct. 22 Hen. VIII. (1523), by which he confirms the grant of his predecessor, "rectified with my hand;" and adds, "Also I have devysed and grauntyd to the same worshipfull company the unycornes to uphold theyre armes as they do apyere in the sayd margyn." To the grant is also added an entry of its having been viewed and approved at the Visitation of London, 1634, signed by Henry St. George, Richmond.

1486. THE PAINTER STAYNERS. A Fac-simile drawing of the Grant of Arms from Holme Clarenceux: "Asure, a chevron between thre fenix hedes rased golde, membred goules; the Creste upon an helme a finyx in his proper nature and coloures, set with a wrethe gold and goules, the mantell asure furred with ermyne." With signature of *Clarenceux Kyng of Armes*, and confirmation by Benolte 22 Hen. VIII. signed *P^r me T. Clarencieux King at Armes*.

1490. THE WEAVERS, from Holme, Clarenceux: "Asur, uppon a chevron sylver thre roses goullys betwne thre leopardes heddys holdyng in ther mowthys thre shetylles golde garnished; the crest uppon the helme a leopardes hed holdyng in ys mowthe a shetyll gold garnished, sett w^{tyne} a wreth sylver and goullys, the mantyll asur furred w^t ermyne."

1509. THE COOPERS, from Wriothesley, Garter: "Gowllys and sable geronney of eight peeces, a cheveron betwene three aneletts golde, on the cheveron a royne betwixt twoo brode axes azur, a chief vert, on the chief 3 lylyes silver." Motto, GAUDE MARIA VIRGO. (This grant is given at length in a privately printed History of the Company, by Mr. J. F. Firth, 1848, p. 34.)

1530. THE CLOTHWORKERS, from Benolte, Clarenceux: "Sables, a cheveron ermyne betwene two hauettes in the fese silver and a tasell cob in the poynte gold."

1530. THE SALTERS. "Gueules and asure, party p' cheueron three saltes coueryd sylver, garnyshed gold, the salt shedyng on both sydes of the saltes siluer." It was intended that this should have been sealed by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk as Earl Marshal, but his seal was never impressed on the wax prepared for it. It has the seal of Hawley Clarenceux.

1536. THE WAX CHANDLERS. Confirmation of Arms and Crest (see before under 1484) from Hawley Clarenceux. They are now, "Asure, on a cheveron argent thre Rosses gullys seded between thre morterres Royalles golde; apou the helme on a wrethe argent and gullys a Maiden in her here knelinge in a Rossyare, the rossis gullys, having on here a syrcott of clothe of golde fured wythe armens, makyng a garlande of dyverse flowres; mantellyd gullys dowbled argent; supportyng the armes tow unicornes gullys dropped argent,* unglet, horned and pisseled. About ther neckes at thend of a flatt cheyne thre Rynges golde." The personal and official seals of Hawley appended.

1546. THE PLASTERERS: from Hawley Clarenceux. "Asur, on a cheveron engrailed silver a rose geules, budded golde, stalked and levyd vert, betwene two fflower delices asur, in chef a trowell in fece betwene two hamers of the said crafte in pale silver, hafted golde, under the sayde cheviron a hery brusshe of fflower knottes tyed silver, handled golde. Upon a helme, on a torse silver and asur, an arme, the sleve geules and golde bende of fflower peces, holding in the hande one of their saide hammers, with two bestis called Opinacus, half serpent and half beste, vert, wynged membred and eyed geules, the throte and bely purfled golde, supporting the said armes; manteled geules, dobled silver." Two seals appended, as to the preceding.

1556. THE ARMOURERS: from Hawley Clarenceux. "Silver, on a chevron sable a attourney gawntelet betwene fower swordes in sawltre silver, porfled, pomeled, and hilted golde; on a chef sable, in a plate betwene two helmettes silver garnyshed golde, a playne crosse geules. Upon the healme, on a torse silver and sable, a demy Man of Armes armed silver, open-faced, porfled golde, holdyng in his hande a mace of warre; manteled geules, dobled silver." Two seals appended, as to the preceding. (This document is more fully described in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 1860, p. 197.)

1560. THE IRONMONGERS: Confirmation from Hervy Clarenceux (see p. 39).

1571. THE GOLDSMITHS: Grant of Crest and Supporters, from Cooke Clarenceux. "Uppon the heaulme, on a wreathe golde and

* *i. e.* gules, guttée d'eau.

gules, issuant out of the clowdes a demy virgin, her gown purple, her kirtle golde, holdinge in her right hande a payre of ballance golde, in her left hande a tuche stone, mantelled gules doubled argent. The Supporters two unicornes golde, mayned, clayed,* and tayled purple." There was afterwards some slight alteration, as appears from the following mem. under the arms:—

"Approved and entered in the Visitation of London made 1634. The unicornes to bee mayned, clayed, and tayled argent, and the gowne of the Crest gules.

"HEN: ST. GEORGE, Richmond."

The arms are thus described: Quarterly gules and asur, in the first a leoparde hed, in the second a cuppe between two buckles golde.

1587. THE CLOTHWORKERS: Grant of Crest and Supporters from Cooke Clarenceux: "Upon the healme on a wreath silver and sables, on a mount vert a Rame of gold." Supporters, "Two griffins gold pelleye."

1590. THE FOUNDERS, from Cooke Clarenceux: "Azure, a laver pott betwene two taper-candlesticks of gold. Crest, on a wreath gold and azure a feyre fumes proper; out of the cloudes proper two armes, the handes carnat, the sleeves asure, holding a payer of looring-tonges† sable, taking hold of a meltyng-pott proper."

1602. THE TALLOW CHANDLERS: confirmation from Camden Clarenceux. The crest before noticed is altered to, On a wreath, St. John's head in a dish irradiated. The angel is converted into two Supporters, "being angells crowned with starrs in token of light, whereof their mistery is a beautyfull imitacōn."

1613. THE DRAPERS, from Segar Garter: "Asure, uppon three clowdes proper the sonnebeams yssuing three imperial crownes gould tripled. Crest, a mount vert, thereon a ram jacent fleeced argent, enarmed and unguled sable. Supporters: two leons or pellant." In the initial letter are the arms of Segar, and in the margin those of the Master and Wardens of the Company at the time of the grant:—

1. Vert, three stags trippant or. Edward Rotheram, alderman, Master.
2. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Arg. two bars az. over all an escarbuncle gu. nowed or;
2. Or, three birds sa. 3. Azure, a chevron arg. Anthony Blount.
3. Argent, a fess of five fusils gules, each charged with a fleur de lis or, between three mullets sa. Tristram Dymond.
4. Azure, a chevron arg. between three masles or. George Chaundler.
5. The fifth blank, for James Blansher.

1616. THE WEAVERS: Grant of Supporters from Segar Garter;

* i.e. clawed, or hoofed.

† Termed "closing-tongs" in the modern blazon of this coat.

two wiverns with wings endorsed ermine, purfled or, on each wing a rose gules, seeded or, barbed vert.

1617. THE APOTHECARIES, from Camden Clarenceux: On a shield azure Apollo, the inventor of phisique, proper, with his heade radiant, holdinge in his left hand a bowe, and his right hande an arrow d'or, suplanting * a serpent argent; above the shield an helme, theruppon a mantle gules doubled argent; and for their creast, uppon a wreath of their colours, a rhynoceros proper; supported by two unicorns or, armed and ungulated argent; uppon a compartement to make the atchievement compleat, this motto

OPIFERQUE PER ORBEM DICOR.

Seal of Clarenceux appended.

MEM.—The Grant of Arms and Crest to the EAST INDIA COMPANY from the three Kings of Arms, dated 4 Feb. 1600, is printed at length in Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, 1661, lib. 3, p. 107.

ACHIEVEMENTS ON VELLUM.

HUMPHREY CLERKE, of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, gentleman: Or, on a bend engrailed azure an escallop argent. Crest, a demi-griffin, wings endorsed, or, gorged with a collar engrailed azure. Testified by R. St. George, Clarenceux, 29 Nov. 1633.

J. J. Howard, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.

FINCH. Quarterly: 1 and 4. Finch; 2. Patterson; 3. Crall. Entered in the Visitation of Kent made anno 1633.

(signed) EDWARD BYSSHE, *Clarenceux.*

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A.

RICHARD PEIRSON, son of Thomas Peirson, of Olney, co. Bucks: "Argent, two chevronels azure between three leaves vert. Crest, an hyndes head couped of the first charged with the like chevronels." Signed by WILL'M SEGAR, Garter principall King of Armes.

MR. HEN. PEIRSON, now comorant att Beddendē in com. Kent. "Entered in Visitation of London, 1634." Signed, HEN. ST. GEORGE, *Richmond*, J. PHILIPOTT, *Somerset*. "In a field argent two cheverons azure between three leaves vert. On a wreath of the coullers argent and azure an ownc seiant azure armed and langued gules."

Both exhibited by Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A.

SALTER. Arms, Gules, ten billets, four, three, two and one, or, a bordure engrailed argent charged with fifteen hurts and torteaux alter-

* i.e. treading under foot.

nately, over all a label of three points of the second. Crest: A cock's head coupé gules billetté, combed and wattled or.

The attestation is as follows: "This Coat and Crest was confirmed to Thomas Salter, of Oswaldstre, in the county of Salop, in the fifth year of King H. 8, from whom Edward Salter, of Monks Illeigh, in the county of Suffolk, Clerke, doth derive himself, and so is registered in the Visitation of Suff: remayninge in the Office of Armes. Dated the 22. daye of Maye 1623. Signed by

WILLIAM PENSON, HENRY ST. GEORGE, HENRY CHITTING,
Lancaster. Richmond. Chester.

J. J. Howard, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.

MS. BOOKS OF HERALDRY, &c.

Recueil d'Armoires des Princes Souverains de l'Europe et des principales maisons et familles de chaque royaume. A paper folio book, ff. 382, arms in colours. The English part compiled whilst Sir H. Sidney was President of Wales, temp. Eliz. *Her Majesty the Queen.*

Arms of the Knights of the Holy Ghost of France, temp. Hen. III. and Hen. IV. on paper. *Her Majesty the Queen.*

Arms of the Knights of the Garter, Annunciation, and Golden Fleece, on paper (French). *Her Majesty the Queen.*

Genealogy of the Kings and Queens of England. A paper folio book with a vellum pedigree in front: the arms tricked, but not coloured. Of the time of Elizabeth. *Geo. A. Carthew, Esq. F.S.A.*

The Nobility of England in the Sixteenth Century, a folio volume.

Her Majesty the Queen.

The Nobility of England, from the Time of the Conquest to the year 1572. A folio on paper, the arms admirably painted in colours; stated in a memorandum at the end, which points out the mistakes in the volume, to have been presented to Queen Elizabeth. It was certainly seen by the great Lord Burghley, as it contains a note in his well-known autograph. This volume is of the kind called by the Heralds a Gift Book, and it is remarkable for the extraordinary manner in which the silver leaf has been preserved, which in many instances is as fresh as when first laid on.

Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.P. F.S.A.

The Nobility of England, a folio on paper, arms in colours—the last entered being the Barons Robartes and Conway, temp. James I.

Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.

The Nobility of England, a folio on paper, arms in colours—the last entered being Arundell and Cavendish, temp. James I.

Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Arms of the Peers, tricked with a pen, and Supporters in pencil, temp. Eliz.

W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq. F.S.A.

A small oblong volume entitled, "A Book of the Armes of Englād deone by me Esther Inglis. Januar the first 1609."

This title is written within a golden fleur-de-lis. The second page contains a Dedication to Henry Prince of Wales written within a heart formed by a wreath of leaves and flowers; and at the back is the writer's portrait.* Each leaf contains a drawing of a peer's coat and crest, in a medallion, amounting to sixty-four in all. The binding is of green velvet, worked on the sides with the Prince of Wales's plume in silver and gold thread, amidst a diapering of seed pearls. On the fly-leaves are the following inscriptions:

This Book belonged to Princes of Ingland Louisa Stewart, given by my Uncle Edmund Stile to Mama, & by Her [to] me Lucy Knight.

Lucy Knight to whom this book belonged was daughter and heiress of Wm. Knight of Kingerby, in Lincolnshire, Esquire, and married in 1746 Sir Thos. Rookwood Gage, Vth Bart. of Hengrave in Suffolk. Lady Lucy Gage died Sept^r 3rd 1781, and is buried in Hengrave Church. Her mother was Miss Jennings, 1st the wife of Col. Style, attached to the Court of St. Germain, and afterwards married to Wm. Knight, Esq^r of Kingerby.

Sir Thomas Gage Rokewode, Bart.

An Ordinary of Arms, on paper. *Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.*

The Genealogy of the family of Mainwaring, compiled by William Dugdale Norroy 1669, and partly written by him: a magnificent folio volume of vellum, containing numerous drawings of monuments, stained glass, arms, &c. in gold and colours, with the evidences of the family descent, and a modern continuation. This elaborate volume is specially alluded to by Ormerod in his History of Cheshire.

Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart.

Arms of Cheshire families, a vellum volume of 64 pages.

Fol. 1. The pedigree of Normannus.

Pp. 2 to 36 are occupied with the shields of arms, nine in a page.

Signed, *Wyllam Flower alias Norrey
Roy Darmes.*

R. Glover, Somersett.

Page 37—50 are blank.

At pp. 59, 60, pedigrees of the Earls of Chester. P. 61, pedigree of Hastings.

* Some account of the biography and caligraphic productions of Esther Inglis will be found in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.

Pp. 62, 63, forms of an Ancient, Guydons, and Banners. On the last page a representation of the window at Brereton church, taken in 1608 (unnoticed in Ormerod's History of Cheshire).

W. Holte Bracebridge, Esq.

"The Genealogie of the Antient and Honorable Family of the Yelvertons, of Yelverton, Raketh, Rougham, Breckells, and Bayfield in Com. Norf. and Eastern Mauduit, in Com. Northampton; shewing their Alliances to the Illustrious Family of the Greys, L^{ds} Grey of Ruthin and Earls of Kent, etc^a. to the Hon^{ble} Family of the Longevilles, and to the Noble House of the Nevills, Earls of Westmerland and Barons Bergavenny, etc. Collected out of the Books and Records of the College of Arms, and other Authentick Authorities. And drawne downe to the Right Hon^{ble} Henry Yelverton Viscount Longueville this Present Year MDCLXXXII. By Laurence Crompt, Portcullis."

A volume of large quarto size, consisting of 26 leaves of vellum: illuminated throughout with the arms of matches. The pedigree is continued in corresponding manner to the year 1849.

Capt. Hastings Reginald Yelverton, R.N., C.B.

An 8vo. MS. containing "The Antiquities of Gentry, Nobleness, and Coat Armour Bearing, demonstratinge that there have ben distinctions, degrees, and qualities of men from the beginning of the worlde: with severall directions for the Blazonry of Coats, and explanations of the intricate termes in Herauldry. 1676."

Sir Thomas Edw. Winnington, Bart.

VARIOUS DOCUMENTS.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE WAXCHANDLERS OF LONDON, 1 Ric. III. In the initial letter is a remarkable illumination of the King's arms, France and England quarterly, under an arched crown, supported by two boars argent, tusked and hoofed or: with his motto LOYALTE ME LE. The upper margin is decorated with flowers, among which is a peacock. The great seal is attached.

The Waxchandlers' Company.

PLAN OF THE ESTATE OF DRAYTON, CO. STAFFORD, made by Rad^{us} Treswell for Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, with whose achievement it is decorated, being of sixteen quarterings, within the garter, but not the collar of St. Michael.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

An Inventory of the Furniture, Hangings, Pictures, and Ordnance of KENILWORTH CASTLE, A.D. 1583. Decorated with the arms and

quarterings of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, within the collars of the Garter and St. Michael.

Right Hon. Lord de Lisle.

Several Inventories of Kenilworth of nearly the same date are in existence ; of which particulars will be found in Notes and Queries, 1862, Third Series, vol. ii.

Patent of the Creation of David Barry to be EARL OF BARRYMORE, dated at Dublin 28 Feb. 3 Charles I. At the top are six shields of Arms: 1. St. George; 2. England; 3. Scotland; 4. France; 5. Ireland; 6. St. Andrew. In the margin are shields of Boyle impaling Fenton, and Barry impaling Boyle; each with the two crests of the families regarding one another. Motto: GOD'S PROVIDENC IS MY INHERITANC. The initial has an engraved portrait of the King pasted on. Bought from the sale of the late Sir William Betham's collection, and exhibited by

J. J. Howard, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.

CHARTER INCORPORATING SEVERAL OF THE TRADES OF GATESHEAD, under the sign manual and palatine seal of John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, 24 April, 1671. The trades enumerated are Free Masons, Carvers, Stone-cutters, Sculptures (*sic*), Brickmakers, Tilers, Bricklayers, Glaysers, Penterstainers, Founders Neilers, Pewterers, Founders Plumbers, Millwrights, Sadlers and Bridlers, Trunckmakers, and Distillers of all sorts of Strong waters and other liquors; whom the charter constitutes into one corporation, and sets forth laws for their government.* It is decorated at the top with the royal arms and those of the church of Durham,† and at the sides with twelve shields, four of which are left blank, and eight contain the achievements‡ of—

1. Freemasons. Sable, on a chevron between three towers or, a pair of compasses open chevronwise azure. Crest, A tower or. THE LORD IS ALL OVR TRYST.
2. Bricklayers and Tilers. Azure, a chevron or, in chief a fleur de lis argent

* In the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1862 will be found an article by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq. F.S.A. (read before a Building Society of Gateshead), giving the history of the Guilds of that town, and full of interesting particulars. It there appears that the Barkers and Tanners of Gateshead were incorporated by Bishop Tunstall in 1557; the Weavers by Bishop Barnes, temp. Eliz.; the Dyers, Fullers, Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Cutlers, Joiners, and Carpenters by Bishop Mathew in 1594; the Cordwainers by the same Bishop in 1602; the Drapers, Tailors, Mercers, Hardwaremen, Coopers, and Chandlers, by Oliver Cromwell; the Free Masons, &c. by the document noticed in the text; and the Grocers, Apothecaries, and Pipemakers by Bishop Crewe in 1676. The seal of the Corporation formed in 1594 is preserved, and bears a quartered shield of the arms of 1. Fullers and Dyers; 2. Smiths; 3. Cutlers; and 4. Joiners.

† Azure, a cross patonce between four lions rampant or.

‡ In these there are some small variations from the arms of the London companies, and others have been observed in those of the companies of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

* between two brick-axes pale-wise of the second, in base a bundle of laths of the same, Crest, A dexter arm embowed, vested per pale or and gules, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper a brick-axe or. IN GOD IS AL OVR TRVST.

3. Glaziers. Azure, two grozing irons in saltire between four closing nails sable, on a chief gu. a lion pass. guardant or. Crest, a lion's head coupé or, between two wings expanded of the same. Supporters, Two naked boys proper, each holding a long torch enflamed or.

4. Sculptors.* Gules, a chevron between two chipping-axes in chief argent, and a mallet in base or. Crest, A dexter arm embowed azure, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper an engraving-chisel or.

5. Painter-Stainers. Azure, a chevron between three phoenix heads erased or. Crest, A phoenix close or, in flames proper. Supporters, Two leopards argent, spotted sable, ducally crowned, collared and chained or. AMOR QVEAT OBEDIENCIA.

6. Pewterers. Azure, on a chevron or between three antique limbecks argent as many roses gules. Crest, Two arms embowed proper, holding in both arms erect a dish argent. IN GOD IS ALL MY TRVST. Supporters, two sea-horses or, their tails proper.

7. Plumbers. Argent, on a chevron sable between a cross-staff fessways of the same, inclosed by two plummetts azure, all in chief, and a level reversed in base of the second, two soldering-irons in saltire or, between a cutting-knife on the dexter and a shave-hook on the sinister argent. Crest, A triple fountain argent, issuing water proper, on the top an angel holding in the dexter hand a sword, in the sinister a pair of scales, all or.

8. Saddlers. Azure, a chevron between three manage saddles complete or. Crest, A horse passant argent, on his head a plume of three feathers of the same. Supporters, Two horses argent, hooped or, and bridled. OVR TRVST IS IN GOD.

The Corporation was empowered to have a Common Seal, which bears a shield of four of the trades quarterly: 1. Masons, 2. Pewterers, 3. Bricklayers, 4. Glaziers. No Supporters, but mantling. Crest, the Tower of the Masons.

This document passed from Mrs. Green, the widow of the last surviving Free Mason, to Alderman Reveley, who presented it to its present possessor,

W. H. Brockett, Esq.

Manifesto of Sir Charles Araskine of Cambo, Knight Baronet, Lyon King of Armes, testifying the matriculation of the arms of THOMAS KIRKPATRICK OF CLOSSBURNE, pursuant to the 21st act of the third session of the second parliament of Charles II.: dated Dec. 3, 1673. The seal appendant bears the same date, being inscribed SIGILLUM OFFICII LEONIS REGIS ARMORUM, 1673.

The Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, Rector of Sutton Coldfield.

Certificate (on paper) relative to the Supporters of ANNE VISCOUNTESS BAYNING, in the following words:—

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Earle of Suffolk.

May the First, 1674.

I do hereby humbly Certify and Declare that the Supporters above depicted may be

* Answering to the Marblers of London.

lawfully borne and Assigned unto the Right Hon^{ble} Anne Viscountess Bayning, So as the law of Armes be dispensed with to beare the Armes of her Family in such manner as they are also herein depicted.

EDW. WALKER, *Garter*.

Arms: In a lozenge, under a Viscount's coronet, Or, two bars sable, each charged with two escallops of the first. Supporters: Two dogs argent, semée of ogresses, ducally collared and chained or.

Rev. Dr. Wellesley.

Certificate of the town council of Aberdeen to the descent of JOHN STEWART, apothecary and surgeon of that city, dated Nov. 8, 1705. It is signed, H. THOMSONUS, *Secretarius Abredon.*; and the city seal was formerly attached, but has now been removed. In the initial is placed the arms of the city of Aberdeen, and in the side margins those of Stewart of Colpnay, Bruce of Airth, Anderson, Elphinstone dominus de Elphinstone (with supporters), Leslie de Eden, Galloway, Leslie de Balquhyn (with supporters), and Stewart of Colpnay (repeated). In the upper margin are the royal arms of Scotland, and the badges of the thistle, rose, fleur de lis, and harp.

C. J. Shoppee, *Esq.*

GERMAN ARMORIAL DOCUMENTS.

Letters Patent under the sign-manual and great seal in red wax of Rudolph II. Emperor of Germany, dated at Prague, May 4, 1592, containing a grant of Arms, of the additional surname of VON HOHENBERG, and of all privileges of nobility, to the brothers Pantaleon, Peter, Michael, and James Peschon. The arms, which are beautifully illuminated in the centre of the diploma, may be blazoned thus: Party per fess, in chief per pale, the dexter side bendy sinister of four argent and gules, the sinister bendy of as many or and sable; in base a dolphin embowed in waves of the sea all proper. Crest: Out of a royal (*sic in concessione*) crown gold, on a full-faced helmet vizor down silver, mantled on the dexter side gold and sable, on the sinister silver and gules, two eagle's wings; that on the dexter side party per bend gold and sable, that on the sinister per bend sinister silver and gules. From the preamble it appears that the grantees were merchants who had rendered services to the Emperor.

Transcripts, in a quarto paper volume, of two Grants made in or before 1698 to JOHANN PETER PETRONI VON TRUENFELS: 1. from Ferdinand Wilhelms, Count Slawata; and 2. from the Emperor Leopold I. They are both accompanied by an illumination of his arms: Per bend sinister azure and gules, on a bend sinister between an anchor in chief argent, beamed or, and a lion rampant queue forchée of the third, three roses of the fourth. Crest, a phoenix rising from her nest in

flames proper. In the second diploma the crest is placed on a ducal coronet, and the phoenix is crowned or. In both illuminations the achievement is placed between female figures of Fortitude and Justice. In the first it is surmounted by the arms of the Count Slawata, and in the second by a miniature portrait of the Emperor, and ten shields of arms suspended as in festoons.

Letters patent under the sign-manual and great seal of Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, dated at Vienna, Feb. 9, 1716, containing a grant of the privileges of the Equestrian Order of the Empire (Reichs-Ritterschaft) and of Arms to PETER FREDERICK VON KLERFF, an officer of the Aulic Council during twenty years. His grandfather had served as lieutenant in the forces of the Emperor Ferdinand the Second; had been severely wounded in several engagements; and distinguished himself at the siege of Magdeburg. This diploma is engrossed in a very bold German hand on ten leaves of vellum 13 by 10½ inches, folded bookwise, and bound in crimson velvet, the cord of gold twist from which the seal depends being passed through the fold of each leaf. The sixth leaf *recto* is occupied by an illumination of the coat and crests granted. A miniature of the Emperor is in a medallion placed on the upper border of the illumination, and is surmounted by the Imperial crown, supported by two black eagles of Austria. Nine small shields bearing the arms of the different dominions of the monarch are suspended in a festoon from the medallion. The blazon of the insignia granted is as follows:—Quarterly, 1 and 4: Argent, an eagle displayed sable, crowned or, membered gules: 2 and 3: Per pale gules and argent, a rose counterchanged. *Crests*: 1. An eagle as in the arms; 2. a demi-lyon gules crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a rose as in the 2nd and 3rd quarters; each crest rising out of a coronet surmounting a helmet in profile, mantled argent, doubled sable and gules respectively. The preceding were all exhibited by

J. J. Howard, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.

Grant of Arms under the authority of the Emperor Ferdinand III., from Johann Christoph Mezgar, doctor of laws, to PETER CANZLER, citizen and apothecary of Burghausen, in Lower Bavaria, dated in April, 1657: Per fess argent and gules, a hart rampant proper, holding in its mouth a green branch. Crest, a hart as in the arms between two elephant's horns gules and argent. Written in a book of the foolscap size, on five leaves of vellum, with a beautiful illumination of the arms, placed between whole-length figures of S. Cosmas and S. Damianus: bound in figured silk. *John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.*

An illumination of one of the Emperors of Germany seated in diet with the eight Electors. In front, these arms: 1 and 4: Or, a spread-eagle sable; 2 and 3: Gules, a castle or; inescutcheon, Azure, two swords in saltire proper, hilted or. Crest, Out of a coronet a spread-eagle sable, holding two swords. (The footstool of the Emperor is painted over the eagle.) On either side figures of Justice and Prudence. This illumination has evidently been cut out from a diploma similar to the preceding.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely.

A MS. Manual of Commentaries upon the Gospels (in German) containing on the front board inside an engraved bookplate (coloured and gilt) bearing the name of ANDREAS IMHOFF, 1555, and his shield of arms, Gules, a demi-lion with the tail of a fish or; and the same monstrous animal as a crest. On either side are two smaller shields: the dexter, Azure, an eagle displayed or, within a bordure goboné argent and gules; the sinister, Pily counter-pily, the points fleury de lis, gules and argent. This bookplate, which is the earliest that has been noticed, bears the cypher VS, being that of Virgil Solis, painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg 1514, died 1570. The binding of the volume is of pigskin stamped with borders which contain the armorial insignia of Saxony and heads in medallions; also with other tooling which is gilt, the central ornament being the Saviour on the cross, and a man kneeling in prayer: and beneath, the date 1574.

J. J. Howard, Esq. LL.D., F.S.A.

The Album Amicorum of MARCUS ANTONIUS WELSER, 1616, having on the first leaf his arms, Per pale argent and gules, a fleur de lis counterchanged. Crest, On a coronet or, two wings, each parted, tinctured, and charged as the arms. Above, this motto, AMICVM. PROBA. PROBATVM. AMA. The autographs throughout the book are generally accompanied by the armorial insignia of the writers. There are also inserted many leaves, some in vellum and some in paper, from the album of Rutger Ruland, ab Haersolten, student of the laws, circ. 1640, which are also decorated with armorial insignia. Welser's friends, for the most part, date their inscriptions about twenty years earlier. They are French and Italian as well as Germans, and one Englishman occurs, who has written as follows:

Sic, Sic iuuat ire sub umbras.

Art: Lake.

Sed forma duplex.

Clarissimo viro domo: Marco Antnº Welsero in memoriam mutua

ARMS. Azure, a pelican feeding its young or. Crest, a pelican vulning herself or.

amicitiæ Biturgij contractæ Arthurus Lake Anglus hoc eiusdem symbolum Biturgij dedicat. Ann° domⁱ 1616, prim° Oct.

Exhibited by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

Seize quartiers of ALEXANDER BARON VON MÖNNICH, 1747.

Seize quartiers of MARIA CAROLINA SOPHIA HORA VON OCZCLOWITZ, 1802. The registration at Brussels of the proofs of nobility attested by Beydaels, Golden Fleece, &c.

A similar Table of the thirty-two quarters of CHARLOTTE LOUISA ANNA VON STEINSORFF, without date, but apparently drawn up about the end of the last century. The lady's father was privy counsellor to the Margrave of Baden Baden.

All exhibited by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

FRENCH ARMORIAL DOCUMENTS.

Letters of Nobility under the sign manual of Louis XIV. for SIMON VOLLAM, dated at Versailles in May, 1685. Vollam, according to the recitals, was a native of Lille in Flanders, and had been of service to the King as an engineer since 1667; having constructed the citadel of that town after its capture, at the beginning of the war with Spain. He was afterwards employed in the fortifications of Douay, Oudenarde, Tournay, and other towns in the Low Countries. His talents were not confined to military engineering, for he was consulted upon the aqueduct by which the waters of the Eure were brought to Versailles. As a reward for these services, he and his descendants are ennobled. He receives the title of Esquire, and is made capable of rising to all degrees of knighthood. A licence is added to bear the coat emblazoned on the face of the patent, Azure, a chevron or between three wings silver. Crest, Out of a wreath of the colours, a demy griffin segreant or, winged argent. Supporters, two griffins, as in the crest.

A grant under the sign manual of Louis XV. dated at Versailles, March, 1754, to CHARLES LECUYER, son of an architect of that name, and himself controller of the King's buildings at Versailles. The warrant for the coat granted (Gules, a fess or between three mullets argent) is annexed to this patent under the hand and seal of Louis Pierre d'Hozier, judge of arms and grand genealogist of France, who appears to have been a grand-nephew of Pierre d'Hozier, the celebrated herald, and one of the editors of the Armorial General de France.

Both exhibited by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

LETTERS OF NOBILITY.

THE prerogative of raising persons to noble rank has been exercised by the sovereigns of the continent of Europe down to modern times : and the degree of Nobility has been held to comprise all who possessed the right of bearing arms. In England, the concession of armorial bearings having been altogether deputed to the Kings of Arms, the prerogative of the Sovereign has been exerted only in creating peerages,—and it has even become customary to confine the term Noble to members of the peerage and their families;—in advancing to the rank of Baronet (instituted by James the First in 1611); in conferring simple Knighthood (which has fallen into desuetude on the Continent); and in nominating to the several chivalric orders which have from time to time been established as grades of honorary distinction. In consequence we have invented a term for the lesser Nobility which is unknown in other countries, when we speak of “the Nobility and Gentry.” In reality, the Nobility includes the Gentry; as, on the other hand, every one allows that the highest Nobleman may be proud to be considered a perfect Gentleman. “Nobiles sunt qui arma gentilicia antecessorum suorum proferre possunt.” (Sir Edward Coke.) “Nobiles vero nostri dividuntur in Majores et Minores. Nobiles Minores sunt Equites aurati, Armigeri, et qui vulgo Generosi et *Gentlemen* vocantur.” (Camden, in *Britannia*.) “The Nobility of the Gentry of the British Empire” was some years ago well vindicated to the apprehension of foreign courts, by Sir James Lawrence, Knight of Malta, in a small volume of which the first edition appeared in 1824, and the fourth in 1840.

There is proof, however, that our monarchs did at one time by their own grant ennoble those whom they thought worthy of that distinction :* and, though the instances of their so doing are

* In another way they also conferred rank by a personal act. As a Knight was dubbed by the accolade, so an Esquire was created by the imposition of a collar of livery, as in the popular ballad of Edward the Fourth and the Tanner.

usually in favour of foreigners,* yet we have two interesting examples during the reign of Henry the Sixth in which this honour was conferred on deserving native subjects.

It has appeared in an earlier page† that Henry the Sixth by his own letters patent assigned arms to his two colleges of Cambridge and Eton. The grants of nobility we have to notice are both connected with the same foundations: the parties ennobled being Nicholas Cloos clerk, who had been engaged in the works of King's College, and Roger Keys clerk, who had been engaged in the works of Eton College,—in whose grant of nobility his brother Thomas was included.

The writs for the arms to the two colleges (signed with the King's initials *R. h.*) were delivered to the Chancellor on the 1st Jan. 27 Hen. VI. 1448-9; that in favour of Cloos on the 30th of the same month; and that in favour of the brothers Keys on the 19th of May following.

These grants‡ contain the express words *nobilitamus nobilemque facimus et creamus*; which are followed by others which show that armorial ensigns were then considered the proper token of nobility—in *signum hujusmodi nobilitatis arma et armorum insignia damus et concedimus*.

GRANT TO NICHOLAS CLOOS, CLERK.

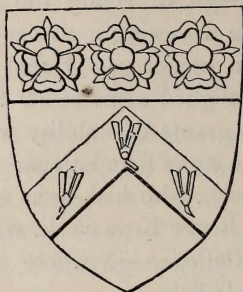
Rex omnibus ad quos *etc.* salutem. Sciatis quod cum principis cujuscumque intersit et deceat suos subditos, præcipue illos qui sibi servicia impendunt, honoribus privilegiis et dignitatibus præmiare et honorare, ut ad hujusmodi servicia impendenda cicius animentur et fiant promptiores, Nos, considerationem habentes ad grata et laudabilia servicia quæ dilectus et fidelis noster Nicholaus Cloos clericus multipliciter et diversimode nobis tam in operacionibus nostris edificacionis

* See Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 718; vol. xi. pp. 57, 81, 101. Other instances are noticed in the Harleian MS. 5019, and in Sir Edward Walker's *Collections*, W.Z. in Coll. Arm. Grants of arms, or augmentations of arms, to the Venetian and other ambassadors were made down to a comparatively late period.

† See page 119.

‡ They were first published in the *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, from the records in the Tower of London. To Mr. Bentley, the editor of that work, we are indebted for the engraved shields here given, as well as those in p. 119.

Collegii nostris regalis beatæ Mariæ et sancti Nicholai de Cantebriggia, quam alias impendit et Volentesque idem dictis honoribus, prius gratiam nostram cholaem tamquam gratum nobilitamus creamus, et in signum arma et armorum in hic depicta, cum liberibus, privilegiis, franchiis insigniis viriis



consuetis, imperpetuum damus ut concedimus per præsentis, absque fine vel feodo nobis ea de causa solvendo. In cujus rei, etc.

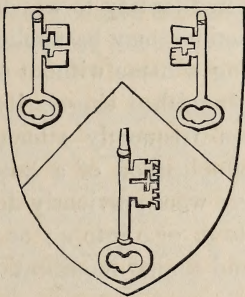
impendet in futurum, Nicholao super prævilegiis, et dignitati impartiri eundem Nibenemeritum et nobis nobilemque facimus et hujusmodi nobilitatis signia in presentibus tatibus, immunitatichesiis, juribus, et nobilibus debitis et

Nicholas Cloos was one of the first fellows on the foundation of King's College: he was promoted in 1450 to the bishopric of Carlisle, and translated to that of Lichfield and Coventry, by papal provision, in August 1452; he died before Nov. 1 in the same year. The arms blazoned in the grant are thus described in the *Excerpta Historica*:—Argent, on a chevron sable three passion-nails of the first, on a chief sable three roses argent. It is added, however, that the passion-nails differ in form from the bearing so designated; and it is remarked that the colours on the grant are so blackened by age and exposure that they can scarcely be distinguished. Were the charges intended for *cloves*, canting upon the name? The chief is derived from the arms of the college: in the same way as the chief of Bishop Waynflete's coat (see p. 120) was taken from the arms of Eton College. In the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, 8vo. 1858, p. 57, a totally different coat is assigned to Bishop Close, viz. Azure, on a chevron or, between three falcons close argent, three roses gules (on the authority of Jekyll's MS. penes Sir Thomas Phillipps), yet the three roses were retained, and there is canting in the falcons being *close*. Hearne (Preface to History of Glastonbury) states that Baker the Cambridge antiquary considered the architect of King's to have been father of the bishop: but Bishop Godwin had treated them as one and the same person.

GRANT TO ROGER KEYS, CLERK, AND THOMAS HIS BROTHER.

Rex *etc.* Omnibus ad quos præsentēs literæ pervenerint salutem. Cum principis cujuscumque intersit et deceat suos subditos, præcipue illos qui sibi servicia impendent, honoribus privilegiis et dignitatibus præmiare et decorare, ut ad hujusmodi servicia impendenda cicius animentur et fiant promptiores; hinc est quod Nos consideracionem habentes ad grata et laudabilia servicia quæ dilectus clericus noster Rogerus Keys multipliciter et diversimode nobis tam in operacionibus nostris edificacionis collegii nostri regalis beatæ Mariæ de Etona juxta Windesoram quam alias impendit et impendet infuturum, Volentesque eidem Rogero ac Thomæ Keys fratri suo et suis super prædictis honoribus, privilegiis et dignitatibus gratiam nostram impartire, eosdem Rogerum et Thomam

et nobis gratos, necprocreatos et procreab eodem nobilitamus creamus. Et in signum arma et armorum intibus nostris literis bus, privilegiis, fran- insigniis viris nobili- imperpetuum damus sentes. In cujus rei



tanquam bene meritos non ab eodem Thoma andos et descendentes nobilesque facimus et hujusmodi nobilitatis signia in hiis præsendicta, cum libertatichesiis, juribus et aliis bus debitis et consuetis et concedimus per prætestimonium has lite-

ras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso, *etc.*

The arms are, Per chevron gules and sable, three keys or, the wards of the two in chief facing each other. This coat is not to be found in the Ordinary of Glover or the General Armory of Sir Bernard Burke, but it is entered in the Alphabet of Arms at the Herald's College with a marginal note, "Com. Devon." We have not, however, succeeded in tracing the family.*

* There is a copy of the patent in Sir Edw. Walker's collections at the College of Arms (W. Z. f. 111), with this note:

"Under the great seale in greene wax, in the foreside the picture of the King on horseback, on the backside in his chair of state." From this it would seem that the original patent was still preserved in the reign of Charles the Second.

SURNAMES WITH THE PREFIX "DE."

Our former Number was occupied to some extent in discussing the right of individuals to change their names at will, and the limits within which that right ought to be exercised. The result of its consideration appeared to be that no one should do so without some very sufficient reason, though it is difficult to place any effectual restraints upon the practice other than such as public opinion may impose.

There is another kindred fantasy to which we venture to think that some similar restrictions may be applicable. We allude to the whim of refashioning a name without actually altering it, in order to give it a distinguished singularity or an affected antiquity. This has been frequently attempted in a variety of ways,—often by the reduplication of a letter, and sometimes by dropping one when there were previously double consonants; by altering the vowel *i* into *y*, or *o* into *u*; or by adding a final *e*. Instances of all these and similar modifications will readily occur to the reader.

We have turned to Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley's excellent summary of "The Noble and Gentle Men of England," describing 327 families whose antiquity dates before the year 1500, and we are delighted to find that volume of pure English nobility remarkably free from nonsense of this kind. There are several ancient names still written with *y*, but the only families that present a marked archaic orthography are—Assheton of Downton, Bamfylde of Poltimore, Barttelot of Stopham, Bedingfeld of Oxburgh, Bendyshe of Barrington, Dymoke of Scrivelsby, and Vyvyan of Trelowarren, and probably there is scarcely one of these in which the same orthography cannot be shewn to have been regularly handed down. There is only one name beginning with De, and that is De Grey, Lord Walsingham.

Among other very sensible remarks upon change of surnames which recently appeared in the Edinburgh Courant (of the 25th August) were the following :

"Some of our noble families have set a bad example, we don't mean by changing their surnames, but by reverting to remote and early forms of them. All the historic distinction of the Seymours, for instance, gathers round the name of Seymour. Why disguise it under the archaic form of St. Maur?*" Or why should the Burkes call themselves De Burgh? The effect of such innovations is to give the impression that such families are ashamed of being Englishmen or Irishmen. Yet we know that the descendants of the Normans called themselves Englishmen in a very few generations,—that they became ultra-English against the French in England, and ultra-Scots against the English in Scotland. What should we say to Lord Elgin if he wrote himself Brus? The true theory of a nobility is to be not distinct from the people, but the leading portion of the people itself. To resume the *de* again, once universal and dropped by universal consent, is equally wrong in theory and bad in taste. It is a practical anachronism."

In the sentiments thus expressed we entirely concur, and it is we imagine only necessary to trace the historical truths upon which they are based, in order to ensure their general acceptance.

Names derived from places were no doubt nearly as numerous as the places themselves, and we have a large proportion of them still prevailing, though their bearers have in the majority of cases wholly forgotten their original derivation; but that the particle "De," when it was so general, if not "universal," implied any aristocratic preeminence we entirely disbelieve; and therefore to change our English names in this fashion, by "resuming" the De, is merely to put them into a French livery, and to act upon French ideas, not upon English.

With the territorial names in question there were co-existent many not local that are associated with the earliest gentilitial antiquity, such as Bagot, Corbet, Hansard, Heron, Malet, Perceval, Talbot, Thorald, &c. &c., and many names of local origin that

* This alteration was made some years ago by the late Duke of Somerset. The Hertford branch of the family are Seymours still. A local topographer has been so bold as to suggest a plebeian etymology for some at least of the West-countrymen of this name. "The Seymours, or St. Maurs, according to Fisher's Genealogical History, came originally from the Welsh marches, though the occurrence of the name of John Semere (the sower) on the burgess roll of Marlborough in 1333 faintly suggests a more proximate descent."—History of Marlborough, by James Waylen, 8vo. 1854, p. 142.

had been brought from Normandy, such as Gourney, Lacy, Meynell, Montgomery, Paynell, Percy, Tracy, and so on, which were not relinquished for those of English residence. The Dictionary of Family Names recently compiled by Mr. M. A. Lower, F.S.A., entitled *Patronymica Britannica*, has made these matters familiar to all who are disposed to study them; and before we proceed further in our present investigation, let us have before us the remarks which that intelligent and laborious author has made upon the prefix "De." He describes it as

"A French preposition prefixed to a surname, to show that the bearer is owner of a certain estate or territory, as Jourdain de Saqueville, William de Warren. This practice, which originated in France, and which still continues to some extent in that country, was one of the many importations of the Norman Conquest. Such followers of William as had been noble before the Conquest generally retained their ancestral denominations after they acquired their lands in England; but their younger sons and others applied the DE to those estates which had been awarded to them as their portion of the conquered country, and called themselves De Hastings, De Winton, De Bodiam, &c. This prefix continued in use till the fifteenth century, when it was gradually laid aside.

"During the present century a few instances of the resumption of the DE have occurred, with the sanction of the royal sign-manual. In France at the present day it is regarded as a distinctive mark of nobility, and though one not belonging to the noblesse should bear it by courtesy, it would not be allowed him in any legal instrument.* He would be disparagingly described as 'Bernardin Sauville, *communément appelé* Bernardin de Sauville,' or the like. Many families have borrowed surnames from places of which they were never proprietors, but in mediæval documents the DE is generally pretty good evidence that either the person himself, or some ancestor, owned the lands from which his name was derived."

The several statements here made by Mr. Lower we accept, on the whole, as correct; but the last, though also true, we believe to exceed the truth. Having admitted that "many families have borrowed surnames from places of which they were never pro-

* A report of the recent enforcement of this law, in the case of M. Hadot, calling himself Hadot d'Orville, has been inserted in p. 28.

prietors," he might have shown more explicitly that local names, accompanied with the prefix *de* in Latin or French, had various other origins besides the property of land. They were certainly frequently given to denote the place of birth, and were so applied in every large town to those who came from the neighbouring villages. This was also the practice with the clergy, who customarily relinquished their paternal name for that of their birth-place, or their monastery, as William Waynflete, whose father was named Patten, and William of Wyrcestre, whose father was named Botoner. Again, whilst strangers were called sometimes after their country, as Burgoyne, Fleming, Gascoyne, Mansel, Scot, &c. &c., they were very commonly named after the particular city or town from which they came : hence the numbers we still find with names derived from our ancient towns, as Bristow, Carlisle,* Lincoln, Pomfret, Winchester, Yorke, &c.

In these cases there was no proprietorship ; and to this class probably belong the examples which Mr. Lower mentions of De Hastings, and De Winton (or Winchester). And we should say that, in the larger number of cases, a local name denoted birth-place or residence† rather than property. A man was named after the place where he resided, indifferently whether he was a tenant in chief or a mesne tenant, a freeholder, or merely a bondman. If he was lord of the manor at which he resided, he becomes an example of the ownership which Mr. Lower asserts : and no doubt this is the correct view of the nomenclature of our ancient territorial families, of which, to the honour of England, so many are still flourishing. Such names, however, form only one division of those which are of local origin. Each place would

* The late secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Anthony Carlisle, gathered together all the notices he could find of persons named Carlisle (in its various orthography), and printed them in a quarto volume, entitled " Collections for a History of the ancient Family of Carlisle. *Humilitate*. London, 1822." (Not published.) He was ridiculed by Sir Harris Nicolas, as if he had supposed that all those commemorated were members of one illustrious family, notwithstanding that the Carlisles were spread all over England, with great variety of coat armour.

† "Anciently men most commonly took their surnames from their places of *habitation*, especially men of estate." (Chief Justice Popham, 1594.)

"In ancient times the appellations of persons were by their Christian names and the places of their *habitation*, as Thomas of Dale, the place where he lived." (Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, 1730.)

have only one family named after it; but in one and the same place there might be many families named after particular farms and homesteads, and after local objects by which their residences were distinguished. From this source we have our common names of Brooke, Fenn, Grove, Hill, Marsh, Moore, Poole, Wood, Stiles, Yates, &c.; and others in which the preposition is retained, as Atwood, Atwell, Attree (common in Sussex), &c.; or in other cases still more curtly, as A'Court, aLee (now Alley), Amoores and Amor (also a common Sussex name), Agate, &c.; and some again from conspicuous trees, not only in the form of Ash, Birch, Maples, Oakes, &c. but with an *n* prefixed, as Nash, Nelme, Noake, &c.—the abbreviation of *atten*Ash, &c.; and others from town localities, as Cheap, Lane, Street, and Vennell. So numerous and so varied are names of local origin.*

Now, we are inclined to conclude, that the prefix *De* was in vernacular use in England only so far as the Norman French was spoken. It is true that it is exceedingly familiar to us in every page of our genealogical and topographical works; but that is because they are mainly compiled from Latin and French documents. We do not imagine that the ancestors of those who have latterly "re-assumed their ancient names," were colloquially called *De* Clifford, *De* Trafford, or *De* Hoghton, by their contemporaries. Either the English preposition *of* replaced the French *de*, or no prefix at all was used.

The old English chroniclers supply ample proof that we are correct in this view. They speak of men of the highest rank with the prefix *of*, as in the royal family, Thomas of Lancaster, John of Ghent, Edmond of Langley, and Thomas of Woodstock. So we read of Sir Piers of Exton, the supposed murderer of King

* One of the most remarkable of the old English names of this class is that of the Marquess of Bath—Thynne, originally *of th'inne*,—not "one of the inns of court" as was imagined by Sir Ralph Bigland in his *Observations on Parish Registers*, and as is retailed in most of the peerages and a variety of other books, but a country residence in the parish of Church Stretton, in Shropshire, otherwise called Stretton in the Dale. The family of Botfield divided itself into two branches in the reign of Henry VI.; one remained at Botevyle, in Church Stretton, the ancestors of Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P., F.R.S. and S.A.; and the other, which took up its abode at "le Inne de Botfelde," in the same parish, from which descends the Marquess of Bath. See *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 468, and the magnificent volume entitled "*Stemmata Botevilliana*, 1858," 4to. (privately printed).

Richard the Second; of "ser Simon of Beverley, a worthie knyghte of the garter,"* more currently known by the name of Burley; and of "ser Roger of Claryngdown," the natural son of the Black Prince. In the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase the enumeration of the slain commences:

There was slayne with the lord Persè

Sir John of Agerstone,—

and another very favourite ballad of the old foresters celebrates the deeds of "three yemen of the North countrey,"

The one of them, hight Adam Bell,

The other Clym of the Clough,

The thyrd was William of Cloudesley,

An archer good ynough.

Even so late as 1513 we read† of "ser Randill of Brewton" (*i.e.* Brereton) and "ser John of Assheton." It would seem that *of* lingered longest in the North; but both *of* and *de* had been generally suppressed long before.

It is true that there were a few names in which the *de* appears to have been retained for the sake of euphony, particularly those beginning *de la*, as De la Beche, Delabere, Delafield, De la Hide (a distinguished family in Ireland), Delamere, De la Pole, De la Warre, &c.; yet even these were translated into the vernacular, as we read of "syr Edmund of the Beche" in Fabyan's Chronicle under 1323, and "a gentleman called Martyn of the See" (*i.e.* Delamere), in the "Restoration of King Edward IV." The Delapoles occur continually under the English variety of at Pole, or a Poole. And the lords Delawarr, three or four centuries ago, were constantly called La Warr (relinquishing the *De*), though it is true that the title passed over into America in the reign of James the First under the form Delaware.

In some other cases the Norman *de* was retained from its having coalesced with an initial vowel, as in Danvers and Devereux, families originating from the continental cities of Antwerp and Evreux, Daeth (a Kentish family formerly Baronets) from the town of Aeth in Flanders, and perhaps Dew from Eu; thus also

* English Chronicle from 1377 to 1461 (Camd. Soc.), pp. 5, 23.

† Chronicle of Calais, p. 10.

Dangerfield is derived from Angerville, Dawnay from Aunai, Deincourt from Aincourt, Disney from Isigny, Doyly from Oilgi, with some others.* The Norman name of d'Haultrive, supposed to have originated from Hauterive near Alençon, and Latinised in ancient charters by *de Alta Ripa*, has branched out into our two English names of Dealtry and Hawtrey. The Uffords also furnish instances of being occasionally converted into Dufford, unless this be merely the blundering of antiquaries.

It is nevertheless perfectly clear that as a general rule the prefix *de* was abandoned; and it is remarkable how completely foreigners, until of late times, accommodated themselves to this our English usage. Sir George de Carteret, after he came from Jersey to the court of Charles the Second, dropped the *de*, and was created Lord Carteret of Hawnes in 1681; a title which has been reconferred as a viscounty in 1714, and as a barony in 1784, still without *de*.† The Desbouveries became Bouverie, and are so still. The De Saumarez became Saumarez, until *De* was resumed with the title of peerage in 1831. De Crespigny was content to be Crespigny, and De Haviland to be Haviland. We have still Mr. Haviland Burke, the grand-nephew and representative of Edmund Burke, but his cousin is Mr. De Haviland, and Carteret and Crespigny have reverted to De Carteret and De Crespigny.

We are at a loss to account for Addison having named his favourite character Sir Roger *de* Coverley. He introduces him in the second number of the Spectator (March 2, 1710-11) as "a gentleman of Worcestershire of ancient descent, a Baronet, his name Sir Roger de Coverley. His great-grandfather was inventor of that famous country dance which is called after him." Whether there really was a country dance so named before the

* See, in Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, an elaborate, but perhaps doubtful, derivation of Daveney (of Norfolk and Suffolk) and other kindred names from the town of Avené, near Louvaine.

† More recently (by royal licence, April 7, 1859) the name DE CARTERET has been taken by Edward Charles Mallet, seigneur of St. Ouen in Jersey and Lieutenant in the 88th regt. only surviving child of John Mallet of St. Ouen by Jane Anne eldest daughter of Philip le Maistre, only surviving son of Elias le Maistre, of St. Martin in Jersey, by Jane eldest daughter and eventually sole heir of John Dumaresqu, esquire: as heir of Sir Charles Carteret, Bart. whose will is dated in 1713.

appearance of the Spectator, or whether one was afterwards devised to suit the passage above quoted, is a question worthy of the investigation of the correspondents of "Notes and Queries." But we may further remark, that when Sir Roger's death occurs (in 1712) we are told that "He was buried, according to his own directions, among the family of the Coverleys,"—not *the De Coverleys*, as people are now wont to write—"on the left hand of his father Sir Arthur." (No. 517.) Sir Roger was supposed to reside at the place from which he derived his name, for "he was heard to say sometime ago that, if he lived two years longer, Coverley church should have a steeple to it." There is no parish so named in Worcestershire,* nor in any other county, but in the adjoining county of Gloucester there is Cobberley.

Another passage in the Spectator has some bearing upon our present subject. We are not able to give a reference to it, but it is one which states that "when Jack Anvil the blacksmith became rich and was knighted, he became Sir John Danvile." This appears to be satire levelled, though by anticipation, against the folly which we now condemn; but we are not aware how, in the days of the Spectator, such satire could have been provoked. It is true that one of the assumed names of the "authors" of newspapers, conceived in imitation of "Isaac Bickerstaff" of The Tatler, was of this fashion. The Craftsman was edited by *Caleb D'Anvers*.

The romance-writers of the last century and a half have certainly been very fond of heroes and heroines with a *De*, and have therefore contributed their share to its present appreciation as a mark of antiquity.

The continued use of the Norman French as the official language of parliament, may in some measure have maintained, and contributed to the revival of, the prefix *de* in titles of peerage. Colloquially, the Barons by writ, when requiring distinction from there being two of one name, were formerly designated as Grey of Ruthyn, Willoughby of Broke, &c. though very often the *of*

* Westwood, and Sir John Pakington, have been regarded as the original of Addison's sketches. We find this suggested, as early as 1779, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xlix. p. 495. It is also said to have been the opinion of Mr. Tyers, who died in 1787. Others have named Abberley, the seat of the critic Walsh: see Notes and Queries, III. ii. 358.

was omitted, and the title was written Lord Grey Codnor, Lord Grey Ruthyn, &c.* The barony now styled De Ros was always plain Roos, whilst in the families of Cecill, Manners, and Villiers; and that of Clifford was never called De Clifford until of late. "My good Lord Zouche," the friend of Ben Jonson, never thought of styling himself De la Zouche.

When Henry Grey, Duke of Kent, obtained a marquesate in 1740 with remainder to his granddaughter, failing his issue male, the title conferred upon him was Marquess Grey; and on that granddaughter's coffin-plate, in 1797, was inscribed† "The Most Noble Jemima Marchioness Grey," &c. &c. The adoption of the present title of De Grey was a subsequent fancy nearly twenty years later.

In the revival of the particle De it would seem that the Irish led the way: and it is remarkable that the commencement of their attachment to the *De* may be traced to French influence. It was whilst James the Second was breathing the air of St. Germain's that he created John brother of the Earl of Clanricarde, and afterwards himself the ninth Earl, to be Baron de Burgh of Bophin (an island on the coast of Galway), April 2, 1689. The family were content to write themselves Bourk or Bourke‡ until King George the Second, by letters under his sign manual and signet, dated 13th May, 1752, granted to John-Smyth then Earl of Clanricarde, Ulick Bourke of London, and Thomas Bourke of Ireland, and their descendants, full authority to assume and use the surname of DE BURGH.

The name of DE LA POER, so often seen in connection with that of Beresford, was simply Power in the early part of the last century. The epitaph of John Power, second Earl of Tyrone, (ob. 1693) at Carrick, co. Dublin, and those of James the third Earl (1704) and his Countess (1729) preserve the same form. Catharine the heiress was married to Sir Marcus Beresford, who

* If we take a modern peerage, we still find these titles divided between *of* and *de*: as, Grey of Groby, Grey de Ruthyn, Grey de Wilton, Howard of Effingham, Howard de Walden, Stanley of Alderley, Stanley of Bickerstaffe, Willoughby de Broke, Willoughby de Eresby. (Burke for 1862.)

† Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxvii. p. 83.

‡ "Michael Bourke, Esq. commonly called Lord Dunkellin," was summoned to Parliament as the eldest son and heir apparent of the Earl of Clanricarde in 1711.

was created Viscount Tyrone 1720, and Earl of Tyrone in 1746, and in 1767 the house of peers of Ireland declared that Catharine Countess dowager of Tyrone had proved her right to the barony of DE LA POER. Since that time de la Poer has been widely employed by the Beresfords as a baptismal name.

In 1776 John Denny Vesey, Lord Knapton, was advanced to a viscounty of Ireland by the title of DE VESCI. The family name of Vesey is still retained.

The Barons of Kinsale, though a family of the earliest antiquity, had been content to write their names Courcy, or sometimes Coursey. In 1786 we find a brother of the Lord Kinsale recorded as Captain DE COURCY,* and in Archdall's edition of Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, 1789, that more antient orthography is adopted.†

The year 1790 witnessed the transmutation of some more DE BURGHs, descended from an English branch of that ancient race. Fysh Coppinger, Esq. of West Drayton in Middlesex, had married Easter, daughter of Cornelius Burgh, Esq. of Scarborough. This probably had materially increased his personal regard for the name; but another reason was assigned, when in the year above mentioned he assumed, by sign-manual, the name and arms of De Burgh in consequence of his descent from the marriage of Francis Coppinger, Esq. (grandson of William Brooke, Lord Cobham, K.G.) with Frances, sister and coheir of Robert Lord Burgh, or Borough, of Gainsborough. Fysh de Burgh, Esq. died without surviving male issue; and his son-in-law James Godfrey Lill, Esq. of Gaulstown, co. Westmeath, afterwards (in 1800) assumed the name of De Burgh, and was the father of the present Hubert de Burgh, Esq. of West Drayton.

The present Lord Downes was styled Sir Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B.‡ when placed in 1822 in the remainder of the peerage

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lvi. p. 996.

† In Salmon's Short View of the Peerage of Ireland, 1759, the name is simply Courcy, and so in The New Peerage of Ireland, 1769.

‡ Ulick, a name that has been maintained in the family of the Earls of Clanricarde for more than four centuries, had been Latinised by Ulysses. John, second Viscount Bourke of Clanmorish, in 1629, is styled in his patent "Johannis Bourke de Don-sandell in comitatu Gallway armiger, unus e filiis natu minoribus Ullissis de Burgo alias Bourke nuper Comitibus Clanrickard."

conferred on his cousin, the Right Hon. William Downes, late Chief Justice of Ireland; but in 1848 his lordship, together with his cousins Thomas Burgh, Esq. of Old Town, the Rev. Walter Burgh, Vicar of Naas, Major John Burgh, and the Rev. William Burgh, were authorised to re-assume the ancient name of DE BURGH.*

There is still another assumption of this name in the varied form of DE BOURGHO. Sir Richard Bourke of Castle Connell, co. Limerick, who was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1785, adopted this orthography, preserving the *u* of his former name: and it is continued by his descendants.

The Earl of Mayo and his family as yet remain Bourke.

In Germany the equivalent to De is Von, which has the like aristocratic import; and we find that, in 1655, one of the Irish Bourkes was enrolled as a Count of the Empire by the name of Count GALL VON BOURGHK.†

Sir James Michael DE BATHE, of Knightstown, co. Cashel, and Ladyrath, co. Meath, who was created a Baronet on the 7th July, 1801, had previously, in 1793, assumed the *de* before his former name of Bathe.

It is remarkable in this case that the gentleman's mother was of a family which used the prefix De: she is described in the Baronetage as Bridget, daughter and heiress of Edmund de Fonte, of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Esq. to whom Peter Bathe, Esq. was married in 1754. Possibly this circumstance may have directed the attention of the family to the point. As in the case of Saint Maur, however, the archaic veil was certainly injudicious; for the family of Bathe had been most honourably distinguished in the annals of Ireland, particularly in connection with the Exchequer, of which Thomas Bathe was Chief Baron in the 14th century, and James Bathe in the 16th, and John Bathe (previously Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) was Chancellor temp. Eliz., while

* Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.

† See in the Transactions of the Kilkenny and South of Ireland Archæological Society (1860), the report of a paper from John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D. "On a branch of the De Burgos (named Gall de Burgach by the Irish) of Gallestown, co. Kilkenny, ennobled in Austria;" founded upon the patent granted by the Emperor to William Gall de Burgo.

William Bathe was also a Justice of the Common Pleas. But Sir James Michael de Bathe was content to obscure, if not to forget, all these legal honours of his race, for "the more legitimate, as it was the original, surname of De Bathe."*

The "DE CAPELL" of Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart. is another Irish revival of this kind. The family is paternally descended from Richard Supple, Esq. of Ahadoe, co. Cork, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Arthur Brooke, Esq. and had issue Richard; who, at the death of his father in 1797, changed his name to Brooke, as directed by the will of his mother's uncle Wheeler Brooke, Esq., and at the same time obtained the royal licence "to re-assume the name of De Capell, the original paternal name of his family;" his ancestor Philip de Capell having gone over to Ireland with Robert FitzStephen in the reign of Henry II. and having been present with him at the conquest of the kingdom of Cork; who, for his services, granted to him and his heirs the estate of Ahadoe and other considerable estates in that county, held by knight's service, and the payment of a pair of spurs annually at Easter; as stated in the grant recorded in the Birmingham Tower at Dublin, and in the College of Arms in London. He was thus converted from Richard Supple into Richard de Capell Brooke.

Lodge-Evans Morres, Lord Frankfort of Galmoye, (so created in 1800,) was advanced to the dignity of Viscount FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, in the peerage of Ireland, in 1816. He had in the preceding year "re-assumed the ancient and original name of De Montmorency," pursuant to royal licence, whereby that change was conceded to Francis-Hervey Lord Viscount Mountmorres, to Lodge-Evans Lord Baron Frankfort of Galmoye, to Sir William Ryves Morres of Upper Wood, co. Kilkenny, Bart. to Raymond Hervey Morres, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel 9th Light Dragoons, and to Hervey Francis Morres, Esq. Captain 21st Foot. The licence† set forth that the family is a branch of the house of

* King James's Irish Army List, by John D'Alton, Esq. vol. ii. p. 57.

† It is inserted at length in a genealogical history of the family, written by the Chevalier (Hervé) de Montmorency Morres, Knight of St. Louis, styling himself chief of the family in Ireland, which was privately printed at Paris in 1828 under the title of "Les Montmorency de France et les Montmorency d'Irlande, ou Précis Historique

Montmorency in France, and settled in England at or about the time of the Norman Conquest; that Hervey de Montemarisco, or Montmorency, came to Ireland with Earl Strongbow, and was the first Constable in that country; and that the name had in the course of time successively changed to de Marisco, de Mareys, and last to Morres.

The family of Lord Ventry had always borne the name of Mullins until the 24th Feb. 1841, when the present Lord received sanction (in Ireland) to write his name DE MOLEYNS.

We have pursued the Irish families so far, because they appear to have both led the way to, and to have been most desirous of, these changes. It is undeniable that surnames have become more seriously corrupted in Ireland than in England. Whether the native names were reduced to English orthography, or imported names submitted to Irish pronunciation, the result was a great perversion from the original form; which forms an apology for attempts to recover it.

However, we now turn from Ireland to England, where the same admiration of the prefix DE began to be entertained in the latter part of the last century.

When Sir Thomas Egerton, Baronet, was raised to the peerage in 1784, in commemoration of his descent from the Lords Grey of Wilton (whose barony was forfeited in 1604), he was created Baron GREY DE WILTON, co. Hereford, and Earl of Wilton, of Wilton Castle; again, in 1801, he was by a new patent created Earl of Wilton as before, and Viscount Grey *de* Wilton, with remainder to the younger sons of his daughter the Viscountess Belgrave: whose second son Thomas is now Earl of Wilton and Viscount Grey de Wilton.

Sir Francis Basset, of Tehidy in Cornwall, Bart. was advanced to the peerage in the year 1796 as Baron DE DUNSTANVILLE; his remote ancestor in the twelfth century, Thomas Basset, having married Alicia daughter and heiress of Reginald de Dunstanville of Tehidy.

In 1800 Sir John Blaquiere, a Baronet of Ireland, was

des démarches faites à l'occasion de la reprise du Nom de ses Ancêtres par la branche de Montmorency-Morisco-Morrès, par le Chef de cette dernière maison; avec la Généalogie complète et détaillée des Montmorency d'Irlande." 4to. pp. 214.

created a Baron of the same kingdom by the title of Lord **DE BLAQUIERE**. The surname of the family continued to be Blaquiere only for many years after; but latterly, according to the peerages, they have resumed the De, which in this case is reasonable enough, as the family is really French, and arrived here only after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

When the barony of Roos, which had been in abeyance from the year 1687, was revived in favour of Lady Henry FitzGerald in 1806, she adopted the form of **DE ROS**, and assumed the surname of De Ros for herself and her family; and when Amabel Lady Hume (daughter of the Marchioness Grey before mentioned) was created a Countess in 1816, the new Earldom was entitled **DE GREY**, and is now enjoyed by her great-nephew the Earl de Grey and Ripon. As with De Ros, the surname of De Grey has since been adopted from the title; for in 1833 Philip Earl de Grey (who had in 1803 taken the name of Weddell, which he now relinquished, and on succeeding to his aunt the name of Grey pursuant to act of parliament 15 George II.) received the royal licence to write his name De Grey, and to bear the arms of that family in the first quarter.

It was not, however, until the reign of George the Fourth that this fashion proceeded from reviving old names and titles to inventing some that were entirely new, but formed on the antique pattern, like a modern Gothic castle. Since that time they have been frequent.

In the year 1826 Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart., of Tabley in Cheshire, was created "Lord **DE TABLEY**, of Tabley House,"—a tautologous designation that was sufficiently unmeaning.

In 1828 Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.B., was created "Baron **STUART DE ROTHESAY**, of the Isle of Bute." This was a great concession indeed, considering that Baron of Rothesay is one of the titles of the Prince of Wales as head of the Stuarts and heir apparent of Scotland. The new title, however, became extinct in 1845.

In 1831 Admiral Sir James Saumarez, G.C.B., was created Baron **DE SAUMAREZ**, of the Island of Guernsey. This title was thoroughly justified by his still owning the ancient seat in that island from

which his family derived their name: although, as before noticed, the family had in England dropped the *de* before their name.

In the same year Margaret, widow of Richard Talbot, esq. of Malahide Castle, co. Dublin, was created a peeress of Ireland by the title of Baron TALBOT DE MALAHIDE and Baron Malahide, of Malahide, co. Dublin. Her son and successor, who was created a peer of the united kingdom in 1839 by the title of Baron Furnival of Malahide, died without issue male in 1849; but the present Lord (his nephew) has also been summoned to the upper house in 1856, taking on that occasion no new title, but that of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

In 1835 Sir Philip Charles Sidney, G.C.H. (a son-in-law of the reigning sovereign William the Fourth,) was created Baron DE L'ISLE and Dudley, of Penshurst in the county of Kent. His father had previously unsuccessfully claimed the barony of Lisle, a title that passed in succession through the families of Talbot, Grey, Brandon, (Arthur) Plantagenet, Dudley, and Sidney; from the last of which Sir Philip Sidney (through Shelley and Perry) was descended. It seems to us perfectly unnecessary in this case to have given Lisle the new gilding of De L'Isle, except that there was already a Lord Lisle in the peerage of Ireland.

In 1838 the Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby (third son of Frederick third Earl of Bessborough,) was created Baron DE MAULEY, of Canford, co. Dorset. This was in allusion to an ancient barony of which his wife, the only daughter and heir of the fifth Earl of Shaftesbury, was coheir. It fell into abeyance in 1415; and its owners, had they continued in the male line, would have been called Mauley, not De Mauley.

In 1839 Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq. (a grandson of the first Marquess of Bute) was created "Baron STUART DE DECIES, of Dromana within the Decies, co. Waterford." This title was altogether rather strangely composed, particularly as there was already a Lord Decies, of the family of Beresford. But we demur, *in limine*, to the tautology *de* Decies, *of* Dromana.

In the same year a peer of Ireland was created in the person of Arthur French, Esq. of French Park, co. Roscommon, who took the title of Lord DE FREYNE; this peerage, having been

renewed in 1851, with remainder to his brothers and their issue male, has now precedence of the latter date only, the present lord having succeeded his brother in 1856. This title is merely an archaic form of the family name, otherwise *de Freigne*, or *de Fraxinis*.

The latest title of this character is that of Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, co. Somerset, conferred on the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., in 1852: a title denoting neither property nor residence, but rather an historical allusion to the origin of the family,* whose first distinguished member was the prosperous Bristol merchant, William Canynges, the long-honoured benefactor of the parish of St. Mary Redcliffe in that city.

On the whole, we cannot but think that most of these titles are rather pretty and fanciful than sound and substantial, and that the particle *de* might generally have been dispensed with, or expressed by the English equivalent *of*.

We now proceed to enumerate the remaining cases in which *De* has been prefixed to surnames, independent of titles of peerage.

In 1789 Sir John William Pole of Shute House, co. Devon, Baronet, assumed the surname of DE LA POLE by royal licence dated Sept. 13.

In 1790 the name of DE LA BECHE was allowed to Thomas Beach of Hals Hall in Clarendon, Jamaica, and John Hynes Beach, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., late a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, sons of the late Thomas Beach, Esq., some time Chief Justice of Jamaica, "descended from an ancient family long resident in Wiltshire, and according to tradition sprung from a branch of the family of De la Beche of Aldworth, in Berkshire." The late Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche, F.R.S., distinguished by his geological services to the public, was the son of Thomas, the

* Sir Stratford's father was Stratford Canning, merchant of London, and his grandfather Stratford Canning of Garvagh, co. Londonderry. The latter was named after the family of his mother, Abigail, daughter of Robert Stratford, of Baltinglass, M.P. for co. Wicklow, and sister to John first Earl of Aldborough. The three sons of the first Stratford Canning were the fathers respectively of the Right Hon. George Canning (father of Earl Canning, whose loss we so recently deplore), of the first Lord Garvagh, and of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

former of the two brothers above named, who was at his death a colonel in the army.

The name of DE BEAUVOIR has been assumed by two English families. It has also been conferred on a metropolitan suburb, which is called De Beauvoir Town: having a church consecrated under the name of St. Peter in 1841. This "town" has arisen from the purchase of the manor of Balmes, in the parish of Hackney, made by Richard de Beauvoir, Esq. of the island of Guernsey, who died in 1708. But, as in the cases of Carteret, Saumarez, and others, to which we before alluded, this family dropped the *de* on taking up their residence in England. Osmond Beauvoir, Esq. the son of Richard, purchased the manor of Downham in Essex, and was sheriff of that county in 1742. His son was the Rev. Peter Beauvoir, Rector of Downham, who died in 1822. On that occasion Richard Powlett Wrighte Benyon, Esq. of Englefield House, Berkshire, the son of Richard Benyon, Esq. by Rachael Tyssen, daughter of Francis Tyssen, Esq. and Rachael Beauvoir aunt of the deceased, took the name under its original form of De Beauvoir, after Benyon, discarding those of Powlett and Wrighte, which he had formerly assumed in 1814. This gentleman died without issue in 1854, having latterly signed his name R. de Beauvoir Benyon.

Richard Wright, esq. of East Harling Hall, Norfolk, was uterine brother to Elizabeth (Beard) the wife of Osmond Beauvoir, Esq.; and his only daughter (being the relict of Admiral Macdougall) was married in 1825 to John Edmond Browne, Esq. son and heir of Sir John Edmond Browne, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1797. On this marriage Mr. Browne took the name of DE BEAUVOIR, and is the present Sir John Edmond de Beauvoir, Bart.

Spencer Horsey Kilderbee, Esq. of Glemham in Suffolk, assumed the name of Horsey, instead of Kilderbee, by royal licence dated on the 27th Feb. 1832; but on the 13th April, in the same year, he obtained a second licence to write and subscribe the surname DE HORSEY, alleging that the patronymic of his maternal ancestors was so written, as shown by records in the College of Arms.

The late Right Hon. Charles Tennyson, M. P. for Lambeth, assumed the name of D'EYNCOURT by royal licence in 1835,

"pursuant to his father's will, in order to commemorate his descent from that family, and his representation, as coheir, of the Earls of Scarsdale and Barons D'Eincourt."* The family here alluded to was that of Leke, of whom Francis was created Baron Deincourt of Sutton, co. Derby, and Earl of Scarsdale in 1645, and Nicholas the fourth and last Earl died in 1736. The old Barons Deincourt flourished from the Conquest to the year 1422.

The name of DE WINTON was "resumed" in 1839 by the family of Wilkins, of Glamorganshire, in its three several branches,† represented by Cann Wilkins, Esq., of Clifton, Walter Wilkins, Esq., of Maeslough Castle, M.P. for Radnorshire, and John Parry Wilkins, Esq., of Maesderwen House, co. Brecon. The name of Wilkyn was traced up to John dictus Wilcolina, aut Wilkyn, temp. Edw. III., said to be grandson of Robert Winchester, lord of the manor of Landough, whose still earlier ancestors are styled de Wintona, Robert de Wintona or Wincestria having come into Glamorganshire with the first Norman settler, Robert FitzHamon.

Under royal licence dated Sept. 4, 1841, George Sydenham, Esq., some time political agent and commandant of the Nizam's regular troops at Aurungabad, (only son and heir of Major-General William Sydenham, Military Auditor-General at Fort St. George, Madras,) announced his preference for what he imagined to be the more genuine orthography, DE SIDENHAM, as being "descended from William de Sidenham, of Sidenham, co. Somerset, living temp. Edw. II., son of John de Sidenham, of Melburie in the same county, 9 Henry III. and grandson of Robert de Sidenham." Thus, whilst in many cases a *y* has been adopted as a fancied mark of antiquity, we have here an instance of the contrary idea.

Sir Thomas Joseph Trafford, of Trafford near Manchester, who was created a Baronet in August 1841, in the following October obtained a royal licence "to resume his ancient patronymic of DE TRAFFORD." He had previously, in 1820, given the baptismal names of "John Randolphus de Trafford" to his third son, who is now the husband of Lady Adelaide Cathcart. The

* Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.

† Their pedigree is detailed in Burke's Landed Gentry.

pedigree of this family is printed in Baines's History of Lancashire (vol. iii. p. 110). It commences with "Radulphus de Trafford" (not Randolphus) flourishing "ante Conquestum, temp. Canute, about 1030," and who "died about 1050, in the reign of Edward the Confessor." If such a person then held the estate, he would certainly not have been called *de* Trafford. Mr. Shirley has remarked,* "On the whole, it may be assumed that the antiquity of this family is exaggerated, though the name no doubt is derived from this locality at an early period." But this is nothing more than what can be paralleled by hundreds of other families, and in the pedigree above mentioned, as in others, the *de* ceases about the middle of the fifteenth century.

In 1844 William Hatfield Gossip, then a minor, and fellow commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, had the royal licence recognizing his assumption of the name of DE RODES,† and the arms of Rodes, pursuant to the will of the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, of Barlborough Hall, Yorkshire.

In 1850 the name of DE FREVILLE was assumed by Edward Humphrys Greene, Esq., of Hinxton Hall, co. Cambridge. By the will of his uncle Henry Green, Esq. the manor of Freville's, in the parish of Great Shelford, was settled upon this gentleman, with a direction to take the surname and arms of De Freville, under pain of forfeiture. On inquiry at the College of Arms he found that the arms of Freville could not be allowed him, as he was in no way descended from that family;‡ but on representing that he was anxious so far as might be to comply with the directions aforesaid (which was indeed necessary to his possessing the estate), by taking the name of De Freville, in addition to his then surname, the royal licence was granted accordingly.

The latest concession of this kind is of no more distant date than the 6th of August, 1862. Sir Henry Hoghton, of Hoghton

* Noble and Gentle Men of England, 2d edition, 1860, p. 113.

† The last of the family of Rodes in the male line, Sir John Rodes, the 4th Baronet (creation 1641), died in 1743. The name of RODES has since been resumed three times, first by his great-nephew Gilbert Heathcote, esq.; secondly, by Cornelius Heathcote, esq. nephew to Gilbert; and, thirdly, by the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston, nephew to Cornelius. See Hunter's History of South Yorkshire.

‡ The manor of Little Shelford was sold by the Frevilles soon after 1600. Lysons's Cambridgeshire, p. 250.

Tower, co. Lancaster, Bart. and the other issue of his father Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, are authorised to "resume the ancient patronymic of their family, by assuming and using the surname of DE HOGHTON, instead of that of Hoghton."

But we also observe a still more recent announcement, in the following form:—

"Sept. 17. At Garendon Park, Leicestershire, the wife of A. C. Phillipps de Lisle, Esq. a son and heir."

We have not as yet ascertained under what authority this gentleman has taken the name of DE LISLE: but former incidents in the connection of his family with the name of Lisle are as follow: Thomas March, Esq. of More Critchell in Dorsetshire, having assumed the name of Phillipps in 1796 by desire of his cousin Samuel Phillipps, Esq. (who died in 1777,) married Susan, daughter of Charles Lisle, Esquire, of Moyles Court in Hampshire, who, by the death of her brother Charles Lisle, Esq. in 1819, became heir of that family.* On the same occasion her eldest son the late Charles March Phillipps, Esq. (ob. 1862,) sometime M.P. for Leicestershire, assumed the arms of Lisle, quartered with Phillipps, having previously given Lisle as a baptismal name to all his children. His eldest son, Ambrose Lisle Phillipps, Esq. (who has made himself very conspicuous as a convert to the Church of Rome, and has married a niece of Lord Clifford,) has also given the name of Lisle to all his large family, consisting of eight sons and six daughters. It is the birth of his grandson and future heir which has now been announced with the name of De Lisle.

The last instance that we have to notice of the assumption of the prefix *de* is of a peculiar character, presented by a gentleman calling himself the Baron DE BLISS. Henry Aldridge, Esq. was the maternal nephew and heir of Edward Bliss, Esq. of Brandon Hall, Suffolk (sheriff of the county in 1836); and in pursuance of his uncle's will he assumed the name of Bliss instead of Aldridge by sign manual dated in 1845. Subsequently, in 1855, he succeeded to the title and estates in Portugal of his cousin, the Baron

* There is a pedigree of this branch of the Lisle family in Sir R. C. Hoare's South Wiltshire, Hundred of Chalk, p. 122.

de Alreyo; and received the King of Portugal's royal letters patent, "granting him the privilege to succeed to the title in the name of Bliss, on account of his being unable to use, and being strictly prohibited from using, any other surname than Bliss, under the terms of his late uncle's will."*

The family of DE GREY, of Merton in Norfolk, now Lord Walsingham, seems to have really maintained the prefix De with great pertinacity, and is therefore a remarkable, but at the same time an exceptional, instance of the continued existence of the particle, not actually coalesced into one word with the name. In Blomefield's History of Norfolk, under Merton, will be found several English epitaphs of the middle of the 16th century, in which the name appears as "de Grey;" and others dated 1644, 1696, and 1697; together with extracts from the parish register, throughout which the name is written de Grey, except in the year 1600, where we have Gray and Graye.

It has been suggested that in cases where a family is still resident in possession of the estate from which, many centuries ago, their name was derived, the assumption of the territorial *De* is amply justified. But, whilst the right to the distinction on that ground may be admitted, the good taste of its adoption is still very questionable. Is not Trafford of Trafford, or Hoghton of Hoghton Tower more than equivalent to De Trafford or De Hoghton? And does not the style "De Trafford of Trafford," or "De Hoghton of Hoghton," involve a superfluous repetition of the prefix, first in French and then in English? The Scots contrived a more concise and yet expressive designation, with the same meaning, when they spoke of Abernethy, or Colquhoun, or Johnstone *of that ilk*.† We do not find that any Scotsman has hitherto taken to De. It is, we think, properly French, or continental; and except to families who are of recent continental origin we are of opinion that it is in England an affectation and an anachronism.

* Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1862, under Foreign Titles of Nobility, p. 1173.

† "They have been long designated *ab eodem*, or of that ilk; which appellation generally denotes head or chief of a clan." (Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, fol. 1798, p. 35.)

REFUGEE FAMILIES IN ENGLAND.

THE last work produced by the Camden Society is of considerable interest to the Genealogist, with regard to many families that now hold distinguished position among us, or whose blood has become widely diffused among our nobility and gentry. It contains such returns as are preserved in the State Paper Office, of the various immigrations of foreign Protestants, and other Aliens, who took refuge in this country, from the year 1618 to 1688 inclusive.* The Editor, Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. has prefixed some introductory remarks, in which he has brought together several important documents connected with the history of the refugees, their reception, and the manufactures which they contributed to establish in various parts of this country. Lists of those families of foreign extraction that appear in the three Visitations of London made in the years 1634, 1664, and 1687, have been contributed by Mr. King, York Herald; and the Editor has added, from various quarters, notices of such families

* It would be unjust to omit due reference to a former work on this subject, entitled "The History of the French, Walloon, Dutch, and other Foreign Protestant Refugees settled in England, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; with Notices of their Trade and Commerce, copious Extracts from the Registers, Lists of the Early Settlers, Ministers, &c. &c. By John Southerden Burn, author of the History of Parish Registers. 1846." 8vo. Mr. Burn derived his information chiefly from manuscripts in the British Museum, and from the documents belonging to the foreigners themselves, which passed through his hands as Secretary to H. M. Commission for collecting non-parochial registers. The contents of his work are most valuable, though somewhat summary from its embracing in one octavo volume the foreign settlers in all parts of the country, and for genealogical purposes it is less readily available from wanting an index of names.

The "History of the French Protestant Refugees from the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to the present Time, by Charles Weiss, Professor of History at the Lycée Buonaparte," is a more general work on the same subject. It treats of the adventures of the French Protestants in all parts of the world, being arranged in seven Books: 1, their history in France; 2, the Refugees in Brandenburg; 3, those in England; 4, those in America; 5, those in Holland; 6, those in Switzerland; 7, those in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. It was translated, with the assistance of the author, by Frederick Hardman, and published (by Blackwoods, Edinburgh and London,) 1854, 8vo.

as are still flourishing in this country, in positions of greater or less distinction. To these illustrations it is our intention to make some addition, both on the present occasion, and hereafter from time to time, as they may occur to our notice.

The earliest, and the longest, lists are those belonging to the year 1618, which are placed in an Appendix,—we presume in consequence of their having been discovered subsequently to the rest. They describe the strangers then in London, in the several wards where they were resident, and in the outlying liberties and parishes. The birthplace of each person is specified, the sovereign to whom his allegiance was due, and in most cases his trade or occupation. The following is an example, descriptive of the eminent painter usually known as Mark Gerrard: who was living in the ward of Farringdon Within:—

Marcus Garret; born at Bridges in Flaunders; noe free denizen; picture drawer to his Majesty; professing the apostolick faith taught and held by the Church of England: sovereign, King James.

In 1621-2 similar returns were made in London, of which fragments only remain; they occupy the early pages of the volume before us, and are followed by others of the same period from the towns of Canterbury, Maidstone, the Cinque Ports, Norwich, and Colchester, then the principal settlements of the foreign refugees.* All of these have certain features of interest, but more in connection with the history of our manufactures than with family history.

Subsequently, in the reign of Charles the Second, occurred the later influx of persecuted Protestants, commencing in the year 1681, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; but at a somewhat earlier date, pursuant to an order in Council dated the 19th Nov. 1678, returns were made of foreigners resident in London, and most especially, it would appear, of those who were of the Roman Catholic religion: the earliest instance being that of a French surgeon who came, with a large retinue, in order to cure an honest Englishman of the stone, and promised to stay no longer than was necessary for that purpose.

* Upon the Protestant Refugees in Sussex, particularly in the town of Rye, Mr. W. Durrant Cooper has recently published a very valuable memoir in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. xiii. pp. 180—208.

Le 22 Novembr, 1678. Mr. Francois Collot venu exprez de Paris a Londres depuis dix jours, y avant esté appelé pour guarir un honneste homme Anglois malade de la pierre. Marie Moreau sa femme, Mary Anne Collot sa fille, Dominique huret son parent, Noel de la Mara, Chatirine le Nice, . . . Des jardins, . . . Picart, ses serviteurs. Il doit retourner à Paris, avec tout son monde, sitost qu'il aura achevé sa cure. Logé in Ban street, chez Mr. de la Piule.

In the year 1681 a very large number of French Protestants received letters of denization, which were issued in the following form:

Peter de Lainé, Esq. Denizen. In pursuance of our Order of Council, made the 28th day of July last past, in favour and for the relief and support of poore distressed Protestants, who, by the reason of the rigours and severities which are used towards them upon the account of their Religion, shall be forced to quitt their native country, and shall desire to shelter themselves under our Royall protection for the preservation and free exercise of their religion, of whom Peter de Lainé, Esq. French Tutor to our dearest brother James Duke of York his children, is one, as appears by sufficient Certificate produced to one of our principall Secretarys of State, *and that he hath received the Holy Communion*; our will and pleasure is, that you prepare a Bill for our royall signature, to passe our Greate Seale, containing our grant for the making of him the sayd Peter de Lainé, being an Alien borne, a free denizen of this oure kingdome of England, and that he have and enjoy all rights, priviledges, and immunities, as other free Denizens do. Provided he, the said Peter de Lainé, live and continue with his family in this our kingdome of England, or elsewhere within our Dominions: the said denization to be forthwith past under our great Seale, without any fees or other charges whatsoever to be paid by him. For which this shall be your warrant. Dated at Whitehall, the 14th day of October, 1681.

By his Maties Command.

L. JENKINS.

To our Attorney or Sollicitor-Generall.

Mr. Cooper remarks that "it is not very easy to trace the descendants of the bulk of these settlers." One reason evidently is that in many cases their names almost immediately became assimilated to those of native Englishmen. For instance, in the lists of 1618, we find such perfectly English names as Meadow, Flower, Grove, Brewer, Goodcall, Mealeman, Bull, Archer,

Duke, Fawconer, Castle, and many more ; besides others that are as much English as either French or German : and, some pages after, where the signatures of the parties occur, we have ocular proof what changes at once took place. Jan le Jeune is described as John Younge; de Lins is turned into Linsell, Bosch into Bush, Tieubau into Tewbee, Bloiart into Bloyer, Dure into Dowrey, Pauwell into Powell, Megieu into Magewe, Moll into Maule, Baert into Beard, Jorrs into George, and so on.

At Rye we find that Le Tellier was Anglicized into Taylor, Gebon into Gibbon, Saveroy into Savery, Renard or Renow into Reynold, Merinian into Meryon, Scardeville into Sharwell, Levereau into Lever, and so on. Mr. Lower (in his *Patronymica Britannica*) tell us that Diprose is a corruption of De Preaux, and suggests that "Richard Despair, a poor man," buried at East Grinstead in 1726, was, in the orthography of his ancestors, a Despard.

In 1622 there were in Norwich two bakers named Whitebread, Moyses in West Wymer ward, and Benjamin in Fibrige ward (pp. 19, 24). They were both "born of parents strangers." Surely this could have been no corruption of a foreign name, but one assumed in allusion to their productions? Mr. Lower (in his *Patronymica Britannica*) has noted that Witbred is an old English name occurring in the Hundred Rolls, and that Eugene Aram was usher in 1744 to the Rev. Mr. *Painblanc*, in Piccadilly.

Of all the refugee families in England, that of the Earl of RADNOR is perhaps the most distinguished. It rose to wealth and rank through successful merchandise in the city of London; but was descended from a noble family of Brabant, and it is said in the *Histoire de Cambray et du Cambresis*, 1664, that "La famille de Bouverie est reconnu passer plusieurs siecles entre les patrices de Cambray." The story of Laurence des Bouveries the first settler at Canterbury (where he was charged to the poor's rate of the Walloon church in 1568), will be found related in Collins's *Peerage*. It is not impossible that he may have obtained the Queen's favour to stand sponsor to his eldest son, Edward, if Edward was born in England, as it was not unusual for Elizabeth to give the name of her late brother to her godsons. This

Edward was in 1618 resident in Broad Street in the city of London, as appears by the following entry in the volume before us:

Edward Le Bouuere, born in Canterbury,* his parents straungers.

It was the Edward of the next generation, born in 1621, who acquired a great fortune as a Turkey merchant, and was knighted by James the Second. His youngest son Sir Christopher received the like honour from Queen Anne; his second son, Jacob, was for many years M.P. for Folkestone, and left to his nephew the estate there from which the family afterwards derived its first title of peerage. Sir William, the eldest brother, was created a Baronet in 1713-14. His son, Sir Jacob, was created Viscount Folkestone in 1747; and William, son of the last, was advanced to the earldom of Radnor in 1765.

Another French family, now to be found in our peerage books, is that of BLAQUIERE. John de Blaquiere, we are told, retired from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and became a merchant in London. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Peter de Verennes, and died in 1753, leaving issue John, who, having been secretary to the English embassy at Paris in 1771, and to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1772, was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1784, and Lord de Blaquiere of Ardkill, co. Londonderry, in 1800. We do not find the name in Mr. Cooper's volume; but among those who were made denizens in 1687 were "Jone de Varennes, Peter and Jone his children" (p. 50), and at p. xxxi of his Introduction Mr. Cooper has given notices of some more recent members of the same family.

The family of THELLUSON, now Lord Rendlesham, did not repair to England as refugees; yet they were previously religious exiles, and among the greatest sufferers for religion's sake. They were lords of Fléschères, near Lyons, and at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, Theophilus de Thelluson was the only member of the family who survived that terrible day. He owed his escape to having married a sister of the Comte de Saluces, then governor of Lyons, and he became the founder of the family

* Another of the family, "Jaques Desbouuries," was living at Canterbury in 1621 (p. 8).

at Geneva, which spread its branches, as bankers, to Paris and to London. Peter Thelluson, who settled in this country, was born in 1737, and died in 1797, leaving that extraordinary will providing for the accumulation of his large property, which is perhaps of more general fame than any other document of the kind. Having married an English lady, the sister of Sir Ralph Woodford, he was the progenitor of a race now sufficiently numerous, and his son was raised to the peerage in 1806.

There is again, in one of our latest peers, the representative of an old French family long settled in Spitalfields.* Charles Shaw, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, having married Helena, only daughter of John LEFEVRE of Old Ford, took the name and arms of Lefevre in 1789, and was father of the late Speaker of the House of Commons, now Lord Eversley.

The peerage rolls of England and Ireland formerly contained some still loftier names, which have now disappeared. They were introduced by the Revolution of 1688, and the struggle which ensued in Ireland. The military employment thus offered maintained a considerable influx of foreign Protestants.† Their chief general, Frederick Armand DE SCHOMBERG, was descended from the old Dukes of Cleves, whose arms he bore. His mother was an Englishwoman, Anne, daughter of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, married to his father John Meinhardt Count Schomberg, Grand Marshal of the Palatinate of the Rhine, shortly after the latter had negotiated the marriage of his master the Elector Frederick V. with the English princess Elizabeth. King William gave him at one time (April 10, 1689‡), nearly all the dignities of the English peerage, by the titles of Baron of Teyes, Earl of

* Mr. Durrant Cooper gives several particulars of them at p. xxvi. of his Introduction.

† "At this time a great number of those of the reformed religion quitted Geneva, to go and enlist in England. Sometimes there set out 400 or 500 in a week." Jaques Flournoy's MS. anno 1689, quoted in Weiss's History of the French Protestant Refugees (edit. Hardman), 1854, 8vo. p. 238.

‡ Banks, in his Dormant and Extinct Baronage, iii. 659, says, "at the age of eighty-four," and Weiss, in his Hist. of the French Protestant Refugees, p. 239, gives him "eighty-two years of age;" but both must be wrong, as the marriage of his parents Count Schomberg and Mistress Dudley took place subsequently to that of their master and mistress in 1613.

Brentford, Marquess of Harwich, and Duke of Schomberg. He was slain at the battle of the Boyne in the following year; leaving two sons, Charles and Meinhardt, who both inherited his peerage;—the latter had been previously created Duke of Leinster in Ireland, but died without heir male in 1719.

Another Huguenot officer of scarcely less celebrity was Henry Massue, Marquis DE RUVIGNY, whom William III. created Earl of Gallway, and who “long survived in the midst of the colony of French refugees he had established at Portarlington.”* The peerage expired with him in 1720.

The Baron Godart DE GINKEL owed his honours to the successful assault on Athlone and the decisive battle of Aghrim. He was created Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aghrim, co. Galway, in 1691-2, and those dignities were inherited by his descendants until the death of the tenth Earl in 1844.†

In England, besides the dukedom of Schomberg, the King conferred four earldoms on his foreign supporters. Two of them were his own kinsmen. Henry NASSAU D’AUVERQUERQUE was at the battle of the Boyne, and was created Earl of Grantham in 1690. This dignity became extinct on the death of his son the second Earl in 1754.

Another Nassau, William Henry DE ZULEISTEIN, was created Earl of Rochford in 1695. His father had been a natural son of King William’s grandfather. This peerage lasted until 1830, when it became extinct on the death of the fifth Earl. This family was thoroughly naturalised in this country; and one of its members, the brother of the last Earl, was highly distinguished for his attention to its literature and antiquities.‡

But a still greater personal favourite of King William was the ancestor of the Dukes of Portland. William BENTINCK, a younger son of the Heers von Diepenham, in Overysse, had been the Prince’s page from his youth, and came with him to England in 1670; he attended him at the Boyne, was wounded

* Weiss, p. 246.

† See the Gentleman’s Magazine, N. S. xxii. 203. Another of King William’s generals in Ireland, the Count DE MARTON, got a warrant to be Earl of Lifford, and was so styled during his life, but no patent passed the seals.

‡ See the memoirs of George Nassau, esq. (who died in 1823) in the Gentleman’s Magazine, vol. xciii. ii. 179, and in Nichols’s Literary Illustrations, vol. vi. 327.

with him at Landen, and heard his last sigh in 1702. This fortunate courtier was created Baron of Cirencester, Viscount of Woodstock, and Earl of Portland in 1689, and elected a Knight of the Garter in 1697. Having married two English ladies, a Villiers and a Temple, his family took firm root among our aristocracy, and his son became the first Duke of Portland in 1716.

The last of King William's favourite servants that we have to mention is Arnold VON KEPPEL, who was created Earl of Albemarle in 1695-6, and obtained the Garter in 1700. The Kerpels, like the Bentincks, are still one of our most flourishing families.

Sir John LIGONIER, K.B. who became a Peer of Ireland in 1757, of England in 1763, and an English Earl in 1766, and who died a Field Marshal in 1770, was of a noble Huguenot family. His Irish titles were inherited by his nephew Edward, son of Colonel Francis Ligonier, who was slain at the battle of Falkirk in 1745-6, and has a monument in Westminster Abbey; but did not descend further.

We have had at least one English Bishop of refugee origin. Dr. MAJENDIE, some time Bishop of Chester, and afterwards of Bangor, was the grandson of a French minister, who settled at Exeter after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, John James Majendie, D.D. was for fifty-two years one of the preachers at the Savoy, and taught the English language to Queen Charlotte, for which he was made a Canon of Windsor. There is a brief memoir of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1783, p. 716, and one of his son the Bishop in the same periodical, 1830, ii. 273.

In Ireland, Richard CHENEVIX, Bishop of Killaloe 1745, and of Waterford and Lismore 1745-6, was descended from Philip le Chevenix (the position of the letters was changed), who, with Magdælana Chevenix, received letters of denization, dated at Windsor, the 9th August, 1682 (p. 34).

The Hon. Robert Hay Drummond, Archbishop of York, married in 1748 Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Peter AURIOL, esq. of Coleman-street. He gave the name of Auriol to all his children, of whom the eldest succeeded as ninth Earl of Kinnoull in 1787, and it has been perpetuated in that family. It

also still exists in England as a surname; for the Rev. Edward Auriol is now Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West. John Auriol was made denizen in 1684-5, and Isaac Auriol in 1688 (pp. 39, 57).

We should probably be unsuccessful if we attempted, without considerable research, to specify from the long list of Baronetages all those that have been conferred on the families of Protestant refugees. We believe that in order of time the first was that bestowed upon Sir Samuel TRYON, of Layer Marney in Essex, in the year 1620. This family made many alliances with English families of importance, having had the advantage of coming to this country with considerable wealth; for Peter, the father of Sir Thomas, had brought sixty thousand pounds with him when he fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva. In 1588 he contributed 200*l.* to the loan made to the Queen by the City. His widow and son are thus noticed under Broad Street Ward in the returns of 1618:—

Mary Trion, the widow of Peter Trion, deceased; b. in Sandwich in Kent; K. E. (*i.e.* subject to the King of England.)

Sr Samuel Trion, Knight (sonne of the same Peter); b. in London; his said father was born a straunger; K. E.

Peter, the father, was buried in the church of St. Christopher near the Royal Exchange. His two daughters were married, Mary, to Sir Sebastian Harvey, Lord Mayor in 1618; and Hester to Sir William Courteen, also of London. Sir Samuel Tryon had been knighted by King James at Newmarket in 1615. The baronetcy continued for three generations, and expired with Sir Samuel John Tryon, the fourth baronet, in 1724. More of their history will be found in the second volume of Collins's Baronetage of 1720.

The COURTEENS were another family which attained the highest commercial prosperity. The father of Sir William Courteen just mentioned was William Courten, the son of a tailor at Menin, who arrived in London with his wife Margaret Cusiére in the year 1568. With a son-in-law named Peter Boudean they established themselves in business in Abchurch-lane; and are said to have owed their early prosperity to the manufacture of French

hoods.* Two sons, William and Peter, were born in London in the years 1572 and 1581, and were afterwards sent as factors to Haarlem and Cologne, as was Peter Boudean, a grandson, to Middleburg. William married (for his first wife) the daughter of Peter Cromling, an opulent merchant at Haarlem, by whom he had an only son, Sir Peter Courteen, who was created a Baronet in 1622: and married a daughter of Lord Stanhope, but died prematurely without issue in 1624. The father was knighted † on the 30th May, 1622, just after the baronetcy had been conferred on his son: and his brother Peter was also knighted at Whitehall on the 22nd Feb. 1623-4. By his second wife, Hester Tryon, Sir William had another son, William Courteen, esq. who became his heir, and married Lady Katharine Egerton, daughter of John Earl of Bridgewater. They were the parents of William Courteen, esq. who formed an extensive collection of natural history and other curiosities, which, having devolved to his friend and executor Sir Hans Sloane, contributed to the foundation of the British Museum in 1753. From his papers two memoirs, of Sir William Courteen and of the naturalist himself, were compiled by Dr. John Calder for the *Biographia Britannica*, and are retained in the *Biographical Dictionary* of Alex. Chalmers. Among many remarkable incidents of Sir William's career as a merchant, one is said to have been the discovery of the island of Barbadoes.

Sir Peter VANLORE, another very prosperous merchant, occurs under Langbourne Ward in the list of 1618:—

Peter Vanlore: born under the States of Holland, but naturalized by Act of Parliament. (p. 81.)

He was a native of Utrecht, and his wife was Susan daughter of Laurence Bechs of Antwerp. His name occurs among King James's free gifts of 1607-8 as having received 1,625*l.*; ‡ and in

* An article of female costume then of the greatest cost and estimation. Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, by her will in 1558, distributed her French hoods, by several bequests, among her children.

† Progresses, &c. of King James I. iii. 764, 765. He is inaccurately styled a Baronet in the *Peerages*, *art.* Bridgewater, and the *Baronetages*, *art.* Tryon.

‡ Progresses, &c. of James I. ii. 190.

1619 we find him purchasing jewels belonging to the late Queen Anne for 18,000*l*. * In 1628 he was created a Baronet; and he died in 1644-5, when "full four score." A magnificent monument was erected to him in the church of Tylehurst, near Reading, with a poetical epitaph:—

A long industrious well-spent lyfe has showne
His worth as farre as our commèrce is knowne.
His conversation London hath approved,
Three English monarchs have employed and loved
His industry; his providence and care
Let his enriched family declare;
The poor his bounty spake that he was not
A slave at all to what his wisdom gott.

The rest may be seen in Ashmole's Berkshire or in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1827, p. 212. He left nine daughters, one of whom was the first wife of Sir Charles Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, but no male heir to inherit his title.

SIR JOHN WITTEWRONG, of Stantonbury, co. Bucks, created a Baronet in 1662, having been knighted by Charles I. in 1640, was the son of one who is described in the lists of 1618 as

Jacob Witterongle, brewer; born in Gaunte in Flaunders; free denizen with Ann his wife, born in Antwerpe in Brabant; both [subjects of] King James: and has the four persons next undernamed in his house:—

William Paggen; † b. at Hensburge in Gulickland; f. d. K. J.

Denis Houerd; b. in Henburg in Gulickland; noe f. d. *miller*; K. J.

John de Coster, b. at Sitterd in Gullickland; noe f. d.; a *turmmann* [qu. *jurniman* or journeyman?] K. J.

Peter Dousell; b. at Hensburg in Gulickland; noe f. d.; K. J. (p. 74.)

The history of this family was preserved by good old Strype, who knew the worthy brewer when resident at his country house at West Ham, and describes him as "a singular friend to the ministers of the city, a Mæcenas of studious youth, a favourer of piety and learning." He had accompanied his father to England in 1564; and the father, whose name also was Jacob, or Jacques, had earned his bread as a notary in London, until his death in

* Progresses, &c. of James I. iii. 556.

† Abraham Wittewrongle, brother of Jacob, had a daughter married to Mr. Paggen (Baronetage). The Paggens are recorded in the London Visitation of 1634.

1594. The son, we are told, having become a partner with Mr. Matthias Otton, a brewer in London (two of whose sons married two of his daughters), "built a large brewhouse and mansion-house thereunto adjoining, in Grantham lane," near Dowgate, and attained a very considerable estate thereby. His wife, Anna, was the youngest daughter and coheir of Monsieur Garrard Vanacher of the city of Antwerp, merchant; and she secondly became the wife of Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor of London in 1613. Her son Sir John Wittewrong afterwards married Middletons for his first and second wives, and a sister of John Thompson, Lord Haversham, for his third. After four generations, the family fell into poverty, for Sir William Wittewrong the fifth baronet died governor of the Poor Knights of Windsor, in 1761: and with a younger brother, Sir John, the title became extinct in 1771.

In 1700 NICHOLAS VANACKER, a Turkey merchant* in London, was created a Baronet, with remainder to his brother-in-law Sir Jeremy Sambrooke. This Sir Nicholas, according to the family pedigree, was grandson of John a merchant in London, who was very probably related to the Anna already mentioned, wife of Jacob Wittewrongle and afterwards of Sir Thomas Middleton; and also to one whom we find in Cornhill ward in 1618:

Frauncis Vanaker, merchaunt, and Mary his wife; have inhabited the parish of St. Michael Cornhill about 28 years; b. in Belle and Lile in Flaunders; now under the government of Albertus the Archduke; and Frauncis Lodwick his servant, also born in Belle; K. E. (King of England). (p. 73.)

Sir Nicholas Vanacker was succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother Sir John; to whom succeeded his nephew Sir Samuel Sambrooke, and after two other successors of that family, the title became extinct in 1754.

Sir Theodore JANSSEN, who was one of the most eminent citizens of London at the beginning of the last century, and created

* Among the merchants of London at this period those who traded with Turkey held a pre-eminence. "Now the greatest Gentlemen affect to make their junior sons Turkey merchants." (The Danger of the Church and Kingdom from Foreigners considered,—a pamphlet published in 1722, from which further extracts will be found in Burn's Foreign Refugees, pp. 12, 13.)

a Baronet in 1714, is said to have come to England in 1680,* but his denization occurs in the volume before us, dated on the 16th of May, 1683. His family had suffered for several generations from religious persecution. His great-grandfather the Baron de Heez, of Guelderland, headed a party which opposed the Duke of Alva in the troubles of the Netherlands, and was made Governor of Brussels; but some years after, the Duke of Parma prevailing, he was taken prisoner, and beheaded, his estate confiscated, and family dispersed. His youngest son, Theodore, retired to Angoulesme in France, where he lived to a very advanced age, and left a great estate and a numerous issue. Abraham, the eldest son of Theodore, was the father of the Theodore who came to this country. Theodore brought with him a considerable estate, having improved 20,000*l.* given him by his father to 300,000*l.* He was knighted by King William for his zeal for the commercial interests of this kingdom; and, at the special request of King George II., then Prince of Wales, was created a Baronet March 11, 1714. After forty years' success in trade Sir Theodore had acquired a very great estate; when, being a director of the South Sea Company, he was involved in its ruin in 1720, and being then a member of parliament, for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, he was expelled with such others as were directors of the Company. His estate amounted to 243,244*l.*, out of which he was allowed 50,000*l.* In 1717 he had purchased the manor of Wimbledon, which was sold after his failure to the Duchess of Marlborough, who left it to her grandson John Spencer, esq., ancestor of the present Earl Spencer. Sir Theodore died at the patriarchal age of ninety-four, on the 12th Sept. 1748, and was buried at Wimbledon. He had married Williamsa, daughter of Sir Robert Henley of the Grange in Hampshire, and had issue five sons, (three of whom successively inherited the dignity of Baronet,) and three daughters, of whom the youngest, Mary, was married to Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore. The sons were:—1. Sir Abraham, M.P. for Dorchester, 1720, who died Feb. 19, 1765; 2. Sir Henry, who died at Paris in Feb. 1766; and 3. Sir Stephen Theodore, M.P. for London 1747, an alderman in 1748, and Lord Mayor 1755. He was overtaken by misfortune as his father had been: and he was after-

* Baronetage of England, by Kimber and Johnson, 1771, iii. 47.

wards Chamberlain of London from 1765 to 1776. He died April 7, 1777.*

Sir Peter VANDEPUT, created a Baronet in 1723, was the great-grandson of Henry Van de Put, who fled from Antwerp to England in 1568, and whose son Giles is thus described under Lime-street Ward in 1618:—

Giles Van de Put, a merchaunt; born in Flaunders, in the towne of Per, under the Archduke's province; naturalized; who is now beyond sea, and cannot be spoken withall. He hath in his house Nicolas Macley, a lodger, born in Antwerp, under the same province. K. E. (p. 81.)

This was a distinguished London family for several generations. Their pedigree was entered in the Visitation of 1634, and continued in that of 1664. It is also printed in Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. i. p. 70, and in several of the older Baronetages, for the title did not become extinct until 1784.

Sir Richard BOROUGH, of Baseldon Park, Berkshire, created a Baronet in 1813, was the great-grandson of Elias Bouherau, or Boireau, D.D. who left France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Dublin.† The conversion of the name is in this case very extraordinary, and the wonder is it did not proceed to the true Irish Burke, or its modern refinement, de Burgh.

We are not aware that there was any Lord Mayor of London of a Huguenot family before Sir John HOUBLON in the year 1695. The lists in Mr. Durrant Cooper's volume do not contain this name, for the first Houblon came over at an earlier period. In 1588 John Hublone contributed 100*l.* towards the City loan to the Queen.‡ He was possibly the father of James, merchant of London, who was born July 2, 1592,§ and married Mary Ducane on the 11th Nov. 1620. From that marriage some account of the family will be found in Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. ii. p. 513, which is continued to the present family of Haltingbury Place, in that county, in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (edit.

* Further particulars of the Janssens will be found in Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*, under Owre Moigne; and in the *History of Surrey*, by Manning and Bray, under Wimbledon, iii. 669.

† Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*.

‡ Burn's *Foreign Refugees*, p. 11.

§ Strype's edition of Stowe's *Survey of London*.

1846), p. 597. Burke's account of the earlier generations is, however, exceedingly incorrect,* nor does Morant give the pedigree in full.

The posterity of James was very numerous. In 1682, when he died at the age of ninety, the father of the Royal Exchange, there were seventy survivors out of a hundred descendants that had been born to him. Five of his sons were highly flourishing merchants:† of whom Sir James and Sir John were both aldermen; and the former was one of the Members for the City in 1698. Sir John was Lord Mayor in 1695, the first Governor of the Bank of England, and a Commissioner of the Admiralty. Another brother, Abraham, was also a Director and Governor of the Bank. Abraham's son, Sir Richard Houblon, was knighted by King George the First; and Anne, sister and heir of Sir Richard, was married to Henry Temple, created Lord Palmerston in 1722, great-grandfather of Henry-John now Lord Viscount Palmerston. Thus the coat of one of the Huguenot families claims a place as a quartering in the achievement of our able and popular Premier.

* According to Morant, the eldest son of James Houblon was named Peter, and his issue is extinct; as is the issue both of Sir James and of Sir John in the male line. But Burke makes the Rev. Jacob Houblon, Rector of Moreton in Essex, a son of Sir John; and Jacob, Rector of Bobbingworth, a son of James the patriarch. Really the Rector of Moreton was the patriarch's son, and he had two sons: Charles, and the Rector of Bobbingworth. The former continued the line; but Burke has placed that Charles, instead of Peter, as the eldest son of his grandfather James. Thus the parentage of three persons is misstated, and a generation is lost in the descent.

† These statements are derived from a Latin inscription that was written to his memory by Samuel Pepys, Esq., "sometime the expert Secretary of the Admiralty," and which is as follows:—

JACOBUS HOUBLON
Londinas Petri filius
ob fidem Flandria exsulantis :
Ex C. nepotibus habuit LXX. superstites,
filios V. videns Mercatores florentissimos :
Ipse Londinensis Bursæ Pater.
Piissime obiit Nonagenarius
Aº. Dⁱ. CIOICLXXXII.

Strype inserted these lines in his edition of Stowe's Survey, because Mr. Houblon had no memorial in St. Mary Woolnoth, the church of his interment; but in Maitland's History of London, fol. 1775, p. 1145, they are adopted as if they had formed an epitaph actually in that church. Pepys (it will be seen) gives the name of Peter, as that of the original exile from Flanders. This may be the truth; but John was evidently the name of the head of the family in 1588; and James was born four years later.

Sir Peter DELME, who was Lord Mayor in 1723, was the ancestor of the present family of Delmé Radcliffe (the latter name having been added in 1802), of which a pedigree may be seen in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, under Hitchin Priory, or in Burke's Landed Gentry. We do not find the name in Mr. Cooper's volume; but Sir Peter was the son of Peter Delmé, of London, merchant, whose will is dated in 1686; and grandson of Philip Delmé, minister of the Walloon congregation in Canterbury, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Muntois.

Our space will not allow us to pursue this subject further at present; but we propose to resume it hereafter, for there are many other families mentioned in the lists before us that have achieved a deserved eminence in their adopted country, if they have not attained to honorary titles. We will only add that Mr. Cooper's Introduction contains notices (among others) of the Bosanquets, a far spread race, which recently furnished a judge to the Court of Common Pleas; of the Martineaus, a family of much and varied talent; of the Papillons, of long standing in Kent,* and of whom one is now M.P. for Colchester, and has recently married a Garnier,† daughter of the dean of Lincoln; of the Hugessens, now represented by Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, esq. M.P. for Sandwich; of the Ouvrys, of whom the present much esteemed Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries is one; of the Pigous, the powder-manufacturers; the Chevaliers, to whom the Chevalier barley is due, and who are now represented in the female line by Mr. Chevalier Cobbold, M.P. for Ipswich; of the Agars, which gave name to Agar Town, in the north suburbs of London; and various others.

* Their ancestor, David Papillon, was, in 1618, a free denizen, born in the city of Paris, and had resided in London for thirty years.

† Three denizations of this family occur in pp. 37, 45, 51 of the volume before us.

THE ARMS OF THE NINE WORTHIES, AND THE TOMB OF ROBERT DUKE OF NORMANDY.

The Worthies Nine that were of might,
By travail won immortal praise ;
If they had liv'd like Carpet Knights
Consuming idly all their dayes,
Their praises had been with them dead,
Where now abroad their fame is spread.

The Paradise of Dainty Devises.

The imaginary shields of arms attributed to the Anglo-Saxon Kings are comparatively notorious. They may all be found in Speed's History of Great Britaine, and have in recent times been revived among the architectural decorations of the new Palace of Westminster. It is not so well known that the Nine Worthies were also typified by armorial insignia.

There is some variety in the enumeration of these heroes of antiquity: but the usual list is that which is set forth in the title-page of

THE HISTORY OF THE NINE WORTHIES OF THE WORLD :

Three whereof were Gentiles :

- I. HECTOR, Son of Priamus, King of *Troy*.
- II. ALEXANDER the Great, King of *Macedon*.
- III. JULIUS CÆSAR, first Emperor of *Rome*.

Three Jews :

- IV. JOSHUA, Captain General of *Israel*.
- V. DAVID, King of *Israel*.
- VI. JUDAS MACCABEUS, a valiant Commander.

Three Christians :

- VII. ARTHUR, King of *Britain*.
- VIII. CHARLES the Great, Emp. of *Germany*.
- IX. GODFREY of Bologne, King of *Jerusalem*.

ILLUSTRATED WITH POEMS AND THE PICTURE OF EACH WORTHY.

This was a popular chap book, once published upon London Bridge, under the name of Richard Burton as author, but of

which we have seen no older edition than those of 1727, and "the fourth," printed in 1738.

It would have given us much greater satisfaction to have examined an earlier book of the same kind, which is said * not only to contain their portraits, but "what armes every one gave." But at present we must content ourselves with the title—

A briefe Discourse of the most renowned Actes and the right valiant Conquests of those puissant Princes called the Nine Worthies, of their severall proportions, and what Armes every one gave, &c. By RICHARD LLOYD. London, 1584. 4to.

The arms of the Nine Worthies are duly set forth in a MS. at the Heralds' College (L. 8), which consists of arms tricked by Robert Cooke,† Clarenceux, temp. Eliz.

The ix. Worthys Conquerourys. (fol. 53, b.)

Ector de troye. Sable, two lions combatant or.

Alyxsander Magnus. Gules, a lion or, his body surrounded by a cage and holding a battle-axe azure.

Julyus Sesare. Gold, an eagle displayed sable.

Roy Davyth. Azure, a harp or.

Duke Josewe. Fretty or and argent, a wyvern sable.

Judas Macabe. Or, three ravens sable.

Roy Arther. Gules, three crowns in pale or.

Kyng Charlemayne. Or, a double-headed eagle sable (for the Empire), dimidiated with Azure, semée de lis or (for France).

Godffray de Bolloyne. Argent, a cross potent or, cantonnée of four crosslets of the same (Jerusalem), dimidiated with Gules, a cross potent argent cantonnée of four crosslets of the same, surmounting an escarbuncle or.

In one of our cathedral churches these imaginary arms are still to be seen, though somewhat changed by ignorant repainting. A cross-legged effigy of Robert (Curthose) Duke of Normandy (son of William the Conqueror), which is carved out of a block of oak, and placed upon a tomb of the same material, formerly stood before the high altar at Gloucester, as that of King John at Worcester. It is now stationed in a side chapel, being actually

* Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica.

† The last page (f. 64) is inscribed, *Finis be me Robert Cooke.*

moveable, upon wheels. The sides of this tomb are decorated with shields, which are thus tricked by Nicholas Charles * in the reign of James the First:—

1. Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets or. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

2. Gules, a lion or, sejant in a chair and holding a battle axe argent. ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

3. Or, three ravens rising sable, beaked gules. JUDAS MACCABEUS.

4. A two-headed eagle displayed (tinctures not given); dimidiated with Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or. CHARLEMAGNE.

5. Azure, a cross potent or between four wreaths † vert; impaled with Gules, an escarbonele or. GODFREY OF BOULOGNE.

6. Gules, two lions combatant or, between them a pile azure. HECTOR.

7. An eagle displayed with two heads (no tinctures). JULIUS CÆSAR.

8. Azure, a harp or. DAVID.

9. Gules, three crowns in pale. ARTHUR.

10. France and England.

Nos. 5 and 10 are at the ends of the tomb; the others being placed four on each side.

This monument is evidently one of those which were erected in monastic churches to commemorate some bye-gone personage of whose interment the community was especially proud: and it may be difficult to assign it to a definite date. It is however of sufficient antiquity to prove the medieval adoption of the arms of the Worthies. We miss indeed Duke Joshua: whose place is taken by King Edward the Confessor; so that, unless that royal saint is to be reckoned as one of the Worthies, there are only eight, instead of nine. The coat of France and England must have been assigned to the Duke of Normandy himself.

There have, however, been several repaintings, and particularly one memorable restoration after the tomb had been entirely broken up, in the reign of Charles the First, as related in the following passage of Sandford's Biographical History of England:—

* Lansdowne MS. 874, f. 92.

† Altered from crosslets: for the arms of Jerusalem.

—“upon the pannels of the chest are pencilled the armes of several of the Worthies, and at the foot the armes of France and England quarterly: which shows these escocheons to be painted since the reign of King Henry the Fourth. This monument (to the great credit of the substance of which it was made) stood firm until that, the Parliament party having garrison'd the city of Gloucester against King Charles I. the rebellious souldiers tore it to pieces; but the parcels thereof (ready to be burnt) were by the care of a loyal person (Sir Hum. Tracy of Stanway, in the county of Gloucester) bought of the souldiers, and privately laid up, till the Restauration of his now Majesty King Charles II. when the old pieces put together again were repaired and beautified with gold and colours, at the charge of that worthy person; who hath also added a wire skreen in form of an arch, for its future preservation. This is the form of the monument taken from the original in the month of October, 1665.”

Here follows an engraving representing the tomb, with the first four shields above described; and there is a similar engraving in Fosbroke's History of Gloucester, 1819, 4to.

Though Sandford had distinctly stated that the arms were those “of several of the Worthies,” his meaning was not duly apprehended by subsequent writers. Mr. Gough, on his visit to Gloucester in 1781, allowed himself to be completely puzzled. His hasty notes are these:—

“On the side are, 1. the Confessor's arms. 2. G. a lion rampant O. 3. O. wings, or, as Sandford, three birds flying . . . 4. Per pale O. and . . . a spread eagle S. beakt G. impaling G. three fleurs de lis O. At the head an escarboucle; the shield at feet broke out. Sandford says this last was the arms of France and England quarterly, which shew the escocheons to have been painted since the time of Henry IV. He calls the rest the arms of several of the *Worthies*. But whence he got his *lion sitting in a chair, and holding a pole ax*, for the second coat, I cannot conceive, since they are plainly as above given, taken by me, July 27, 1781.” (Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. p. 19.)

But in fact Mr. Gough had only “taken” the shields on one side of the tomb, and not looked at the other side, nor regarded Sandford's engraving.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire, and Britton, in his Gloucester Cathedral, leave these armorial shields unnoticed. Fosbroke, in his History of Gloucester, 1819, 4to.

in p. 253, very slightly notices some of the shields in the inaccurate words of Mr. Gough: and in p. 257 adds these wild conjectures on one of them:

“On the eastern side of Robert Curthose’s monument is the following fanciful coat. Partie per pale a cross fleury Or; on the dexter side in chief one spoke of an escarbuncle; on the sinister a cresset in flames proper. Perhaps this is punning heraldry; the cross referring to the Crusade; the escarbuncle, or sceptre, crowned with a fleur de lis, to the Dukedom of Normandy; and the cresset to the attempt to excite insurrection in England. Perhaps it is a foreign coat, for it is quite unlike English heraldry.”

This was the coat originally intended for Godfrey of Boulogne, grossly perverted by repainting. At a later renewal the smaller crosses were converted into crowns of thorns.

The Rev. B. S. Claxson, D.D. when offering some “Heraldic Notices of Gloucester Cathedral” to the Archæological Association in 1846, attempted to explain these shields as the arms of the kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, Ireland, and other royal and princely personages. His editor (in the volume of papers of the Gloucester Congress) suggested in a note that “they were probably those of the Nine Worthies,” but stated that the shield No. 2 contained the arms generally appropriated to Hector, whilst he assigned No. 6 conjecturally to Alexander the Great or Joshua.

These were mistakes. There are, however, some variations in the shields assigned to the Worthies by other authorities. For Judas Maccabeus, our friend Gerard Legh gives “ij ravens in pale proper” instead of three; and for King Arthur,* “Azure, xiii. crownes or, 3. 3. 3. 3. and 1.” And of Joshua he says:

Duke JOSUA, the firste of the Nynne Worthies, who whilst the Soone

* Richard Robinson, the author of an English version of Leland’s *Assertio Arthuri*, printed in London 1582, describes four various shields of King Arthur. Three were communicated to him by “Master Steven Batman, a learned preacher and friendlie favourer of vertue and learning.” (Parson of Newington Butts, and translator of Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum.) “His first armes he bare in a shield gules, three serpents or. His second hee bare in a shield vert, a plaine cross argent: in chief the figure of the virgin Marie with Christe in her armes. His third and last in a shield azure three crownes or. But after knowledge of these severall armes I had intelligence of a certaine French booke, wherein he is reported to have given in a shielde azure thirteen crownes or.” (The British Bibliographer, 1810, vol. i. p. 106.)

withdrew his course overthrewe xxxi. Kinges, bare perfect armorye, which is thus blased, Partie bendy sinister or and geules, a backe displayed sable.

Id est a bat: see note, p. 46. The deviser of this coat appears to have imagined that the *withdrawal* of the sun produced a twilight, in which the bat made its appropriate appearance. Sylvanus Morgan proceeded on the opposite idea. In his *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. ii. p. 44, he discourses at length upon Joshua (though without allusion to "the Nine Worthies,") but assigns him a very different and certainly a more worthy coat, viz. Azure, the sun in his splendour.

Gerard Legh names as the ninth Worthy, in the place of Godfrey of Boulogne, "Sir Gwy, Earl of Warwike, who beareth Checky or and azure, a cheveron ermine." This was the same coat which was quartered by the Beauchamps and Nevilles for the Earldom of Warwick, and is usually called Newburgh.

In most of the other shields that have been described their derivation is obvious. In those of Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Boulogne, we find the coats which were usually borne for the Empire, for France, and for Jerusalem. The shield of Hector is the same as that of Brute—

He bare on Gules two lions of gold
Counter-rampant, with gold both crowned,
Of old Trojans he was the next heir found,
And in these arms he did this Isle conquer;
His ancestry after him the same did bear.

So sings Hardyng in his Chronicle respecting the first King of Britain; and the same arms are assigned to Guithelin King of Britain (founder of the town of Warwick about the period of the birth of Alexander the Great, B.C. 356,) at the commencement of Rous's Roll of the Earls of Warwick: see the description thereof by W. Courthope, esq. Somerset herald, 4to. 1859 (but dated in the title-page, London, William Pickering, 1845).

The most extraordinary device is that attributed to Alexander the Great—a lion seated in a chair. In the MS. at the College of Arms, which we have first quoted, this lion is not seated, but his body is environed with bars, seeming to express confinement

rather than sovereignty. In either way it is difficult to decipher the propriety of its attribution to Alexander the Great.

There is also at the College of Arms (1st M. 5.) a very curious book of German heraldry, excellently drawn and depicted in colours, apparently of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century, one of the pages of which contains the insignia of the Worthies. The names are those of the orthodox Nine: but the shields of Alexander, Joshua, and Judas Maccabeus are totally different from those we have hitherto considered. They are all accompanied by crests as remarkable as the armorial devices.

1. **Hector de troyn.** Azure, two lions combatant or, langued gules. Crest, on a helmet looking to the dexter, the mantling rises into a spiral hood, terminating with a golden ball, which is encircled by a coronet, and on either side is a lion as in the arms, all or.

2. **Rex Alexander (Regnum Macedonie).** Or, three bells gules. Crest, a bell raised gules.

3. **Julius Cesar.** Or, a double-headed eagle sable, dimidiated with Gules, the letters **X S. P. Q. R.** **✠** in bend or. Crest, out of a coronet or, a demi-eagle sable with two banners as the impalement.

4. **David Rex.** Azure, a harp or, stringed argent. Crest, on a coronet or a fan-like disc edged in eight semi-circular divisions, tinctured and charged as the field.

5. **Dux Josue.** Or, a wyvern azure, armed gules. Crest, out of a coronet or a demi-wyvern as in the shield.

6. **Judas Machabeus.** Azure, a lion passant or, having a human face affronté proper, capped with a red hat (like a cardinal's). Crest, the same animal as in the shield.

7. **Karolus Cesar (Gallus).** Or, the imperial eagle sable, dimidiated with Azure, semé de lis or. Crest, on a coronet a fleur-de-lis or.

8. **Rex Arthus (Brittanus).** Gules, three crowns in pale or, lined azure. Crest, a disc in form like that of No. 4, tinctured and charged as the field.

9. **Dux Gotfridus de baleny (Ioteringus).** Argent, a cross potent between four crosses or (for Jerusalem), dimidiated with Gules, a fess argent. Crest, the mantling rises into a hook-shaped hood azure, between two roundels, fitted as ears, the dexter gules, the sinister as the shield.

The crests are all placed upon helmets, looking to the right, surmounted by hoods, which fall in mantling, but fit close upon the

crowns of the helmets, except in Nos. 1 and 9, as above described. The shields are placed on edge, and the helmet set on their sinister angles, in the usual German fashion.

To diverge for a moment from the fields of heraldry to those of philology, it is worthy of remark that not only a noun, but a verb, once in frequent use, was evidently derived from the foremost of the Nine Worthies. In the first instance the allusion was probably made in commendation, but when more generally current it was always employed in a bad sense, and a Hector became equivalent to a Thraso.

In Lord Bruce's translation of Froissart we read of the Earl Douglas, "Thus he went ever forwarde lyke a hardy Hector, wylling alone to conquere the felde, and to dyscomforte his enemyes." At what period the name passed into its bad sense of a bully and blusterer it may be difficult to determine, but the examples given by Johnson, Richardson, and the other lexicographers are not earlier than the latter part of the seventeenth century. There was, it is believed, a riotous club, like the Mohocks, &c. which called themselves the Hectors.

Should any other example be known to our readers, besides that at Gloucester, of the use of the arms of the Nine Worthies, we shall hope to be informed of it.

HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MONUMENTS OF THOMAS LORD WHARTON.

The little village church of Healaugh, between York and Wetherby, possesses several points of interest. Among others, it contains a very handsome monument to Thomas Lord Wharton, which deserves attention.

This monument, which is of alabaster, bears upon the top recumbent effigies of Lord Wharton and his two wives. On the east side, below the feet of the figures, is the following inscription:—

Gens Whartona genus, dat honores dextera victrix,
Tres Aquilonares regni finesq: gubernio.
Bina mihi conjunx. Stapleton juvenem Eleonora
Prole beat, fovet Anna senem, stirps clara Salopum.

Nati equites bini, Thomam Sussexa propago
 Anna facit patrem, sine prole Henricus obibat,
 Binæ itidem natæ, Penletono Joanna Guilelmo,
 Agnes Musgravo conjunx sœcunda Richardo.

Beneath this, upon the base moulding, is *scratched*, rather than cut—
 Extremum clausit diem dominus Thomas Wharton xxiiii Augt. Ano 1568.
 Anna ejus uxor ex hac vita emigravit iii die Feb. Anno 1584.

On the west side, below the heads of the figures, are three coats of arms.
 The centre coat (between two supporters, dexter, a bear banded and muzzled; sinister, a bull ducally gorged) is,—

I. Quarterly 1 and 4, a maunch within a bordure charged with eight saltires of lion's gambes erased (Wharton); 2 and 3, quarterly, i. and iv. Ermine, on a chief three lions rampant; ii. and iii. Quarterly (2 colours), over all a bend or bendlet. On the garter round this coat is the motto, *Pleasur en fais d'armes*.

II. Left-hand coat.

No. I. impaling Stapleton of Wighill, viz.:—

1. (Argent,) a lion rampant (sable).
2. Bendy of six (argent and azure).
3. A saltire.
4. (Argent,) on a fess (azure) three fleurs de lis (or).

III. Right-hand coat.

No. I. impaling Talbot, viz.:—

1. A lion rampant.
2. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed.
3. Bendy of six.
4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, three garbs, two and one; 2 and 3, ten martlets.
5. A saltire.
6. A bend between six martlets.
7. A fret.
8. Two lions passant.
9. As 1.

The above coats represent Thomas Lord Wharton and his two wives, Eleanor daughter of Sir Bryan Stapleton, of Wighill, Knt., and Anne daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury.

North side, two coats, each between a male and female figure. Around the first a garter inscribed *RIC. MUSGRAVE, Kt. & AGNES WHARTON*.

Arms: Quarterly,

1. Six annulets pierced 3, 2, and 1.
2. Quarterly 1 and 4, a caltrop (?); 2 and 3, six annulets pierced.
3. As 2.
4. A cross (moline).

Impaling No. I.

The second coat, within a garter inscribed W^m. PENYNGTON Esq. & JOANNA WHARTON, is—

Quarterly,

1 and 4. (Or,) five fusils conjoined in fesse (azure).

2 and 3. Barry, a canton.

Impaling No. I.

On the south side of the tomb are two coats, each between two figures as before. The first, inclosed in a garter, on which are the words, THOMAS WHARTON, K^t. & ANNA REA . . LYFE,* is as follows:—

No. I. impaling,

Quarterly of eight,

1. A bend engrailed.

2. A fess between two chevrons.

3. A lion rampant within a bordure.

4. A saltire engrailed.

5. Three luces hauriant, two and one.

6. Barry of six.

7. Five fleurs de lis.

8. A bird with infant in its claws.

The second, HENRY WHARTON, K^t. & JOANE MALYVERER.

No. I. impaling,

Quarterly, 1 and 4, (Sable), three greyhounds courant in pale (argent).

2. A bend compony.

3. A bend between six martlets.

Of course no tinctures can now be seen upon the above coats, and, except in one or two instances, I have not attempted to supply the deficiency.

The Whartons became possessed of Healaugh Priory at the Dissolution, and occupied it for several generations. Their collateral branches were numerous, and many resided in Healaugh and its neighbourhood.

At Kirkby Stephen, co. Westm. is another monument to Thomas Lord Wharton, somewhat similar to that which I have described, and bearing the following inscription:—

Thomas Whartonus jaceo hic, hic utraque conjux ;

Elionora suum hinc, hinc habet Anna locum.

En tibi terra tuum, carnes ac ossa, resume

In cœlos animas, tu Deus alme, tuum.

This might lead one to doubt whether Healaugh or Kirkby Stephen was the final resting-place of his Lordship, though the presumption would be in favour of the former, as the family residence was in Healaugh parish. However, a reference to his will, and that of his widow, settles the point.

* The inscription is partly broken away, but the name is evidently Readclyfe (Radcliffe).

Lord Wharton by his will, dated 18 July, 1568, desires "to be buried in the parish church of Healaugh, in the queare there." And his widow, Lady Anna (will dated 12 March, 1582), requests to be buried in Healaugh church beside her late good lord and husband.

Our early registers have unfortunately been lost; the present volume commences in 1687.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, M.A.

THE WORKS OF SICILE HERALD.

Davington Priory, Oct. 27, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—The article on early writers on Armory in the first Part of your new work reminded me that I had both the productions of Sicile Herald in my collection here.

1. "Le blason des Armes, Avec Les Armes des princes et seigneurs de frâce, Et des xvij royaulmes chrestieës." On the title the arms of France, crowned. On the reverse the arms of France dimidiate with those of Bretagne, crowned.

This volume contains 28 leaves. On the last page is a woodcut representing a forked trunk of a tree standing between the figures of a Doctor of Laws and a Shepherd, within the branches of the tree a sphere, and suspended therefrom a shield having the headless figure of St. Denis between the letters I. D. The framework of the picture is inscribed "Enseigne moy mon dieu, que ton vovloir je face tât que av celeste liev. je puisse veoir ta face." Below the woodcut is appended, "Imprime nouuellement a Paris pour Jehan sainet Denys libraire: demourant en la rue neufve nostre dame a lenseigne Sainet Nicolas."

Mr. Montagu (Heraldic author) has a copy of this book which has on the title the arms of France crowned, surrounded by the collar of the order of St. Michael, from which is suspended a porcupine, which was the device of Louis the Twelfth, the second husband of Anne of Bretagne. Quere, might not this be of a second edition?

2. The other volume is "De blason des couleurs en Armes, Livrees, et Devises." I have added these memoranda on the fly-leaves:—

"A copy of this book which had belonged to S. M. Leake, Garter, was sold by auction at Sotheby's, March 12, 1839, for £3. 10. 0. On a fly-leaf was the following manuscript note in the handwriting of Gregory King, Rouge Dragon: 'By the title of King Alphonso (to whom this Sicily was Herald) it must be Alphonso V. who succeeded as King of Aragon and Sicily in 1416. There is no date to inform us when it was printed; but Menestrier (in his *Veritable Art du Blason*, p. 27) tells us it was printed at Paris and at Lyons under the reign of Charles VIII. (who began his reign in 1483, ob. 1498), so that this was one of the first, and perhaps the first, book of Blazon printed in the French language.

"There is a curious tract of this same Sicily Herald. MSS. in the

King's Library, 4to. E. No. 1403,* and one other copy in the College of Arms."

M. Beneton de Moranges de Peyrins, in his "Traité des Marques Nationales," 8vo. Paris, 1739, page 227, writes: "Un auteur du quinzième siècle qui étoit Hérault de Sicile, a écrit un livre dans lequel se trouve beaucoup de ces applications mystérieuses que les Maures donnoient aux couleurs; sans doute que ce Heraut eut cette connaissance de ce que les choses dont il parle étoient encore en usage de son temps. Il avoit été au service d'Alphonse le sage Roi d'Arragon, sous le regne duquel les Maures faisoient encore figure, ainsi il a bien pu sçavoir ce qui se pratiquoit chez eux."

The precedence of Sicile's two works is shown by the following passage, printed on the last page of "Le blason des couleurs:"

"Dieu mercy no' avōs descript la maniere de blasoner les couleurs en armoirie, q' fait le premier traicte de ce livre c'pose p' Sicille herault du roy Alphōce daragō. Et aussi la maniere d' blasōner toutes couleurs sās armoirie po' apprēdre a faire livrees devises & leur blasō, q' fait le secōd traicte de ce livre tāt po' roys & p̄ices seigūrs chevaliers heraulx & gēs de to' estats."

Yours very faithfully, THOS. WILLEMENT, F.S.A.

To John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.

[We return many thanks to our Correspondent for his valuable bibliographical information. The two treatises by Sicile appear to have been first printed in 1495, and afterwards reprinted more than once. Our suggestion (p. 6) of "two editions of the same work," has evidently to be changed into "two parts, or divisions, of the same work:" though it would seem also that there were two or more editions of both parts. It was one of the many cases in which an author chose to publish under one cover two or more works on the same or kindred subjects. It is our intention to examine, on the first opportunity, the contents of the treatises by Sicile, and to ascertain to what extent they were adopted by our own authors on Blazon. (EDIT. H. & G.)

THE WORKS OF JEHAN LE FERON.

Mr. David Laing of Edinburgh has favoured us with a sight of Jehan le Feron's work which is mentioned at the foot of p. 7. The full title is as follows:

De la Primitive Institvtion des Roys, Heravldz, & Poursuiuans d'armes, Composé par Maistre Iehan le Feron, Aduocat en la Cour de Parlement à Paris. A Paris. De

* These are not the marks by which the MSS. in the King's Library are now known; and we have looked in Wanley's Catalogue without finding this volume. We should be glad of any suggestion that might lead to its discovery. Does this reference belong to the Royal library at Paris? (EDIT. H. & G.)

l'Imprimerie de Maurice Menier, demourant aux faulxbourgs saint Victor, Rue neufue, à l'enseigne saint Pierre. 1555. Avec Priuilege du Roy pour dix ans. 4to. ff. 48.

The "gravures sur bois" are few, but well executed. In the title-page is a whole length figure of a French king of arms. Opposite the Dedication to Messire Claude Gouffier, Seigneur de Boisy, Chevalier de l'ordre saint Michel, Comte de Carvas, et de Maulevrier, Capitaine de cent Gentilzhommes de la maison du Roy, et Grand Escuyer de France, is the shield of that officer, placed within the collar of St. Michael, and between two swords, their scabbards decorated with the lilies of France. The last page is a large woodcut of the author's arms.

Bound up in the same volume is another treatise, evidently published with the former, entitled—

Le Simbol Armorial des Armoiries de France, & d'Escoce, & de Lorraine. Composé par Maistre Iehan le Feron Escuyer, & dédié a Tresillustre Dame, Ma dame Marie de Lorraine Royne & douairière d'Escoce. A Paris (as the other), 1555. ff. 40.

At the back of this title are the shields of France, Scotland, and Lorraine, crowned, and placed between crosses, which are commemorated in the "Chapitre sixiesme de la croix saint André des Escoçoiz, de la croix blanche des François, et de la double croix des Lorrains, quilz portent pour tesserres es batailles."

The essays, though discursive and rhapsodical, contain some curious particulars, which we may hereafter extract in a retrospective review.

CLAUDE PARADIN,

the Canon of Beaujeu (before named in p. 8), was not an author of *emblemata* only. Besides his "Devises Historiques," he produced an important genealogical work, a large folio of 1024 pages, which is entitled "Alliances Genealogiques des Rois et Princes de Gaule. Par Claude Paradin. A Leon, par Jan de Tournes. M.D.LXI. Avec Privilege du Roy pour trois ans." *Colophon*, "Acheué d'imprimer le dixhuitieme de Juillet, 1561." A Dedication to the Queen Mother is dated "De Beaujeu ce quatrieme de Iuillet, l'an 1561."

This work is the more interesting to English readers from having been the model of Segar's *Baronage* in its arrangement and the woodcut engravings of shields of arms.

JONES, SOI-DISANT HERBERT, OF CLYTHA.

The controversy in this matter has proceeded beyond the passages already described in our pages. With reference to the Lord Chancellor's reply to Lord Llanover of the 16th August, (printed in p. 96,) the following statement has been addressed to the Editor of *The Times*:

"His Lordship's remark as to my assuming the 'arms' of Herbert arises

from his not being in possession of all the facts, for the Herbert family and my own have always borne what are the Herbert arms.

"I am the son of Mr. John Jones, of Llanarth Court, in the county of Monmouth, and have inherited the Clytha estates by will from a paternal uncle. My eldest brother, the late John Jones, of Llanarth, married the Lady Harriet Plunkett, and his eldest son (my nephew) is the present proprietor of the Llanarth estates. My nephew, Mr. Jones, married Miss Hall, daughter of Sir B. Hall, Bart. (now Lord Llanover), and shortly afterwards, in 1848, assumed by Royal licence the name of Herbert. It follows therefore that, being of the same family, the reasons embodied in the petition presented to Her Majesty by my nephew, Mr. Jones of Llanarth, are those which have actuated me in adopting the course I have taken. For the course I have adopted there are numerous precedents, and it is sustained by the judicial decision of the following eminent judges:—Lords Eldon, Ellenborough, Tenterden, Cranworth, and Wensleydale, Sir J. Romilly, Chief Justices Tindal and Erle, Judges Bayley, S. Le Blanc, Holroyd, Coleridge, Alderson. These and several other judges have held that no Licence or Act of Parliament is needed on a change of surname.

"The surname of Wesley was changed to Wellesley, by the Duke of Wellington, when he was in India,* without a Royal Licence; so also the family of the Duke of Somerset changed their historic name of Seymour to St. Maur.†

* The first signature of "Arthur Wellesley" that occurs in the Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington is dated in June 1798, (p. 52,) and the Editor there remarks, "Lord Mornington's family adopted the ancient spelling of their name about this time." The name of his brother Gerald Valerian Wesley, who graduated as M.A. at Cambridge in 1792, was continued as Wesley in the Cambridge Calendars until 1808, and altered in 1809. Wellesley was previously the second title of the Earl of Mornington, (the eldest brother,) his father having been created Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle and Earl of Mornington, co. Meath, by King George the Second, Aug. 18, 1760, and he was himself created an English peer as Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, co. Somerset, in 1797, and advanced to the dignity of Marquess Wellesley in Ireland in 1799. The first Earl of Mornington's father, Richard Colley, esq. of Dublin, (created Lord Mornington in 1746,) had taken the name and arms of Wesley in 1727, pursuant to the will of Garret Wesley, esq. of Dangan. According to Lodge in his Peerage of Ireland the first Lord Mornington supposed that the family of "Wesley alias Welseley" was originally of the county of Sussex: but it is now generally agreed that they derived their name from Wellesley, near the city of Wells, in Somersetshire. Wellesley seems to have led to Wellington in the same county. When the Duke of Wellington was first raised to the peerage in 1809 he was created Baron Douro of Wellesley, co. Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, co. Somerset. However, the name occurs (as Wellesley) in Ireland as early as the year 1230. Some valuable particulars of the pedigree, by Mr. Edmund Hepple, Mr. G. R. Adams, and Mr. John D'Alton, of Dublin, will be found in the First Series of Notes and Queries, vi. 508, 585, vii. 87. (EDIT. H. & G.)

† According to Lodge's Peerage the issue of the late Duke of Somerset only "have

"The Heralds' College has never possessed the power to grant names, but is enabled to grant arms. Names taken by Royal Licence or by Act of Parliament appear to have been thus taken originally in order to satisfy the conditional limitations of estates. When the subject of taking names was judicially under discussion in the House of Lords in 1735 it would seem that Royal Licences were unknown.

"I had believed that those only were punishable who did illegal acts, and not those who conformed to the law as interpreted by the judges of the land; but in this instance the Lord Chancellor has, without hearing me, or having all the facts before him, sent forth through the newspapers an expression of his opinion upon a strictly legal act, which, in effect, prevents me from qualifying and acting in the commission of the peace. Seeing that I already legally bear the arms of Herbert, and have done what the law requires on assuming the name of Herbert, I feel confident he will not refuse the necessary alteration being made in the commission on the issuing of a *dedimus potestatem* to enable me to qualify as a magistrate, if a *dedimus potestatem* is applied for.

"Believe me, Sir, to be your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM HERBERT.

"Clytha, Monmouthshire, Sept. 9th."

HERALDIC WATER-PIPES.

At Hom Castle, in the vale of Teme, Worcestershire, the armorial bearings of the ancient family of Jeffereys, now represented by my own family through female descent, are placed on the ornamented heads of the rain-water pipes, viz. a lion rampant between three scaling ladders, embossed on the lead. They form an unusual though very pleasing accessory to those useful but not always ornamental appendages to a dwelling-house. The date, 1677, is also upon the pipes.

THOMAS E. WINNINGTON.

The names of Hom Castle and Jefferies will at once recall agreeable images to those who remember a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries a few years ago. In the xxxviiith vol. of the *Archæologia* will be found "Some passages in the Life and Character of a Lady resident in Herefordshire and Worcestershire during the Civil War of the Seventeenth Century, collected from her Account Book, in the possession of Sir Thomas Edw. Winnington, Bart." by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A. It was with a sincere respect for the pious memory of Mrs. Joyce Jefferies that we were

assumed the name of St. Maur in lieu of that of Seymour," the junior members of the Duke's family, and those of the Marquess of Hertford's branch, retaining the former orthography of Seymour. At what date, or in what manner, the change was first announced, we have not been able to learn; but we find that when the present Duke was sworn of the Privy Council on the 23rd Oct. 1851, he was described in the London Gazette of the next day as "The Right Honourable Edward Adolphus St. Maur, commonly called Lord Seymour."

(EDIT. H. & G.)

ourselves kindly conducted, during the past summer, to her remarkable fortified mansion of Hom Castle; and it was with further satisfaction that we found, in the parish church of Clifton upon Teme, that this generous and warm-hearted model of the old English matron is no longer without a sepulchral memorial. In the chancel of that church we found a modest tablet, carved with her arms, and the following appropriate inscription:—

JOYCE JEFFERIES,
of Hom Castle,
who died in April 1648,
was buried in this Chancel.

Hom Castle gave her birth, Clifton a grave.
The simple records of her life attest
Her faith, her hope, her charity. From her home
In Hereford she fled, while Civil War
Her lands sequestered, and her dwelling razed;
And here she found repose—yet not a stone
Nor farewell line to mark her resting place,
Or tell the story of her chequered days.
One, who, a kinsman, felt such honour due,
Pays this late tribute, and inscribes her tomb.

(At the foot a cypher of T. E. W.)

A: D: 1857.

There is an error of the stone-cutter, who has converted "this late tribute," which had a peculiar meaning, into the common-place expression "this last tribute." We have supplied the correct reading, because, though the error has escaped for five years unaltered, some future opportunity may probably be taken to correct it. If otherwise, it is scarcely necessary for us to add that we have the writer's authority that his word was "late."

DICTIONNAIRE DE LA NOBLESSE.

We have before us a prospectus for a new edition of the *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, a work describing the old Nobility of France, which has not been reprinted since the great Revolution, and of which the recent price has been from 1,200 to 1,500 francs. Its full title is as follows:—

Dictionnaire de la Noblesse: contenant les Généalogies, l'Histoire et la Chronologie des Familles Nobles de la France, l'explication de leurs Armes, et l'Etat des Grandes Terres du Royaume, possédées à titre de Principautés, Duchés, Marquisats, Comtés, Vicomtés, Baronnies, etc. par Création, Héritages, Alliances, Donations, Substitutions, Mutations, Achats, ou autrement. On a joint à ce Dictionnaire le Tableau Généalogique, Historique, des Maisons Souveraines de l'Europe, et une notice des Familles Etrangères les plus Anciennes, les plus Nobles et les plus Illustres. Par LA CHENAYE-DESBOIS et BADIER.

This work first appeared in the year 1757 under the title of the *Petit Dictionnaire Généalogique, Historique, Chronologique et Heraldique*, in seven volumes octavo. La Chenaye-Desbois began to publish the second edition

in quarto in 1770, and in 1778 he had completed twelve volumes; to which three others were added by Badier, dated from 1783 to 1786. The latter are now not to be purchased.

In the new edition it is proposed to combine both its predecessors: some articles of the octavo edition having been omitted from the quarto; and the supplementary additions of Badier will also be brought into their proper places. In other respects it is to be a rigorous reprint, *rien ajouté ou retranché*. Every subscriber however will be allowed to insert at the end of the work an "annotation" exclusively genealogical or of "filiation," not exceeding thirty lines in extent, and founded only upon the *Recueils généalogiques* anterior to 1789, or those of MM. Viton de Saint-Allais and de Courcelles, published since 1804. The new edition is to form seventeen volumes in royal octavo (printed in two columns), with one containing an Armorial, in which the blasons of all the families in the work will be described. The subscription price is 16 francs a volume, and 30 francs for the Armorial. It will appear in half-volumes of about 300 pages. The publishers are Schlesinger frères at Paris, and the agent in London is Willis, 136 Strand.

PURPURE IN ENGLISH ARMORY.

We have been very properly called to account for our opinion hazarded in p. 51, that, "if we now sometimes meet with Purple in armory, we may presume that it is only in comparatively modern coats." We ought to have recollected that the lion of Lacy earl of Lincoln was, from the earliest times, blazoned as Purpure, as at the siege of Carlaverock,—

Baniere ot de un cendall saffrin,
O un lioun rampant purprin.

We find also in the roll of Edward II. Or, an eagle displayed purpure borne by Sir Felip de Lyndesheye; and Argent, a lion rampant purpure borne by Sir Johan de Dene. But it certainly was a very unusual tincture in ancient times; and perhaps is not to be found in the *field* of any early coat of arms.

FORMS OF SHIELDS.

The quaint and fanciful forms of Shields exhibited in the *Accedens of Armory* (as described *ante*, pp. 56, 57) were copied so late as the year 1771, in *The Elements of Heraldry* by Mr. Porny, French-Master at Eton College (Plate I.); and Gerard Legh's furtive allusions to Judge Dyer and Sir Anthony Browne were gravely repeated, in perfect ignorance of their hidden import, that "The people that inhabited Mesopotamia, now called *Diarbeck*, made use of this sort of shield, which, it is thought, they had of the Trojans;" whilst the heptagonal shield "is said to have been used by that valiant Triumvir *M. Anthonius* [but omitting the explanation that he was Anthony the *brown*], and who is no less famous for his courage than

his amorous intrigues with Cleopatra Queen of Egypt." On the whole, it would seem that the literature of Heraldry has been less original than that of most other subjects.

TWO COATS COMPOUNDED "PARTY PER CHEVRON."

Among Gerard Legh's "ix. sundry particions," he describes the following:—

"The sixth particion is so blazed, *He beareth party per chevron or and geules*. Here is to be noted that, if he be a priest, and come of a good house, whereof he is the eldest, the same gentleman priest shall take two of the nearest cotes, and bear the first of them on the chiefe, and the other on the baste (*i.e.* in base), on this wise. For when he is dead the cote liveth, and declareth the bearer thereof. But the same is never to be borne of any other man in the same order againe. I could show you an example, but because it is as far as Manchester I omit it."

Can any Correspondent point out the coat to which Legh alluded, at Manchester or its neighbourhood?

QUERIES.

Will any Correspondent kindly inform me whose are the arms described below, which are engraved on an ancient gold tankard—no tinctures are visible. On one shield was, as far as I could read it, a bend between a mullet in chief and an annulet in base; and the other, on a bend engrailed three mullets.

CÆDO ILLUD.

Has the PEDIGREE OF WALSINGHAM been ever published? I do not find it in Berry's *County Genealogies* for Kent; and Hasted, in his *History* of that county, gives only a slight and summary account of the family under Scadbury. Is it to be found in any other printed work? If not, Mr. St. Barbe would confer a favour on historical readers if he would afford the use of his pedigree (described in p. 78, as having been recently exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries) for the publication of the Walsingham portion of it, as it could not fail to be interesting to know who were the relations and cousins of the great Elizabethan statesman. If I am not mistaken, Beale, the clerk of the council, was one of the brothers in law of Sir Francis.

CANTIANUS.

To our inquiries respecting the Inrolment of Deeds in Chancery (p. 35) we have received the following replies. It appears that, practically, any deeds may be inrolled for which the fees are paid. In the case of instruments not directed by Act of Parliament to be inrolled, the fiat of the Master of the Rolls is required, but this is given as a matter of course upon application through his Secretary. The inrolment, when not required by law, is for safe custody only. The fees vary according to the length of the deed: a conveyance of moderate length (occupying two skins of parchment) being charged about two guineas.

THE COMPANIONS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, AND "THE BATTLE ABBEY ROLL."

"EVERY one, learned or unlearned, has heard of the Roll of Battle Abbey, or has read of it in books. There is a vague opinion floating in society that there exists a list of the persons who accompanied William Duke of Normandy in the expedition which ended in the subjugation of Saxon England, prepared by the persons who presided over the monastery which the Duke erected as a memorial of the event, and that perpetual prayers might be offered for them, and especially for those who were slain in the battle. Others have been content with the notion that it is a list of *families* who became settled in England at the Conquest. But, though warning has from time to time been given not to trust too implicitly to anything which is presented to us as being the Roll in question, people not inattentive to gentilitial inquiry, nor without something of the spirit of critical research, are heard to speak of such a roll as a *document*, a record, or at least a *quasi* record; a certain writing of very high antiquity and authority; as a last appeal, an authoritative decider of controversies, whenever a question is raised, whether this or that family is of Saxon origin, or to be classed among those who, as the phrase usually runs, came in with the Conqueror at the Conquest of England."

Such were the cautions, and qualifications, with which that acute and experienced genealogist the late Joseph Hunter (the historian of South Yorkshire and sometime V.P.S.A.) introduced an inquiry "On the (so-called) Roll of Battle Abbey," which he read to the Sussex Archæological Society, at their meeting held at Battle in the year 1852, and which is printed in the Sixth volume of their Collections. A French *archiviste*, M. Léopold Delisle, Member of the Institute of France, has more recently furnished, as if from authority, a list of the Companions of the Conqueror, which is now sculptured within the walls of a sacred edifice on the other side of the Channel.

This French list we shall insert in these pages, as a document to which many will be glad to have ready access; and we think we cannot preface it better than by abstracting the substance of Mr. Hunter's valuable remarks upon no fewer than *ten* different lists professedly containing the like information, which he had examined in several authorities, both printed and manuscript, in this country.

After some preliminary observations on the probability of such a roll having been formed by the monks of Battle, in aid of that clause of their foundation charter which enjoined them (in general terms) to pray for the health of all those by whose labour and aid the Conqueror obtained the kingdom, and especially those who were slain in the battle, Mr. Hunter proceeds to inquire,—“What evidence is there, as a question of fact and history, that any such list was ever prepared?”

“In answer to this question it will, I believe, be universally admitted that there is no testimony from any early chronicler to the formation of such a list in the monastery for any purpose or on any suggestion whatever; that no such list is to be found in any of the registers, or chartularies, or chronicles of the house that have descended to our times, and there are several of them; that no separate script containing such a list exists, and yet the existing documents relating to the abbey and its possessions are exceedingly numerous; and, further, that no antiquary or other person of credit pretends to have ever seen or heard of such a list. So that we are driven to the conclusion, that no proof exists that such a list ever was prepared, and if prepared it has not descended to our time, either in the original or in any copy.”

But while Mr. Hunter confidently maintained that no list of the army of the Duke of Normandy had ever come down to us with the authoritative stamp of the Abbey of Battle impressed upon it, he admitted that some such list may have been the private work of a monk of the monastery, and he allowed that several of the existing lists have been handed down from times long before the Reformation, though not ascending to near the time of the Conquest.

“The very diversity of these lists plainly shows that they are the works of different persons whose sources of knowledge were

different. The diversity lies in the names and in the numbers. There are names of families in them which we know historically did not become settled in England till long after the Conquest. Persons are omitted of whom we have the best evidence that they were in the expedition. In fact, any critical student in that part of history might at this time form a similar list from Domesday Book and the old Norman chroniclers, and one which would be far more worthy of regard than any of them, though still depending for its authority on the credit which we gave to the skill and diligence of the individual compiler.

"It was not till so late as the time of Queen Elizabeth that any claim was put forth on behalf of any of these lists to be the Roll of Battle Abbey, or to be in any way connected with the abbey, except as having had a certain reference to the Conquest and to the influx of strangers from Normandy consequent upon that event. Holinshed, in 1577, is the first writer who claims for any of them the title of the Roll of Battle Abbey, and he distinctly states that the Roll which he has printed did some time belong to the abbey. It is a list of surnames only, placed in alphabetical order, 629 in all, and all apparently of French origin."

Holinshed's list had been previously printed by Grafton, but that chronicler, when introducing it, says nothing of Battle, but only that he had it of Mr. Clarendieux, meaning Cooke.

Stowe published another list, differing from Holinshed's; containing, indeed, only 407 names, and for this he claims that it is taken "out of a table some time in Battle Abbey." There is, however, a correspondency between this and Holinshed's. Both begin with Aumarle and end with Wyvil, though in different orthographies. The second name in Holinshed's, Aincourt, is absent from Stowe's; and yet the Deincourt's would hardly defer even to a Battle table which excluded them from the distinction of having come in with the Conqueror.

Du Chesne, having received a copy of Stowe's list from Camden, printed it in the appendix to his *Norman Historians*, with the title, "*Cognomina Nobilium qui Gulielmum Normanniæ Ducem in Angliam sequuti sunt: ex Tabula Monasterii de*

Bello in Anglia cum hac superscriptione"—five Latin hexameters, beginning

Dicitur a bello BELLUM locus hic, &c.

and recording the date of the defeat of the English, but having no relation to the list of Norman names which follows. Camden, however, seems to have given credit to what Holinshed and Stowe had said of their lists having come from the abbey,—when he uses the expression, "Albeit happily they are not mentioned in those tables of Battle Abbey of such as came in at the Conquest;" but in what light estimation these tables were in his opinion, appears from what he next says, "which whosoever considers well, shall find *always to be forged*, and those names to be inserted which the time in every age favoured, and were never mentioned in that authentical record." (Remaines, 4to. 1629, p. 130.) Camden would seem to have entertained a notion that there was some primitive list made at Battle, but lost, or irretrievably corrupted.

Dugdale also speaks as freely of the "falsities" of the Roll, but seems to admit its former existence at Battle, by attributing them to the "subtilty of the monks."

"Again: whereas it might be expected that I should have ascended much higher in my discourse of some Families than I have done; perhaps from the Norman Conquest, presuming them to have been originally French; and that there is some colour for it, in regard their names are found in divers copies of that memorial commonly called *The Roll of Battail-Abby*. To this I answer, that there are great errors or rather falsities in most of those copies,—by attributing the derivation of many from the French, who were not at all of such extraction, but meerly English, as by their surnames, taken from several places in this realm, is most evident. But such hath been the subtilty of some monks of old, that, finding it acceptable unto most, to be reputed descendants to those who were Companions with Duke William, in that memorable expedition whereby he became Conqueror of this Realm, as that to gratify them (but not without their own advantage), they inserted their names into that antient Catalogue."—(Preface to the Baronage of England, 1675.)

There is another list in Leland's Collectanea. It is not stated

whence he derived it; but he gives the title which he found with it, thus:—

Et fait a savoir que toutes cestes gentez dount lor surnouns y sont escritz vindrent oue William le Conquerour a de primes.

This is one of the best lists, and probably formed not later than the reign of Edward the First. It contains 498 names, beginning thus—

Aumarill et Deyncourt,
Bertram et Buttencourt,
Biard et Biford,
Bardolf et Basset;

and thus it goes on, ending with—

Percehay et Pereris,
Fichent et Trivet.

A similar list is that given in the chronicle by John Brompton, who says that he found it written (without any reference to the place where), and that the names which occur in it were, when he wrote, in frequent use in England. It is introduced by a piece of old French verse, in which the compiler of the list states that it was his intention to specify those who accompanied the Conqueror; but finding that the names given at the font were often changed, as Edmund into Edward, Baldwin into Bernard, Godwin into Godard, and Elys into Edwine, he should be content to give the surnames only, which were not changed.

Then follow 240 names in rhythmical couplets:—

Maundevyle et Daundeville,
Ounfrevyle et Downfrevyle,
Bolvyle et Baskervyle,
Evyle et Clevyle, &c.

The names with which it concludes are—

Peyns et Pountlarge,
Straunge et Sauvage.

There is a list in Foxe's Actes and Monuments which seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Hunter. It is remarkable as having evidently come from the same original as that in Brompton's chronicle (last noticed), but as retaining the christian names which

the compiler of that list chose to reject: for it commences with the names of—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| John de Mandevile, | Hugo de Dovile, |
| Adam Undevile, | Symond de Rotevile, |
| Bernard de Frevile, | R. de Evile, |
| Rich. de Rochvile, | B. de Knevile, |
| Gilbert de Frankvile, | Hugo de Morvile. |

And the last four are—

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| I. de Pountz, | R. Estraunge, |
| R. de Pontlarge, | Tho. Savage. |

Mr. Hunter found another such list in the Harleian MS. 293, where it is said to be taken from a manuscript of Matthew of Westminster in the library of All Souls College. It much resembles those just described, but is still materially different, as will be seen on comparison of the first four lines—

Maundevyle et Saundevyle,
Frevile, Sechevile,
Dumfrevile, Dunstanvile,
Botavile, Basevile, &c.

It has this title, “Hec sunt cognomina procerum qui intraverunt Angliam cum Rege Willielmo Duce Normannorum, conquestore Angliæ, et qui inheredati sunt in Anglia in feodum militare.” So that this list was clearly not formed with reference to the battle or the abbey, but apparently from records of the Exchequer.

In the same Harleian MS. is an English poem, entitled “The Names of Northmen and French that came in with King William the Conqueror.” It begins thus—

Percye and Brown, the Malet and Bewchamp,
Menile, Vilers, and eke the Umfravile, &c.

and so in alternate rhyme, through seven stanzas. It contains altogether about 240 names, all of which are said to be of families estated in England.

The same collector has still another list, with the following title in English, “These be the surnames of the persons of reputaciounes that entred into England with William Conqueror.” This list begins with—

Dominus Percy, magnus Constabellarius.

Dominus Mowbray, Mariscallus.

Dominus Radulphus de Mortuo Mari, omnium strenuissimus,
velut alter Samson cum leonina ferocitate.

There are however no more flights such as this, and the author then proceeds with names only, beginning with Amarle, Ayncort, Bardolf, and ending with Percely and Perer; about 540.

There is still another list in this MS. where the surnames are classed by their terminal syllables, Bastard, Baygnard, Brassard, Maignard, &c. It is headed, "The Surnames of such as came into England with the Conqueror." There are about 400 names.

A list very similar to this, but containing only 313 names, Mr. Hunter saw fairly written in a manuscript of the reign of Edward the Third. It began with Bastard, Baynard, and ended with Chien, Parlebien.

Another list is printed by Stowe in his Chronicle, and by Fuller* in his Church History, p. 165. This consists of 380 names, and is materially different from all those already noticed. The names are arranged alphabetically, beginning with Archerd, Averenges, and ending with Yvoire.

Pains were taken by more than one of our old historians to lay before their readers the several copies of "The Battle Abbey Roll." Foxe, in his Acts and Monuments, first gave that of the Norman chronicler Tailleux, taken "out of the Annals of Normandy in French, whereof one very ancient booke in parchment remaineth in the custody of the writer;" and it contains 149 names, "over and besides the great nombre of knights and esquires that were under them." Foxe's second list is formed "out of the ancient chronicles of England, touching the names of other Normans which seemed to remaine alive after the battell, and to be advanced in the signiories of this land," 224 in number, most of them with initials of their baptismal names, and some with such names at full. Extracts from this list have been already given (p. 198).

* Mr. Hunter mentions Fuller only; and remarks, "The possession of the original is traced to *William Scriven*, a name little known in literary history." But Stowe gives the list as he found it "set downe in a very auncient Role, which Role I received of Master Thomas Scriven Esquire, in whose handes it remayned at the publication of this Booke."

Stowe in his Chronicle brought together three lists: 1. Gathered out of the Chronicles of Normandy, written by Guiliam Tayleur of Rouen; 2. Out of a table sometime in Battaile Abbey (see p. 195); 3. That communicated to him by Thomas Scriven, esq. (see p. 199).

Dr. Fuller, in his Church History of Britain, devotes twenty-one folio pages to "severall copies of Battel Abbey Roll," and his observations thereon. He first endeavours to compare the two lists of Holinshed and Stowe, by placing them in parallel columns; he next gives the list of Tailleure, as varied in the several copies of Foxe, Holinshed, and Stowe; then he takes from Stowe the alphabetical roll belonging to Mr. Scriven; afterwards the other list given by Foxe; and, lastly, the metrical list from Brompton's Chronicle.

Mr. Hunter's concluding remarks are these: "Although these ten lists differ so much from each other, that they may safely be asserted to be the work of different hands, yet there is a strong family resemblance; that is, there are many names which are common to all of them, or nearly all. This is to be accounted for by the fact that, whatever errors there may be in them, and whatever sophistications may have been committed upon any of them, there is still a large amount of truth; nor could it well be otherwise, since it is not any matter of question whether there were not some Norman families who came over with the Conqueror, and who remained in England, where large possessions had been given to them.

"We see, however, that various persons must have attempted the formation of lists such as these; that they executed their task to the best of their power: but it follows, as a necessary conclusion, that their labours are something entirely different from a Bede-Roll of the monastery of Battle, or even from a list, had such been made in the abbey at the time of its foundation, of the persons who formed the army of Duke William; and that whatsoever authority they possess depends upon the opinion we may form of the success of the anonymous authors, which opinion must be guided by the concurrence which we perceive between the results of their labours and the conclusion to which we ourselves may arrive by the study of the contemporary Norman

chronicles, and of our own chronicles and records, especially Domesday Book.

" Authority seems to be quite out of the question in respect to any of them, not excepting those for which any claim is set up that they had been found at Battle. If we wish to know if Warren or Laci came in with the Conqueror, we should not now think of answering the question by referring to these lists: we know it on far higher evidence. But if we ask the same question respecting Mauley or Furnival, and appeal to these lists, we should find them there; but if we appeal to other authorities, we should find them absent from Domesday Book, and we should hardly find them in England at all, before the reigns of Richard the First and John. Lists of which this can be said, cannot be held to decide the question, when it is asked concerning a race, where there is no positive evidence of any other kind for or against, whether they came in with the Conqueror. Tayleur's list of the commanders of the host * who embarked with the Duke at Saint Valerie is essentially different from the lists above described. So is a little fragment of the followers of William de Moion, preserved by Leland in his *Collectanea*, vol. v. p. 202. Many names of persons in the expedition are also to be found in Ordericus, William of Poitiers, Wace, and others. A collection of the names, critically compiled, is a work yet to be performed."

Whether the list now put forth to the world under the name of M. Léopold Delisle is such an original compilation as Mr. Hunter contemplated in these remarks, we do not feel ourselves prepared to pronounce. It is as follows:—

* *Chroniques de Normandie*. This will we believe be found to correspond with Foxe's first list, noticed in p. 199.

LES COMPAGNONS DE GUILLAUME A LA CONQUÊTE
DE L'ANGLETERRE, EN 1066,

PAR M. LÉOPOLD DELISLE, MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Achard. | Eude le Flamand. | Gilbert de Wissant. |
| — d'Ivri. | — de Fourneaux. | Gonfroi de Cioches. |
| Aioul. | — le Sénéchal. | — Mauduit. |
| Aitard de Vaux. | Eustache, comte de Bou- | Goscelin de Cormeilles. |
| Alain le Roux. | logne. | — de Douai. |
| Amauri de Dreux. | Foucher de Paris. | — de la Rivière. |
| Anquetil de Cherbourg. | Fouque de Lisors. | Goubert d'Aufai. |
| — de Grai. | Gautier d'Appesville. | — de Beauvais. |
| — de Ros. | — le Bourguignon. | Guernon de Peis. |
| Anscoul de Picquigni. | — de Caen. | Gui de Craon. |
| Ansroy de Cormeilles. | — de Claville. | — de Raimbeaucourt. |
| — de Vaubadon. | — de Douai. | — de Rainecourt. |
| Angser de Montaigu. | — Giffard. | Guillaume Alis. |
| — de Senarpont. | — de Grancourt. | — d'Ansleville. |
| Ansgot. | — Hachet. | — l'Archer. |
| — de Ros. | — Heusé. | — d'Arques. |
| Arnoul d'Ardre. | — d'Incourt. | — d'Audrieu. |
| — de Perci. | — de Laci. | — de l'Aune. |
| — de Hesdin. | — de Mucedent. | — Basset. |
| Aubert Greslet. | — d'Omontville. | — Belet. |
| Aubri de Couci. | — de Risbou. | — de Beaufou. |
| — de Ver. | — de Saint-Valeri. | — de Bertran. |
| Auvrai le Breton. | — Tirel. | — de Biville. |
| — d'Espagne. | — de Vernon. | — le Blond. |
| — Merteberge. | Geoffroi Alselin. | — Bonvalet. |
| — de Tanie. | — Bainard. | — du Bosc. |
| Azor. | — du Bec. | — du Bosc-Roard. |
| Baudouin de Colombières. | — de Cambrai. | — de Bourneville. |
| — le Flamand. | — de la Guierche. | — de Brai. |
| — de Meules. | — le Maréchal. | — de Briouse. |
| Bérenger Giffard. | — de Mandeville. | — de Bursigni. |
| — de Toeni. | — Martel. | — de Cahaigues. |
| Bernard d'Alençon. | — Maurouard. | — de Cailli. |
| — du Neufmarché. | — de Montbrai. | — de Caïron. |
| — Pancevolt. | — comte du Perche. | — Cardon. |
| — de Saint-Ouen. | — de Pierrepont. | — de Carnet. |
| Bertran de Verdun. | — de Ros. | — de Castillon. |
| Beuselin de Dive. | — de Runeville. | — de Ceaucé. |
| Bigot de Loges. | — Talbot. | — la Chèvre. |
| Carbonnel. | — de Tournai. | — de Colleville. |
| David d'Argentan. | — de Trelli. | — Corbon. |
| Dreu de la Beuvrière. | Gerboud le Flamand. | — de Paumerai. |
| — de Montaigu. | Gilbert le Blond. | — le Despensier. |
| Durand Malet. | — de Blossenville. | — de Durville. |
| Ecoland. | — de Bretteville. | — d'Ecouis. |
| Engenouf de l'Aigle. | — de Budi. | — Espec. |
| Enguerrand de Raimbeau- | — de Colleville. | — d'Eu. |
| court. | — de Gand. | — comte d'Évreux. |
| Erneis de Buron. | — Gibard. | — de Falaise. |
| Etienne de Fontenai. | — Malet. | — de Fécamp. |
| Eude, comte de Champagne. | — Maminot. | — Folet. |
| — évêque de Bayeux. | — Tison. | — de la Forêt. |
| — Cul-de-Loup. | — de Venables. | — de Fougères. |

Guillaume Froissart.

- Goulaffre.
- de Lètre.
- de Loucelles.
- Louvet.
- Malet.
- de Malleville.
- de la Mare.
- Maubenc.
- Mauduit.
- de Moion.
- de Monceaux.
- de Noyers.
- fils d'Osborne.
- Pantoul.
- de Parthenai.
- Péché.
- de Perci.
- Pevrel.
- de Picquigni.
- Poignant.
- de Poillei.
- le Poitevin.
- de Pont-de-l'Arche.
- Quesnel.
- de Reviers.
- de Sept-Meules.
- Taillebois.
- de Toeni.
- de Vatteville.
- de Vauville.
- de Ver.
- de Vesli.
- de Warenne.

Guimond de Blangi.

- de Tessel.

Guineboud de Balon.

Guinemar le Flamand.

Hamelin de Balon.

Hamon le Sénéchal.

Hardouin d'Ecalles.

Hascouf Musard.

Henri de Beaumont.

- de Ferrières.

Herman de Dreux.

Hervé le Berruier.

- d'Espagne.

- d'Héliou.

Honfroi d'Ansleville.

- de Biville.

- de Bohon.

- de Carteret.

- de Culai.

- de l'Ile.

- du Tilleul.

- Vis-de-Loup.

Huard de Vernon.

Hubert de Mont-Canisi.

- de Port.

Hugue l'Ane.

Hugue d'Avranches.

- de Beauchamp.
- de Bernières.
- du Bois-Hébert.
- de Bolbec.
- Bourdet.
- de Brébeuf.
- de Corbon.
- de Dol.
- le Flamand.
- de Gournai.
- de Grentemesnil.
- de Guideville.
- de Hodenc.
- de Hotot.
- d'Ivri.
- de Laci.
- de Maci.
- Maminot.
- de Manneville.
- de la Mare.
- Mautravers.
- de Mobec.
- de Montfort.
- de Montgommeri.
- Musard.
- de Port.
- de Rennes.
- de Saint-Quentin.
- Silvestre.
- de Vesli.
- de Viville.

Ilbert de Laci.

- de Toeni.

Ive Taillebois.

- de Vesci.

Josce le Flamand.

Juhel de Toeni.

Lanfranc.

Mathieu de Mortagne.

Manger de Carteret.

Maurin de Caen.

Mile Crespin.

Murda.

Néel d'Aubigni.

- de Berville.

- Fossard.

- de Gournai.

- de Munneville.

Normand d'Adreci.

Osborne d'Arques.

- du Breuil.

- d'Eu.

- Giffard.

- Pastforeire.

- du Quesnai.

- du Saussai.

- de Wanci.

Osmond.

Osmont de Vaubadon.

Ours d'Abbetot.

- de Berchères.

Picot.

Pierre de Valognes.

Rahier d'Avre.

Raoul d'Aunou.

- Baignard.

- de Bans.

- de Bapaumes.

- Basset.

- de Beaufou.

- de Bernai.

- Blouet.

- Botin.

- de la Bruière.

- de Chartres.

- de Colombières.

- de Conteville.

- de Courbépine.

- l'Estourmi.

- de Fougères.

- Framan.

- de Gael.

- de Hauville.

- de l'Ile.

- de Languetot.

- de Limesi.

- de Marci.

- de Mortemer.

- de Noron.

- d'Ouilli.

- Painel.

- Pinel.

- Pipin.

- de la Pommeraie.

- du Quesnai.

- de Saint-Sanson.

- du Saussai.

- de Savigni.

- Taillebois.

- du Theil.

- de Toeni.

- de Tourlaville.

- de Tourneville.

- Tranchard.

- fils d'Unspac.

- Vis-de-Loup.

Ravenot.

Renaud de Bailleul.

- Croc.

- de Pierrepont.

- de Sainte-Hélène.

- de Torteval.

Renier de Brimou.

Renouf de Colombelles.

- Flambar.

- Pevrel.

- de Saint-Waleri.

- de Vaubadon.

Richard Basset.

Richard de Beaumais.

- de Bienfaite.
- de Bondeville.
- de Courci.
- d'Engagne.
- l'Estourmi.
- Fresle.
- de Meri.
- de Neuville.
- Poignant.
- de Reviers.
- de Sacquenville.
- de Saint-Clair.
- de Sourdeval.
- Talbot.
- de Vatteville.
- de Vernon.

Richer d'Andeli.

Robert d'Armentières.

- d'Auberville.
- d'Aumale.
- de Barbes.
- le Bastard.
- de Beaumont.
- le Blond.
- Blouet.
- Bourdet.
- de Brix.
- de Buci.
- de Chandos.
- Corbet.
- de Courçon.
- Cruel.
- le Despensier.
- comte d'Eu.
- Fromentin.
- fils de Geroud.
- de Glanville.
- Guernon.
- de Harcourt.
- de Lorz.
- Malet.
- comte de Meulan.
- de Montbrai.
- de Montfort.
- comte de Mortain.
- des Moutiers.

Robert Murdac.

- d'Ouilli.
- de Pierrepont.
- de Pontchardon.
- de Rhuddlan.
- de Romenel.
- de Saint-Leger.
- de Thaon.
- de Toeni.
- de Vatteville.
- des Vaux.
- de Veci.
- de Vesli.
- de Villon.

Roger d'Abernon.

- Arundel.
- d'Auberville.
- de Beaumont.
- Bigot.
- Boissel.
- de Bosc-Normand.
- de Bosc-Roard.
- de Breteuil.
- de Bulli.
- de Carteret.
- de Chandos.
- Corbet.
- de Courcelles.
- d'Evreux.
- d'Ivri.
- de Laci.
- de Lisieux.
- de Meules.
- de Montgomeri.
- de Moyaux.
- de Mussegros.
- de Oistreham.
- d'Orbec.
- Picot.
- de Pistres.
- le Poitevin.
- de Rames.
- de Saint-Germain.
- de Sommeri.

Ruad l'Adoubé.

Seri d'Auberville.

Serlon de Burci.

Serlon de Ros.

- Sigar de Cioches.
- Simon de Senlis.
- Thierry Pointel.
- Tihel de Hérion.
- Toustain.
- Turol.
- de Greteville.
- de Papelion.
- Turstin de Gueron.
- Mantel.
- de Sainte-Hélène, fils de Rou.
- Tinel.
- Vauquelin de Rosai.
- Vital.
- Wadard.

D'Auvrecher d'Angerville.

- De Bailleul.
- De Briqueville.
- Daniel.
- Bavent.
- De Clinchamps.
- De Courci.
- Le Vicomte.
- De Tournebut.
- De Tilly.
- Danneville.
- D'Argouges.
- D'Auvay.
- De Briqueville.
- De Canouville.
- De Cussy.
- De Fribois.
- D'Héricy.
- D'Houdetot.
- De Mathan.
- De Montfiquet.
- D'Orglande.
- Du Merle.
- De Saint-Germain.
- De Sainte-Marie d'Aig-naux.
- De Touchet.
- De Venois.

Érigé par la Société Française d'Archéologie, en Août 1862, avec l'autorisation de M^{gr} Didiot, évêque de Bayeux, M de Caumont étant directeur de la Société, M. Renier, curé de Dives, M le comte Foucher de Careil, membre du Conseil général pour le canton.

This list is cut in the stone upon the western wall of the nave of the church of Dives, above the entrance. It occupies a space of 24 *mètres carrés*.

In 1861 M. de Caumont had erected, at his own expense, upon the promontory which overlooks the port of Dives, a column to commemorate the embarkation of the Conqueror. At its inauguration he expressed himself to the following effect:—

The modest column which we place here will tell to our countrymen, to travellers, and to seamen, that at the foot of this slope, at the mouth of the Dive, Duke William assembled the fleet which transported his powerful army to the coasts of England, after having tarried some time at St. Valery. It will recall to mind that this army encamped during a month upon this shore before its embarkation.

Dives was, in the eleventh century, one of the chief ports of the duchy; it was the natural port of this vast plain which separates us from Falaise, the cradle of the Conqueror; it was the port of l'Hiemois, of Seez, and of the comté of Alençon.

From the plains of Falaise and l'Hiemois, the Duke may have shown his captains the eminence upon which we now stand, for it is visible for fifteen leagues in every direction: he may have said to them, "*Je vous donne rendezvous sur cette colline, au pied de laquelle vous trouverez ma flotte.*"

It was on the 17th of last August (1862) that the foregoing List of the Companions of the Conqueror, placed in the church of Dives, was inaugurated by the Société Française d'Archéologie. Numerous delegates of learned societies, of the cities and towns of Normandy, and of the other provinces which furnished the supporters of the Conqueror in 1066, assembled in the great hall of the town, which was tastefully decorated for the ceremony, and adorned with a picture representing the construction of the fleet of William and the embarkation of the Norman army, upon the authority of the Bayeux tapestry. M. de Caumont, the director of the Society, opened the meeting, and delivered a congratulatory discourse. After alluding to the more important international meetings held by the Society in former years, (which have taken place at Lille and Tournay in 1845, at Metz and Trêves in 1846, and subsequently at Paris, Strasbourg, and Marseilles,) he proceeded to speak of the object of the meeting—

"Il s'agit de consacrer un monument au souvenir des hommes qui ont accompli le plus grand évènement des annales Normandes et

Anglaises ; il s'agit d'un monument qui intéresse, à un titre égal, deux grands pays soumis pendant plus d'un siècle aux mêmes lois et aux mêmes souverains ; ce monument redira les noms des compagnons du Duc Guillaume à la conquête de l'Angleterre, guerriers devenus plus tard la souche des familles les plus illustres de la Grande-Bretagne.

“ La liste que nous allons inaugurer a long-temps existé outre Manche, à l'abbaye de la Bataille, ainsi appelée parce qu'elle s'élevait sur le lieu même où s'était livrée la bataille d'Hastings. Des vicissitudes auxquelles aucun monument ne peut échapper l'ont fait disparaître ; nous allons réparer cette lacune et rétablir le tableau, non plus au point d'arrivée, mais au point de départ de l'armée Normande.”

In these words, it will be observed, M. de Caumont described this list as the same which long existed at the Abbey of Battle—speaking, we presume, rather figuratively than literally,—to the general public rather than to antiquaries or genealogists.

Before quitting this subject we may remark that several of the lists before enumerated are collected* by M. Augustin Thierry in the appendix to his very popular work, the History of the Conquest of England by the Normans ; in the text of which he appears inclined to accord to them greater credit than has been admitted by our friend Mr. Hunter. We append a portion of his remarks:—

“ In one of these lists the names are arranged in groups of three : Bastard, Brassard, Baynard ; Bigot, Bagot, Talbot ; Toret, Trivet, Bovet ; Lucy, Lacy, Percy. . . . Another catalogue of the conquerors of England, long preserved in the treasury of Battle Abbey, contained names singularly low and fantastic, as Bonvilain and Boutevilain, Trousselot and Trousebout, L'Engayne† and Longue

* Viz. those from Duchesne, from Brompton, from Leland, and from the Abbé de la Rue's Recherches sur la Tapisserie de Bayeux, 1824. (We quote from Hazlitt's translation of Thierry, 1847, vol. i. pp. 417–425.) The lists given by Leland, Holinshed, and Foxe are reprinted in “Essays on English Surnames,” by Mr. M. A. Lower, F.S.A., those of Holinshed in Banks's Dormant and Extinct Baronage, 4to. 1808, vol. ii.

† L'Engayné meant, in one sense, *the bewitched*, but whether that is the sense to which M. Thierry alludes we do not feel sure. It is boldly asserted, in Banks's Extinct and Dormant Baronage, vol. i. p. 292, “The first mentioned of this name is Richard Engaine in the time of the Conqueror, to whom he held the office of chief engineer. Hence the name of d'Engaine, from *De Ingeniis*.” This derivation, which is not countenanced by Dugdale, does not appear very probable ; but Sir N.

Epée,* Œil-de-bœuf and Front-de-bœuf.† Lastly, several authentic documents designate as Norman knights in England a Guillaume le charretier, a Hugues le tailleur, a Guillaume le tambour;‡ and among the surnames of the chivalry collected from every corner of Gaul, figure a great many mere names of towns and districts—Saint-Quentin, Saint-Maur, Saint-Denis, Saint-Malo, Tournai, Verdun, Fismes, Châlons, Chaunes, Etampes, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Cahors,§ Champagne, Gascogne Such were the men who assumed in England the titles of *nobleman* and *gentleman*,|| and planted them there by force of arms, for themselves and their descendants.

"The mere valet of the Norman man-at-arms, his groom, his lance-bearer, became gentleman on the soil of England; they were all at once nobles by the side of the Saxon, once rich and noble himself, but now bending beneath the sword of the foreigner, driven from the home of his ancestors, having nowhere to lay his head.¶ This natural and general nobility of all the conquerors at large, increased in proportion to the personal authority or importance of individuals. After the nobility of the Norman king, came that of the provincial governor, who assumed the title of *count* or *earl*; after the nobility of the count came that of his lieutenant, called *vicecount* or *viscount*; and then that of the warriors, according to their grade, *barons*, *chevaliers*, *ecuyers*, or *sergents*, not equally noble, but all nobles by right of their common victory and their foreign birth."**

* * * * *

Harris Nicolas, in his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, ranks the family as Barons by Tenure from the same Richard Engaine, (who occurs in Domesday Book in the counties of Buckingham and Huntingdon,) and they were afterwards summoned to Parliament by Writ, in the reigns of Edward I. and III. (EDIT. H. & G.)

* It is strange that M. Thierry should disparage the name of Longespée, which had belonged to William the second duke of Normandy, slain in 923; and which was so far esteemed by the Conqueror's family as to be afterwards given to William Count of Flanders, son of Robert duke of Normandy, and nephew to King Henry I.; and to William Longespée, created Earl of Salisbury, the son of King Henry II. (EDIT. H. & G.)

† Script. Rer. Normann. p. 1022.

‡ Dugdale, passim.

§ "Become by corruption *Rochford*, *Rokely*, *Chaworth*, &c. Other names genuine French have been disfigured in a variety of ways: as, de la Haye, *Hay*; de la Souche, *Zouche*; de Saut de chevreau, *Sacheverell*, &c."

|| "These two words, now become English, are of pure Norman extraction, and have no equivalent in the ancient Anglo-Saxon tongue."

¶ John de Fordun, lib. v. p. 404.

** Guill. Pictav. 209.

“The chances of war rapidly advanced men from the lowest ranks to the highest. Men who had crossed the sea in the quilted frocks and with the dark wooden bow of foot soldiers, appeared upon war-horses and girded with the knightly baldric, to the new recruits who crossed the sea after them. He who had come over a poor knight, soon had his own banner and his company of men-at-arms, whose rallying cry was his name. The drovers of Normandy and weavers of Flanders, with a little courage and good fortune, soon became in England great men, illustrious barons; and their names, base or obscure on one side of the Channel, were noble and glorious on the other.”

Surely this picture is very highly coloured, and can have been true, if at all, to a much more limited degree. Some few such cases there may have been; and the fortunes of such lucky upstarts were contemplated long ago in the following passage of our own quaint and sententious Fuller:—

“All that came over with the Conquerour were not Gentlemen untill they came over with the Conquerour. For instantly upon their victory their flesh was refined, bloud clarified, spirits elevated to an higher purity and perfection. Many a peasant in Normandy commenced Monsieur by coming over into England, where they quickly got goods to their gentry, lands to their goods, and those of the more honourable, tenure *in Capite* itself. What Richard the Third said, no lesse spitefully than falsely, of the Woodviles (brethren to the wife of his brother King Edward the Fourth, by whom they were advanced,) that Many were made noble who formerly were not worth a noble, was most true of some of the Norman souldiery, suddenly starting up honourable from mean originalls.” (*Church History, folio, 1655, p. 152.*)

THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR AND ADVOWSON OF
HAMPTON-POYLE, IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD; FROM
THE EXTINCTION OF THE FAMILY OF DE LA POYLE IN
THE EARLY PART OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: IN THE
FAMILIES OF GAYNESFORD, BURY, DORMER, HAWTREY,
AND CROKE. ILLUSTRATED WITH GENEALOGICAL TABLES,
AND WITH ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. BY BENJAMIN WYATT
GREENFIELD, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.

The following copies of Five Original Documents in a Private Collection will interest the Antiquary, and more especially the Topographer of Oxfordshire.

A few scattered notices of the early possessors of the Manor of Hampton Poyle, near Oxford, occur in Kennett's "Parochial Antiquities," and there is a description of the fabric of the parish church in Parker's "Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford"; but the only attempt at a published history of the parish of Hampton Poyle is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1806, pp. 525 and 809. As that account is meagre and interrupted subsequently to 2 Hen. VI. 1423, the following particulars, gleaned from various authentic sources, more especially from the Gaynesford Cartulary, and other MSS. in the British Museum, and from a MS. Book of Evidences and other Papers relating to Hampton Poyle in private possession and hitherto unpublished, will more completely illustrate the descent of the Manor and Advowson from that period.

By three separate deeds, dated 3rd, 8th, and 12th June, 10 Hen. V. 1422, John de la Poyle, arm. as brother and heir of Thomas de la Poyle, knt., enfeoffs Robert Warner, Robert Quinaton, Walter Cotton, Robert Jurdan clerk, John Gaynesford, and John Wythill, their heirs and assigns, of all his manor of Poyle in Stanwell and its appurtenances, in the counties of Middlesex and Bucks; all his manor of Hampton Poyle, with the advowson of the church there, and the appurtenances, in co. Oxford; and all his manor of Poyle in Guildford, Stoke, Slyfeld, and Chidyngfold, with the appurtenances, in Surrey and Sussex.

He died on the last day of October, 2 Hen. VI. 1423, and was buried at Hampton Poyle, co. Oxford. By the inquest taken on his death it was found that the above conveyance had been made without licence of alienation having been previously obtained: consequently all these manors and premises were forfeited to the Crown. Thereupon the above named feoffees, by the payment of a fine of £15, obtain a pardon and regrant of the same by letters patent dated 24th Nov. 2 Hen. VI. 1423.

On 12th March, 16 Hen. VI. 1438, the above named feoffees obtain the king's licence, under letters patent, to alienate all their right and claim to the said manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle, co. Oxford, and manor of Poyle, with its appurtenances, in Guildford, Stoke, Slyfeld, and Chidyngfold, in Surrey and Sussex, and a rent of 8s. 4d. in Newdigate and Capel, in Surrey, to the aforesaid Robert Warner and his assigns for life, with remainder after his death (who died the year following) to the said John Gaynesford, sen. and John his son, their heirs and assigns; which alienation was effected by a deed of feoffment dated at Crowhurst, in Surrey, 1st April, 16 Hen. VI. 1438, and completed by fine levied in the octave of St. John the Baptist (2 July) the same year.

John Wythill was dead before 1st April, 1438. Robert Warner, another of the feoffees, died in May, 1439. He was of Peachey's in Cowley, co. Middlesex, and was a citizen of London. By his will, dated 20th May, 1439, and proved 5th June following, he desired that his body should be buried in the church of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and appointed Margaret his wife, John Wakering master of the said hospital, and Henry Aubrey, to be his executors. Robert Jurdan clerk, another of the feoffees, was instituted Rector of the church of Hampton Poyle 24th Oct. 1420, on the presentation of John de la Poyle. He appears to have so continued till 1466, when his successor was instituted.

By deed dated 28th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440, Robert Quynaton, Robert Jurdan, clerk, and Henry Aubrey, release in fee and possession to John Gaynesford, sen. his heirs and assigns, all their right, title, and claim to the manor of Poyle in Stanwell, and its appurtenances in Middlesex and Bucks, which they, with

Robert Warner, now deceased, held by gift of John de la Poyle, esquire; and by another deed of the same date, the same feoffees convey to the same John Gaynesford, sen. his heirs and assigns, the reversion in fee expectant on the decease of Elizabeth the wife of Walter Grene, of the manor of Chilton-Poyle, co. Berks, and the manor of Poyle, in Tongham, in Surrey; which manors the said feoffees, together with Robert Warner now deceased, had demised to the said Walter Grene and Elizabeth his wife for the term of the life of the said Elizabeth.

This Elizabeth, who was second wife of Walter Grene, was daughter and heir of the above named Robert Warner. By her former husband, Henry de la Poyle, (who predeceased his father, John de la Poyle above mentioned,) she had a son, Robert de la Poyle, who was found, by inquisition in 1424, on the death of John de la Poyle of Hampton Poyle, to be his grandson and nearest heir, and then of the age of three years. This Robert de la Poyle died *sine prole*. By her second husband, Walter Grene, she had two sons and three daughters: viz., Sir Robert Grene, Knt., of Theobalds; 2nd, John Grene; Johan Grene, wife of — Salesbury; Alice Grene, wife of Sir John Holgreve, Baron of the Exchequer; and Elizabeth Grene, wife of Sir John Catesby, of Whiston, Justice of the Common Pleas. The said Walter Grene was lord of the manor of Heese (now Hayes), in Middlesex. By a former wife, a daughter of Adam de Sancto Ivone, he had two daughters: viz., Johan, wife of Myles Windsore, of Stanwell, in Middlesex; and Katherine, wife—1stly of John Gaynesford, of Crowhurst and Hampton Poyle, and 2ndly of Sir Edmund Rede, of Borstall, Knt. His last will, dated at Heese 6th December, 35 Henry VI., 1456, was proved at Lambeth 12th February following by Elizabeth his wife, John Gaynesford, ar. (his son-in-law), John Arden, Robert Grene his son, and John Catesby (his son-in-law) executors.

That there was some connection between the De la Poyles and Gaynesfords is clear from a deed in the Gaynesford Cartulary, dated at Crowhurst in Surrey, on Sunday next before Michaelmas Day, 5 Edward III. 1331, whereby Mabill, the widow of Sir John de la Poyle, grants to John de Gaynesford and Margaret his wife, their heirs and assigns, all her lands and tenements

in Crowhurst; and from an entry, without date, in the same cartulary, respecting a rent in Newdigate, in Surrey, from John Grene, ar. chargeable on his lands in Somerbere and Dorkyng, *ut patet per cartam concessionis Johanni Poyle consanguineo Johannis Gaynesford*. A connection between them can be traced in the accompanying genealogical table.

The following abstracts are taken from the MS. Book of Evidences and original deeds and papers in private possession, and from the Registry of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

By deed dated 21st July, 25 Hen. VI. 1447 (see the fourth document at the end), John Gaynesford, sen. grants to John Gaynesford, jun. his son, Katherine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, the manor of Hampton Poyle, co. Oxford, with all its appurtenances, excepting the advowson of the church there, with letter of attorney to deliver seisin accordingly.

JOHN GAYNESFORD, Esq. sen. of Crowhurst, the purchaser of Hampton Poyle, died 19th July, 1450. By his will, dated 12th November, 1448, and proved 9th November, 1450, he desires to be buried in the chancel of the church of Crowhurst, and appoints his three sons, John, William, and Nicholas, his executors. He mentions therein—with other legatees—Robert Jordan, rector of the church of Hampton Poyle, and Elizabeth, daughter of his son William Gaynesford.

JOHN GAYNESFORD, Esq. jun. of Crowhurst and Hampton Poyle, son and heir of the preceding, dated his will 31st May, 1460. It was proved 3rd May, 1464. He therein appoints Katherine his wife, William and Nicholas Gaynesford his brothers, and John Elmebrigge, Esq., his executors. He desires to be buried in the chancel of the church of Crowhurst, and that a gravestone be placed over the remains of himself and Anne his late wife, who was daughter of Richard Wakehurst. He also mentions his eldest son, John, as being under twenty-four years of age. By Anne, his first wife, he had issue one son, John, above named, who inherited the estate at Crowhurst, and who was continuator of that line. By Katherine, his second wife, he had two sons and one daughter. He died on the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (7th July), 1460 [monu-

mental inscription], leaving the said Katherine, his second wife, surviving, seised, by virtue of the grant of 21st July, 1447, in fee-tail, in possession of the manor of Hampton Poyle, with its appurtenances, with remainder in fee to the heirs of her body by him. Katherine, as is already remarked, was daughter of Walter Grene, of Heese, by his first wife, the daughter of Adam de Sancto Ivone, and was coheir of her mother. Before July, 1461, she had remarried Edmund Rede, Esq., of Borstall, co. Bucks, afterwards Sir Edmund Rede, Knt., and was his second wife.

By deed dated 12th February, 1 Edward IV. 1462, the said Edmund Rede, Esq. and Katherine his wife covenant with Nicholas and William Gaynesford (brothers of her late husband) and John Elmebrygge—it will be observed that these, with herself, are the executors of her late husband's will,—for the production of deeds relating to the manors of Horne, in Surrey, and Hampton Poyle, which had been entailed on the issue of John Gaynesford, her former husband.

By deed dated 16th October, 9 Edward IV. 1469, Robert, son and heir of Thomas Collyns, releases all right and claim in the manor of Hampton Poyle, and in a messuage and three yardlands in the same town, which were held by Robert son of William Hampton, to Sir Edmund Rede, Knt., and Katherine his wife, and to George Gaynesford son of the said Katherine, and to the heirs of the said George.

By deed dated 24th March, 11 Edward IV. 1471, Sir Edmund Rede, Knt., and Katherine his wife, covenant with Alice Duchess of Suffolk that, in consideration of a marriage to be had between George Gaynesford, son of the said Katherine, and Isabel Croxford, they will convey the manor of Hampton Poyle, with its appurtenances, to feoffees to the use of Edmund and Katherine for the term of the life of the said Katherine; remainder to the said George and Isabel and the heirs of the body of the said George. It appears that such a conveyance was made to Thomas Windesor, Esq., and Thomas Waldyef, as feoffees to uses: for, by a deed indented, dated 26th November, 11 Edward IV. 1471, Thomas Windesor, Esq. and Thomas Waldyef give and grant to Sir Edmund Rede, Knt. and to Katherine his wife, the manor of Hampton Poyle, with the appurtenances, to hold for the term of

the life of Katherine ; remainder to George Gaynesford and Isabel his wife, and the heirs of the body of George ; remainder to the heirs of the bodies of John Gaynesford, then deceased, and the said Katherine his wife ; remainder to the right heirs of the same John Gaynesford. This grant is accompanied with a letter of attorney to deliver seisin accordingly, which was done on the 8th December following.

This Thomas Windsor, Esq. was nephew of Katherine Lady Rede, being a sister's son, and was therefore first cousin of George Gaynesford. He was lord of the manor of Stanwell, and ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth.

In the following year Sir Edmund Rede, Knt. and Katherine his wife, discontinue her life estate in the manor ; for, by deed-poll with attornment for livery and seisin, dated 8th November, 12 Edward IV. 1472, they enfeoff Sir Richard Harcourt, Knt. Sir Richard Ludlowe, knt. Thomas Stoner, esq. Richard Hall and Thomas Gate, gentlemen, Walter Knyghtley and William West, clerks, of the manor of Hampton Poyle, with all the appurtenances, to hold to the use of George Gaynesford and Isabel his wife in tail-special ; remainder to William Gaynesford, brother of George, in tail ; remainder to the right heirs of John Gaynesford deceased, father of the said George and William. By virtue of this feoffment to uses, George Gaynesford became seised of the manor as tenant in tail-special and in possession.

Isabel, the wife of George Gaynesford, was daughter and sole heir of Thomas Croxford, of Kidlington-on-the-Green, co. Oxford, and is called his first wife. She died before July, 1513, at which time her son Augustine Gaynesford sold all the lands of her inheritance in Hampton Poyle and Islip to Jane widow of Edmund Bury.

GEORGE GAYNESFORD, according to the Heralds' Visitations of Surrey and Oxfordshire, had issue by the aforesaid Isabel two sons, viz., Austin and Henry, and was thrice married, viz., secondly, to Anne, widow of Sir William Rede, of Borstall, Knt. (who died circa 1525, and who was son and heir of the aforesaid Sir Edmund, by his first wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir John Cottesmore, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), and daughter of Nicholas Warham, Esq., of Malshanger, in the parish of Church-

Oakley, near Basingstoke, Hants; and thirdly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Harcourt, K. B., of Stanton Harcourt, by whom he had issue two sons, William and Robert Gaynesford. The eldest son, Austin Gaynesford, is therein called of Idbury, co. Oxford, where his descendants continued for three generations after, his great-grandson Christian Gaynesford being so styled in the Heralds' Visitation of Oxfordshire in 1574.

Sir Edmund Rede died in 1487, his last will being dated 7th April, 2 Henry VII. 1487, and proved 31st Jan. following, and of which he appointed Katherine his second wife and Robert Arderne executors. By indenture dated on Monday next after the Nativity of our Lady (12th Sept.), 7 Hen. VII. 1491, George Gaynesford covenants with Sir Edward Raleigh, of Farnborough, co. Warwick, knt. in consideration of a marriage (which was afterwards had) between Austin Gaynesford, his son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth daughter of the said Sir Edward Raleigh, and of the sum of 100*l.* paid to him by Sir Edward, to convey all the lands and tenements of which he and Isabel his wife are now possessed, or which other persons hold to their use, except the manor of Horne in Surrey, to Sir John Verney knight, Nicholas Gaynesford esquire, Thomas Gate gentleman, and John Rede clerk, parson of Hampton Poyle, in fee to the following uses, viz., to raise thereout and pay free of all charges 20*l.* per annum to the use of the said George Gaynesford and Isabel his wife for their lives, and after their decease to the use of the said Austin and his heirs; and likewise the sum of 12 marks per annum to the use of the said Austin Gaynesford and Elizabeth his intended wife, and the heirs of Austin; and as to the residue of all the said lands and tenements, to the use of the said George and Isabel for the term of their lives, with remainder to the said Austin and Elizabeth and the heirs of Austin. Accordingly, by deed, with warranty and attornment for livery and seizin, dated 20th Oct. 8 Hen. VII. 1492, George Gaynesford and Richard Hall, of Swerford, co. Oxford (his brother-in-law), enfeoff Sir John Verney, knt. and the other persons above named, of all their manors, lands, and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Kidlington, Begbroke, Hampton Poyle, Islip, Woodstock, Kirtlington, Whythill, and in one yardland in Hoke-Norton, in performance of the above covenants.

By a fine levied at Westminster in the Huitas (Utas, or Octave) of the Purification of Our Lady, 10 Hen. VII. (9th Feb. 1495), upon an action of covenant, George Gaynesford and Isabel his wife acknowledge the manor of Hampton Poyle with the appurtenances, and 10 messuages, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture with their appurtenances in Hampton Poyle, to be the right of Sir Raynolde Bray, knt. and remise and quitclaim the said lands from them and their heirs to the said Sir Raynolde and to Thomas Wyndeout and to the heirs of Sir Raynolde, with warranty.

By deed of feoffment, with letter of attorney for livery and seisin, dated 14th Nov. 12 Hen. VII. 1496, the said Sir Raynolde Bray, knt. and Thomas Wyndeout give and grant the manor of Hampton Poyle, with the appurtenances, and 10 messuages, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture with the appurtenances, to Katherine Rede widow, (the mother of) George Gaynesford, and Isabel his wife, to hold to the said Katherine, George, and Isabel, and to the heirs of George.

Katherine Lady Rede survived till 1498. By a typographical error in Kennett's "Parochial Antiquities," p. 678, this date is transposed into 1489, which error has been copied by subsequent writers. Her last will, dated 8th June, 13 Hen. VII. 1498, was proved 18th Sept. following. In it she gave to the church of Hampton Poyle 6s. 8d. and legacies to her son George Gaynesford and Elizabeth his wife, to her son William Gaynesford and Anne his wife, and to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hall, gentleman. Her inquest post mortem was taken by the King's escheator of Oxfordshire in 14 Hen. VII. 1498.

By deed of bargain and sale, dated 3rd May, 17 Hen. VII. 1502, George Gaynesford, for the sum of 316*l.* 6s. 8d. conveys to RICHARD HUNGERFORD, esq. the Manor of Hampton Poyle with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the church of Hampton Poyle and all his lands and tenements, with all the appurtenances there, to have and hold to the said Richard Hungerford and his heirs.

This sale was completed by a recovery in Common Pleas in Easter term, 1502, whereby the said Richard Hungerford recovered seizin of the premises against the said George; and by a

fine levied in Easter term, 18th Hen. VII. 1503, upon an action of covenant, the said George Gaynesford and Isabel his wife acknowledge all the premises to be the right of the said Richard as that which he had of their gift, and they remise and quit-claim the same from the same George and Isabel, and the heirs of the same Isabel, to the same Richard and his heirs for ever; with a release warranty collateral of George Gaynesford to his son, claiming a reversion in tail in the same premises.

Memorandum that John Rede, clerk, rector of the parish church of Hampton Poyle, one of the feoffees named in the deed of settlement of 1492, died at Christmas, 1503. He, probably, was son of Sir Edmund Rede already mentioned, by whom, as Patron, he was presented to the Rectory in Feb. 1478. In March, 1503-4, Richard Hungerford, as patron, presented John Nason.

By deed of feoffment, with letter of attorney for livery and seizin accordingly, dated 16th Sept. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510, Richard Hungerford, having first obtained a special licence of alienation from the Crown by payment of a fine of 12 marks, conveys to Hugh Clopton mercer and Ralph Lathum goldsmith, citizens of London, William Bustard clerk, Henry Smith esquire, of Shirford, co. Warwick, and Robert Blennerhasset gentleman, his Manor of Hampton Poyle, with all the members and appurtenances.

This Richard Hungerford esq. by his last will, dated 12th September, and proved 4th November, 1510, desires that he may be buried in the church of the Blackfriars in Ludgate, London; and mentions therein the Manor of Charlecote, co. Warwick, and lands in co. Oxford, which he held in right of Jane his wife; also his cousins, Margaret Kemp and Robert Blaynerhasset. He married Jane, widow of Edmund Lucy, esq. of Charlecote, and daughter of Sir Richard Ludlow, knt. Her will was dated 26th March, 5 Hen. VIII. 1514, and proved 4th Aug. following. *

On 12th Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. 1510, the aforesaid Hugh Clopton, William Bustard clerk, and Robert Blenerhasset gentleman, as executors of the last will of Richard Hungerford esquire, proceed to sell the Manor of Hampton Poyle with its

* *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vii. p. 70.

appurtenances, and all his estate and term of years in the Manor of Kirtlington, and other lands which he had by demise of the Abbey of Osney; and on 14th February following, by deed of bargain and sale, all the aforesaid executors for the sum of 200*l.* convey to the said Henry Smith, esq. of Shirford, and William Fermor, to have and hold to them and their heirs the aforesaid manor, with all the appurtenances, and the advowson of the church there, and all other lands and tenements whatsoever in Hampton Poyle or elsewhere in the county of Oxford, with covenants to deliver to the purchasers a feoffment and release of the premises, with warranty against the Abbot of Westminster, and discharge of all encumbrances.

By deed of feoffment with warranty, dated 20th December, 2 Hen. VIII. 1510, Austin Gaynesford, son and heir of George Gaynesford, conveys to Edward Tyrell, John Bougham, John —, William Counser and Henry Rathbon, the Manor of Hampton Poyle, and all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances there (except certain lands which were the inheritance of his mother); with a memorandum on the back of the deed of the manner of the delivery of the seizin, that it was made by the said Augustin Gaynesford in person to the within-named Harry Rathbon to the use of Edmund Bure and his heirs for ever. This name is variously spelt at this period; viz., Bure, Burye, and Bury.

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 16th March, 2 Hen. VIII. 1510-11, the said William Fermor, gentleman, for the sum of 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to him by the said EDMUND BURY, conveys to the said Edmund and his heirs one moiety of the Manor of Hampton Poyle and all his part in the said lands and tenements in the same, which he, jointly with Henry Smith, lately purchased of the executors of Richard Hungerford, deceased; with covenants to discharge the said moiety of all obligations and statutes made to Sir William Sands, knt. and others, and all other incumbrances on the said premises.

Memorandum, that by the same Indenture it appears that the said Edmund did sell unto the same William the third part of the manor of Hardwyke Audeley, co. Oxford, and all his lands and tenements there, and all his lands and tenements which

he had in right of Jane his wife in Faringdon and Fernham in Berkshire, and all the evidences concerning the same, &c., for the which he had 200*l.* sterling, &c.

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 23rd May, 3 Hen. VIII. 1511, the said Henry Smith, esquire, for the sum of 118*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to him by Edmund Bury, conveys to the said Edmund Bury and his heirs the other moiety of the said manor of Hampton Poyle, with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the church there, with like covenants for his part, as the aforesaid William Fermor did for his part, and binds himself in an obligation of 100*l.* to perform the same.

By a recovery in Common Pleas in Easter term the same year,* Edmund Bury, William Yonge, and John Camby demand the said manor with the appurtenances, 300 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 100 of pasture, and the advowson of the church, against the said Henry Smith and the said executors, as tenants who vouch to warranty the said Austin Gaynesford, as son and heir of George Gaynesford, who vouches over the common vouchee: in default of whose appearance the said Edmund, William, and John have judgment and recover the premises. At the same time, by fine levied with proclamation, the said Austin Gaynesford releases to the said Edmund, William, and John all his right in the premises with warranty.

By indenture of bargain and sale dated 10th June, 3 Hen. VIII. 1511, the said Austin Gaynesford for the sum of 100 marks conveys to the said Edmund Bury and his heirs all the said premises (excepting the inheritance of his mother), and all the evidences concerning the same, and covenants for himself and his heirs at all times hereafter to do all things that shall be advised by the said Edmund, his heirs and assigns, for the further surety of the premises: for the performance of which covenants he binds himself to the said Edmund in an obligation of 100*l.*

In order to make the conveyance in fee to Edmund Bury more secure and complete, Sir John Hungerford of Down-Amney, co. Gloucester, as cousin and heir of Richard Hungerford, deceased, by indenture of bargain and sale bearing the same date, for the sum of 110*l.* sterling paid to him by Edmund Bury, conveys to the said Edmund and his heirs all the said premises,

* Recoveries Paschæ 3 Henry VIII. M. 475, Oxon.

and all evidences concerning the same, and covenants for himself, his heirs, and Dame Margaret his wife, to do and suffer to be done, at all times hereafter, whatever shall be advised by the said Edmund and his heirs, for the further assuring of the premises.

On the 1st July, 3 Hen. VIII. 1511, the said Austin Gaynesford releases to the said Edmund Bury, being in possession of the premises, and to his heirs, all his right, title, state, claim, and interest in the same, with warranty.

On the same day the said Sir John Hungerford, knt. gives a similar release, with a warranty, for himself and his heirs, of all the premises to the said Edmund Bury and his heirs, against the Abbot of Westminster and his successors for ever.

Edmund Bury, being thus seized in fee simple and in possession of the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle, died the year following, viz. on 20th Dec. 4 Hen. VIII. 1512, at which time, by inquest taken at Woodstock, 16th March, 4 Hen. VIII. 1512-13, on his death, James Bury was found to be his son and nearest heir, and then aged 10 years.*

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 18th July, 5 Hen. VIII. 1513, the aforesaid Austin Gaynesford, as son and heir of Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas Croxford, gentleman, for the sum of 16*l.* conveys to Jane Bury, widow of Edmund Bury deceased, and her heirs, 10 acres of arable land and 17 acres of meadow, lease, and pasture, lying in Hampton Poyle and Islip, co. Oxford, with warranty, and covenants for himself and his heirs for further assurances to the said Jane and her heirs; for the performance of which covenants he binds himself to the said Jane in an obligation of 20*l.* sterling.

By deed of feoffment bearing the same date, the said Austin Gaynesford grants the same premises to the said Jane, with warranty, and writ of assize by descent in Kidlington; which latter shows that Isabel his mother was dead at that time; and on 20th July (two days after) he releases to the said Jane—being in possession of the premises—and her heirs, all his right in the same, with a clause of warranty by fine with proclamation.

Jane, widow of Edmund Bury, was daughter and heir of John Pinchpole, who owned the manor of Winrush, co. Gloucester. She married secondly Thomas Lovett, of Astwell, co. Northampton,

* Escheat Bundles, 4 Henry VIII. Oxon. 338.

who died 16th Dec. 1542, and whose daughter, Amy, or Elizabeth, Lovett, by a former wife, became the wife of James Bury, her son and heir. She had by her first husband three other sons: viz. William Bury, of London, merchant of the Staple, who had a grant from the Crown in 1545 of the manors of Culnham and Water Eaton, co. Oxford, and was ancestor of the Burys of Culnham; 3rd, Thomas Bury, merchant of the Staple, who had issue; and 4th, Adrian Bury, clerk, parson of the church of Oddington, Oxfordshire. Jane was living in 1556.

JAMES BURY, of Hampton Poyle, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lovett, of Astwell, co. Northampton, who predeceased him, by whom he had issue three daughters and coheiresses. As patron he presented Richard Plumpton to the rectory of the church of Hampton Poyle, who was accordingly instituted 10th June, 1553.

By indenture dated 12th January, 1556, purporting to be his last will, and which is annexed to the probate of his last will, James Bury, in contemplation of a marriage, which afterwards took place, between Ambrose Dormer, esq. and Jane his eldest daughter, made the following disposition of his lands and tenements, which he is bound not to alter during the life of Ambrose Dormer, in case he shall marry his said daughter: viz. after his decease he gives to Ambrose Dormer—(provided he marries and has issue by his said daughter)—his manor of Hampton Poyle, with the appurtenances, to hold for the term of his life, and to his said daughter Jane, whether she marry or not, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten; remainder to his third daughter, Ursula, in tail; remainder to his second daughter, Elizabeth, in tail; remainder to his brother, William Bury, in tail male; remainder to his brother, Thomas Bury, in tail: subject to charges of annuities to his mother of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* under his father's will, and 20*s.* for certain meads which she purchased of Augustin Gaynsford, and 20*l.* to his youngest daughter Ursula and the heirs of her body. He gives his manor of Winrush, co. Gloucester, to his second daughter Elizabeth in tail; remainder to his daughter Ursula in tail; remainder to his eldest daughter Jane in tail; remainder to his brother Thomas in tail: subject to the charge of an annuity of 10*l.* to his mother for her life.

By deed of feoffment with warranty and livery of seizin, dated the day following: viz. 13th Jan. 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, 1556, James Bury, in fulfilment of an agreement and concession on his part made to Ambrose Dormer, esq. and in consideration of a marriage to be had between the said Ambrose and his daughter Jane (herein, and in the preceding devise called "*Jane Brasier*"), conveys to Sir William Dormer, knt. John Dormer, esq. William Bury, merchant, and Adrian Bury, clerk, and their heirs, all that his manor and advowson of the church of Hampton Poyle, with all the appurtenances, to hold to the use of him, James Bury, for life, and after his decease to the use of the said Ambrose for life, if he should have any legitimate issue by the said Jane, and to the use of the said Jane and the heirs of her body by the said Ambrose—subject to certain conditions to be performed annually for ever by the said Ambrose and Jane, which are specified in his last will; an abstract and copy of which last will is more fully set forth in a certain indenture, of which one part is annexed to this deed of feoffment. (The will referred to is the one above.)

His last will and testament, wherein he styles himself James Bury, esquire, of Hampton Poyle, was dated 28th Feb. 1556, and proved by William and Thomas Bury, two of the executors, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 7th Sept. 1558. He therein mentions Elizabeth, his late wife, deceased; his son-in-law, Edmund Harewell; his brother, George Lovett; his cousins, John, Thomas, and Edward Bury; his brother, William Bury, merchant; his brother, Thomas Bury, merchant of the Staple; his brother, Adrian Bury, parson of the church of Odington; his brother, Sir William Chester, with whom he has a joint lease of lands in Hampton Gey; his ghostly father, Sir Richard Plompton, parson of the church of Hampton Poyle; his eldest daughter Jane, wife of Ambrose Dormer, for whom in consideration of a marriage to be had between them he made a settlement of his manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle by his last will in form of indenture, dated 12th Jan. 1556, and by deed of feoffment, dated the day following (see the two preceding abstracts); he appoints his two brothers, William and Thomas Bury, to be executors, and his two sons-in-law, Ambrose Dormer

and Edmund Harewell, and his brother, parson [Adrian] Bury—overseers of his will.

By inquest taken by the Queen's escheator of the county at the city of Oxford on 16th Nov., 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, 1558, by virtue of a writ of *diem clausit extremum*, on the death of James Bury, esq. it was thus found: "Quod seisitus fuit de manerio de Hampton Poyle in dominico suo ut de feodo, ac de advocacione ecclesie parochialis de Hampton Poyle ut de feodo tanquam eidem manerio pertinente." Then follow full recitals of the deed of feoffment and devise of his real estate, in form of an indenture dated the 12th and 13th Jan. 1556:—

Cujus quidem feoffamenti ac ceterorum pretextu prefatus Jacobus Bury fuit seisitus de manerio et advocacione predictis ut de libero tenemento, remanere inde secundum effectum dicti feoffamenti et ultime voluntatis; et ulterius juratores dicunt quod predictus Jacobus Bury, 3^o die Augusti, annis 5^o et 6^o P. & M. [1558], apud Hampton Poyle obiit; et quod post feoffamentum predictum numquam duxit aliquam uxorem; et quod manerium illud tenetur de domina Regina per servitium militare; et quod predicta Johanna modo uxor Ambrosii Dormer, et Elizabetha modo uxor Edmundi Harewell generosi, et Ursula Bury sunt filie et heredes predicti Jacobi; et quod predictae Johanna et Elizabetha sunt tempore captionis hujus inquisitionis plene etatis: viz. predicta Johanna etatis 26 annorum et amplius; et predicta Elizabetha etatis 24 annorum et amplius; et predicta Ursula tempore captionis hujus inquisitionis est etatis 18 annorum et amplius. Et quod predictus Ambrosius modo superstes apud Ascot in comitatu predicto Oxoniensi, et habet exitus de corpore predictae Johane quosdam Michaellem et Ambrosium.*

AMBROSE DORMER, esq. and Jane his wife, on the death of James Bury her father, on 3rd August, 1558, accordingly succeeded to an estate in fee tail and in possession in the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle; and they held a court baron of the manor on 29th May, 1 Eliz. 1559, when the homagers made their presentments. They likewise held manor courts there on 19th Jan. 5 Eliz. 1563, and 29th Oct. 7 Eliz. 1565. Ambrose Dormer was a younger son of Sir Michael Dormer, knt. an alderman of London, who died in 1545, and by his last will left to his son Ambrose his manors of Great and Little Milton, and

* Escheat Bundles, 5 et 6 P. et M., No. 31, Oxon.

Ascot, co. Oxford. Ascot House, the residence of Ambrose Dormer and his son Sir Michael, was in the parish of Little Milton, and is now in ruins.

Ambrose Dormer died in 1566, and was buried at Great Milton on 23rd June, æt. 43, according to the monumental inscription in the church of Great Milton, placed there by his son Sir Michael in 1618; leaving Jane his wife and three children surviving; viz. Michael and Ambrose and Winifred Dormer.

In his last will and testament—dated 12th June, 8 Eliz. 1566, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 5th Aug. 1566—he styles himself Ambrose Dormer of Askott, co. Oxford, esq.; and appoints Jane his wife, Sir William Dormer, and his cousin John Bolney to be executors. He therein mentions his manors of Great and Little Milton, co. Oxford; his sons Michael and Ambrose, both under age; Jane his wife, and Winifred his daughter. On 20th Dec. 1596, a commission for further administration of his effects emanated to Michael Dormer, the son and heir, in consequence of the executors, Sir William Dormer, John Bolney, and Jane his relict, being dead.

His relict—being tenant in tail—as Jane Dormer, widow, held a manor court at Hampton Poyle 30th Jan. 11 Eliz. 1569, when the homage made its presentments.

In 1574 she remarried to WILLIAM HAWTREY, esq. sen. of Checquers, or Checkers, in the parish of Ellesborough, co. Bucks, the indentures of agreement before marriage being dated 7th Feb. 16 Eliz. 1574. This William Hawtrey by a former wife, Agnes, daughter of William Walpole of Norfolk, had a son and daughter; viz. William and Dorothy Hawtrey. Subsequent to his marriage with Jane Dormer, widow, a double connexion was formed between their children, by the marriages of Michael Dormer with Dorothy Hawtrey, and of William Hawtrey, jun. with Winifred Dormer.

(To be continued.)

WHAT WAS A COTE ARMURE? A SURCOAT? AND A TABARD?

Upon his Surcoat valiant NEVILLE bore
A silver saltire upon martial red ;
A ladies sleeve high-sprited HASTINGS wore ;
FERREERS his Tabard with rich vair spread,
Well known in many a warlike match before.

DRAYTON, *Barons' Wars*, Book i. stanza 22.

WHEN we now speak of Coat Armour, we understand the same thing as a coat or shield of arms, or perhaps the general system of armorial bearings. But the term in its original signification did not imply merely the figures of armory ; it was a real coat, or vesture, exhibiting those armorial figures.* It was, in fact, that garment of ancient chivalry which writers on military antiquities generally term the Surcoat.

Regarded in this its proper light, the Cote Armure presents the original character of armorial bearings in their most vivid and practical view. They were not simply depicted or wrought upon shield or banner, but they actually clothed their owner's person. He was "armed upon his body" with the arms that belonged to him, and by them he was better known than even by the natural features of his face or person, because the latter were partially or entirely concealed from view. Throughout the depositions in the famous Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, we find continually a witness expressing himself to this effect:—"qu'il ad vuee et conu monsire Richard Lescrope estre *armeez sur son corps d'azure ove un bende d'or*"—that he had seen and known Sir Richard Scrope in his body armour of Azure with a golden bend.

It is said of Ralph de Monthermer, by the poet of the Siege of Carlaverock (1300), that, having married the dowager Countess of Gloucester (daughter of King Edward I.) he carried the banner of that earldom, but he made no bad appearance when

* In 1328 Edward III. commanded the keeper of his wardrobe to restore "*omnes armaturas, tam cote armures quam alias*," which had belonged to Bartholomew de Badlesmere deceased, to the use of Giles his son, to whom the King had given them. (Close Roll, 2 Edw. III. in Rymer, iv. 371.)

clothed in his own arms, which were yellow, with a green eagle—

Si non faisoit pas malement

Kant ses propres armes vestoit,

Jaunes ove le egle verde estoit.

and in that attire he is seen on his seal, engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*: as in similar guise are many others of those who signed the Barons' letter to the Pope in 1301.

Coat armour was thus a thing of real use and necessity, and not of mere ornament. It identified individuals, by particular distinctive differences; whilst, by similarity of colours and charges, it betokened at the same time the associations of family and feudal alliance.

Chaucer, in his *Knight's Tale* (at line 1013,) tells how the heralds distinguished Arcita and Palamon by their cote armure, as they lay severely wounded: and Sir Thomas de la More relates that Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester was slain at Bannockburn, 1314, in consequence of his neglecting to put on his insignia, termed in the Latin translation *togam propriæ armaturæ*, though the Scots would have gladly kept him for ransom, had they known him.

Sometimes, knights assumed the coat armour of their lord, for the purpose of misleading and embarrassing their enemy. Commines relates how he was frequently attired exactly like his master Louis the Eleventh, at the express desire of that timid and suspicious monarch. And at Bosworth field King Richard complained of the same practice—

I think there be six Richmonds in the field,

Five have I slain to-day instead of him.

In the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, on the authority of the *Campus Florum* and Ugucio, COTE ARMURE is Latinised by *Baltheus*: which was also given as the Latin of doublet, or doublet, a name applied to a defensive garment made by the linen-armourers. More correctly, *baltheus* was the *cingulum militare*, the girdle or mark of knightly dignity.

Mr. Albert Way, in one of his excellent notes, remarks (upon this occasion) that the usage of wearing an upper garment, or surcote, charged with armorial bearings, as a personal distinction

in the field of battle, when the features were concealed by the aventaille, commenced possibly in the reign of John, but was not generally adopted before the reign of Henry III. Its history may be more minutely traced in Mr. Hewitt's very complete and copious work on Ancient Armour.

The shape of this vestment was of early date in warfare: for we constantly read of coats and shirts of mail, and, whether made of links and network of iron, or of rings and scales fastened upon quilted foundations of leather and canvas stuffed with wool or tow, body-armour had usually assumed this form. In early Norman times, (says Mr. Hewitt,) "the ordinary series of body-garments worn by the knight are the tunic, the gambeson, and the hauberk,"—the first a shirt or gown; the second a quilted garment, used either alone or with other armour; the third a coat of mail. Lastly, worn over all, came the surcoat; of which we are further told, that, "though found in some rare instances at the close of the twelfth century, it does not become a characteristic part of the knightly equipment till the thirteenth."*

Before the introduction of armorial charges, knights appear on their seals with very long surcoats, which reach nearly to the ground even when they are seated on horseback. The example here introduced is the seal of Ralph son of William of Dinsdale-upon-Tees,† attached to his



* Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe, by John Hewitt, 8vo, 1855, p. 126.

† On the seal he is styled Ranulfus filius Willielmi, in the charter itself Rannulfus

deed* without date (but during the time of Prior William II. 1174-80) whereby he confirmed the church of Rungeton to the church of Durham, in order to provide lights about the body of Saint Cuthbert.

The first English monarch, who, on his great seal, appears in an armorial surcoat, is King John, 1199-1216.† The seal of the dauphin Louis, the rival of John, has it also. The earliest Scottish king who wears an armorial surcoat is Alexander the Second, 1214-1249.‡

“Imaginative writers (remarks Mr. Hewitt) have affirmed that this garment was first used by the crusaders, in order to mitigate the discomfort of the metal hauberk, so apt to get heated under a Syrian sun.§ Cotemporary authority, however, (The Avowyng of King Arthur, stanza 39,) expressly tells us that its purpose was to defend the armour from the wet.

“The surcoat was of two principal kinds, the sleeveless and the sleeved. The latter is not found till the second half of the thirteenth century.

“The sleeveless surcoat occurs of various lengths, sometimes scarcely covering the hauberk, sometimes reaching to the heels. Both the short and the long are seen throughout the century:” and Mr. Hewitt proceeds to point out various examples of both, as shown in monumental effigies and brasses, on seals, and ancient paintings. He then adds the following remarks on its decoration:

“The surcoat is either of a uniform tint, or diapered, or heraldically pictured. Probably in some early sculptured effigies the surcoat now plain had armorial devices expressed by painting, which time has obliterated.|| The armorial surcoat was a neces-

de Dyttneshale (now Dinsdale), and in a former charter Radulfus super Teysiam. His father was William son of Siward, whose name stands at the head of the pedigree of Surtees, in the History of Durham, vol. iii. p. 234.

* Ibid. p. 393.

† John, on his seal as Lord of Ireland, before he was King, wears a surcote, but not ensigned with arms. Sandford, Geneal. History of England, 1677, p. 55.

‡ Raine's North Durham, Plate II. of Seals.

§ See Meyrick, Ancient Arms and Armour, edit. 1824, i. 100.

|| There are, however, (as hereafter remarked,) several sepulchral brasses with plain surcoats.

sary result of the visored helm, for when the visor was closed it was no longer possible to distinguish king from subject, leader from soldier, comrade from foe. A similar inconvenience had already been found in the nasal helmet: at the field of Hastings, Duke William was obliged to remove the bar from his face, in order to convince his followers that he was still alive. The figure of Longue-spée at Salisbury, c. 1226, still exhibits a portion of the heraldic decoration of the surcoat. And it is again found on the statue of De L'Isle at Rampton, c. 1250. (Stothard, Pl. xx.) The Pictures of the Painted Chamber afford many examples. The effigy of William de Valence in Westminster Abbey, c. 1296, offers a curious variety of this garment: it is powdered with escucheons, on each of which are the bearings of his house. A similar arrangement is seen in one of the figures of the Painted Chamber, Pl. vi." And the like heraldic ornamentation is extended to female figures in the effigy of a lady of the Clifford family in Worcester Cathedral; and the brass of Margaret Lady Camois (ob. 1310), at Trotton, in Sussex.



The surcoat of Sir Robert de Setvans (ob. 1306) at Chartham, in Kent,* is besprinkled with winnowing-vans, though he bears only three vans on his shield.†

* As one of the earliest and most curious monuments of the kind, this has been frequently engraved. It will be found in the collections of Gough, Hollis, Waller, Boutell, and Haines. We are indebted for it to the last and most comprehensive work on the subject—"A Manual of Monumental Brasses; comprising an Introduction to the study of these Memorials and a list of those remaining in the British Isles. With two hundred Illustrations. By the Rev. HERBERT HAINES, M.A. 1861." Two vols. 8vo.

† It has been conjectured that the family originally bore seven vans, and thence

A kneeling figure in Strutt's Dresses, Plate lxvi. is in chain armour, having a red surcoat semée of golden crosses, and a lance rests on his right arm, decorated with a penon charged in like manner. This was from a psalter, the Royal MS. 2 A. XXII. and the earliest example of the kind that Strutt had seen.



We have here the portraiture of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, as drawn in the initial letter of his charter of Needwood Forest, in the Ridware cartulary. The charter is dated in the 37th Henry III.; but the equipments of the figure are of the reign of Edward the Second, when the cartulary was written.* His surcoat is all vairy, and so are his shield and banner. The ailettes upon his shoulders are charged with a cross.

The surcoats shown in sepulchral brasses are not, however, uniformly armorial. The figures of Sir Roger de Trumpington

derived their name; but this is a mistake. Their armorial coat is from the name, as usual, not the name from the arms. The name was derived from Sept Vents, a place in the arrondissement of Bayeux. Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*.

* See Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i. Additions, p. 26, and Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii. pp. 999, 1002.

(1289), a Bacon at Gorleston (c. 1320), Sir John Creke (1325), Sir John d'Aubernoun (1327), and Sir John Giffard (1348), all engraved in Haines's Manual (and on a larger scale in the collections of Stothard and Waller), have surcoats not armorially ensigned. The knights carry armorial shields upon their left arms, which are constantly seen down to the middle of the fourteenth century.

There is, indeed, an illumination in the *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, which favours the supposition that the armorial surcoat was at one time confined to the higher grades of chivalry. The Earl of Richmond is represented distributing the lands of his fee to his retainers, of whom eight have banners, and thirteen have shields. Those which have banners have also armorial surcoats of the same charges: but the surcoats of those that carry shields are not decorated.* Were the former figures intended to represent Knights Bannerets, and the latter simple Knights, or merely Esquires?

The fine brass of Sir Hugh Hastings at Elsing, in Norfolk, (1347),† represents him with both armorial surcoat and shield, and he was surrounded by eight smaller figures of his kinsmen, including the King and the Black Prince, all accoutred in like manner.‡

In the fourteenth century the form of the surcoat greatly

* See the engraving in *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, folio, 1722, p. 1. The description of this picture given by Mr. Dallaway in his *Heraldic Inquiries*, p. 13, is incorrect in almost every particular. He terms it a *large* illumination, exhibiting the Count of Bretagne in a surcoat checky or and azure [omitting the canton ermine], attended by *twenty-two* knights, *each* bearing his proper coat-armour upon a banner of a *square* form [the banners are all oblong, except the Earl's, which is square], which is repeated on his *surcoat and shield*," whereas those that have banners have no shields, and those that have shields have no armorial surcoats. Dallaway further remarks that "this illumination is not esteemed as genuine," meaning (it must be presumed) that it does not represent the true costume of the Conqueror's time. It is, however, a genuine and valuable painting of the period of its design, which is probably in the reign of Edward the First.

† Engraved in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, and Cotman's *Norfolk Brasses*.

‡ See one of them, Hugh Lord Stafford, figured in Haines's Manual, p. clv. and a second, the Earl of Lancaster, in Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, ii. 195. Another, the Earl of Pembroke, is engraved of its full size in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*: he bears Hastings and Valence quarterly, one of the earliest examples of quartering.

changed. When the knights and men at arms descended from their coursers to fight on foot, the long surcoats of the old fashion were found to be a serious impediment to their free action. The garment therefore underwent successive clippings in front, until gradually it lost altogether the full skirt, and became the short tight surcoat, familiar to us in the effigy of the Black Prince and many monuments of the second half of the century.

The materials of surcoats were usually the rich stuffs of that time. That of Sir John Chandos, as described by Froissart, was of samit silk,—armoyé de son armoirie, d'un blanc samit à deux pels aguisé de guelles,—that is, Argent, two piles pointed gules.

The heraldic charges were expressed in elaborate embroidery, sometimes surrounded by rich diapering: and the skirt was occasionally fringed, or more often cut into various fanciful borders, escallops, trefoils, crosses, leaf-forms, and many others, of which Mr. Hewitt points out the examples.

The actual surcoat of the Black Prince, which is still suspended over his monument at Canterbury, shows the mode in which these rich vestments were fabricated. Its basis is fine buckram, which is quilted in vertical stripes to the thickness of three-quarters of an inch; the facing is velvet, now faded to a pale yellowish brown; and the lions and fleurs de lis are expressed by an embroidery of gold thread. In form the surcoat is short, like that represented on the Prince's effigy; it has short sleeves, on which the arms are repeated—in this respect resembling the Tabards of more recent date; and it was fastened by lacing behind. This highly curious relic, the only example of such antiquity that has come down to us, is accurately figured in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, and in Dr. Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, 8vo. 1855. From the latter, by the kindness of Mr. Murray, it is transferred to the opposite page.

At this period it was the knight's real surcoat, and his best sword and helmet and other equipments, that were offered as a mortuary gift:† and in some rare instances the helmet, being the

* Hewitt, ii. 145.

† Item, lego nomine mortuarii mei melius animal meum, cum cotearmour, helme, scuto, et uno gladio. (Will of Sir Robert Swillington, 1379.) Item, lego optimum animal meum pro mortuario meo, cum haubirion (his coat of mail), et basenet cum eventale, cum gladio et cerutecis. (Will of Thomas de Meryngton, 1391.)



HELMET AND SURCOAT.



SHIELD, CREST, &c.

ARMOUR OF THE BLACK PRINCE AT CANTERBURY.

most substantial article, has remained in parish churches until modern times. Subsequently, inferior articles were made purposely for funeral achievements.

A fragment of a still more ancient surcoat was found some years since as the wrapper used to protect the seal of a charter. It proved to have belonged to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle (ob. 1260), and is very carefully delineated in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi. pl. 18.

The short surcoat, as worn in the brass of Sir William de Tendring,* in Stoke by Nayland church, Suffolk (1408), is rarely found beyond the first quarter of the fifteenth century; but about that time short sleeves were again added; as in the figure of John Wantele at Amberley in Sussex (ob. 1424)† whose surcoat has his arms represented in enamel, Vert, three leopard's heads argent. This soon assumed the form which is still retained in the Tabard of the heralds.

* Cotman's *Suffolk Brasses*, Plate viii. Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, iii. 368. The surcoat is not armorial.

† Engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*; Boutell's *Brasses*; Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, iii. p. 412.

Before proceeding to speak of Tabards, we may remark that the surcoat was sometimes termed a *JUPON*: which name became prevalent in the fourteenth century. It was, however, in occasional use, at least upon the continent, at a much earlier date: for it is said in the Saga of King Sverrer, written by the abbot of Thingore, in Iceland, towards the close of the twelfth century, that "Sverrer was habited in a good *byrnie*, above it a strong *panzara* (both garments of defence), and over all *randan hiup*, a red *iupe* as written in German, and *jupe* or *jupon* by the French.*

But there exists also evidence to show that *TABARD* at an early period was a synonym for *Surcote*. An interesting proof of this is furnished in an anecdote related by the historian Knyghton. In the year 1296 Robert de Ros traitorously brought a party of Scots from Roxburgh to surprise the tower of Prestfen, and it was agreed that when they made the attack in the night, they were to give the English word *tabart*, and be recognised by the countersign *surcote*.

Dederantque signum inter se ut sic suos mutuo cognoscerent in congressu cum Anglicis, ut Scotus diceret Anglicè *Tabart*, alter responderet *Surcote*, et e converso.

John Baliol, when deposed from the kingdom of Scotland in 1296, was nicknamed *tume tabart*, or "Empty Jacket." The chronicler Wyntown describes very circumstantially how he was degraded in the castle of Montrose by John de Cumin, Lord of Strabolgy—

This Jhon the Ballyol† dyspoyled he
Of all his robys of ryalté;
The pelure thai tuk off hys tabart
(*Tume-Tabart* he wes callyt afterwart),

* Hewitt, i. 111. Mr. Haines, in his *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, 1861, p. cliii., has this note: "The guipon, or gyppon, French *jupon* and *juppel*, Ital. *giubba*, Spanish *jubon*, *aljuba*, (*aljuca*?) was of Arabic origin, as the last word implies, and signified the Moorish *thorax*."

† "John the Ballyol" is for John de Baliol. This is a corruption of not unfrequent occurrence; and, though we did not advert to it in our recent article on the prefix *de*, we may now remark that it affords an additional proof that *de* was never acceptable to the English utterance. It was either translated into *of*, corrupted into *the*, or omitted altogether.

And all othire insyngnys
 That fel to kyngis on ony wys,
 Bathe scaptre, swerd, crowne, and ryng;
 Fra this Jhon that he made Kyng,
 Halyly fra hym he tuk thare,
 And made hym of the kynryk bare.

Wyntown's Chronicle, book viii. c. 12.

Wyntown probably followed the earlier poetical historian Robert de Brunne, who thus addressed the dethroned sovereign:—

Jon the Baliol, no witte was in thi pol,
 whan thou folie thouhtis,
 To leve the right scole, thou did als a fole,
 and after wrong wrouhtis.
 For boule bred in his boke, whan he tynt* that he toke,
 alle his kyngdome,
 For he has ouerhipped,† his tippet is tipped,
 his tabard is tome.‡

The word *tabard* is one that seems to pervade nearly all the European languages. The lexicographers have derived it from the Welsh *tabar* a loose coat. It occurs in French as *tabarre*, in Italian *tabarro*, in Spanish *tavardo*, in German *tabbaerd*, in Irish *tavairt*, in Scottish *talbart* and *tavart*:§ and in low-Latin it appears under the forms of *tabarus*, *tabartum*, *tapardum*, *taubardum*, &c.|| It was not exclusively applied to mean a coat-armour, but signified any loose mantle, or over-coat, such as in modern times we have called a paletot, or still more recently a Garibaldi. The peculiar characteristics of the heraldic tabard are that it is open at the sides, not in the front or rear; and that it has short hanging sleeves.

In taberde-wise the sleeves hanging adoun.

Chaucer, *Assembleie of Ladies*.

But Chaucer gives an ordinary tabard to his ploughman—

* Lost.

† Overstepped his mark.

‡ Edit. Hearne, *sub tit.* Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, 1725, p. 280.

§ See the Dictionaries of Richardson and Jamieson.

|| See those several words in Ducange.

He took his tabarde and his staffe eke,
And on his heede he set his hat.

Plowman's prologue.

The name of tabarder is still preserved at Queen's college, Oxford, for scholars whose original dress was a tabard. They are part of the foundation; which consists of a Provost, 16 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 tabarders, 12 probationary scholars, and 2 clerks. Anthony a Wood, in giving the biography of Henry Airey, of that college, relates that "After he was of bachelor's standing, in 1583, he was made *pauper puer*, or *tabardus* or *tabardarius*; that is, a tabarder or tabitter, so called because anciently they wore coats or long gowns, much according to the fashion of those belonging to Heralds."

Whether the famous inn in Southwark called the Tabard had for its sign a tabard of arms may be well doubted. Modern painters when illustrating Chaucer have taken that fact for granted; but it is more probable that the wagoners and countrymen of Kent and Surrey were invited to gather under the sign of their familiar smock-frock. At any event, the real character of the garment was so far forgotten when Speght wrote his glossary to Chaucer, in the reign of Elizabeth, that he considered it to be necessary to explain what a Tabard was; and he describes it as "a jaquet or slevelesse coate, worne in times past by noble men in the warres, but now only by Heraulds, and is called theyre coate of armes in servise."*

The same explanation is followed by Stowe in his *Survay*, when describing the inns in Southwark; where he says that "the most ancient is the Tabard, so called of the signe, which (as we now terme it) is of a jaquet or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders."

And Verstegan gives the like account in his "*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*" in 1605,

"*Tabert.* Anciently a short gown that reached no farther than to the mid-leg. It remaineth for the name of a gown in Germany and in the Netherlands, and in England it is now the name only of a Herald's coat."

* That is to say, when on duty: see the order for wearing tabards at funerals, hereafter.

We have many examples of persons of all ranks represented in Tabards: but it would be difficult to assign any other reason than arbitrary choice for its adoption: by far the greater number of sepulchral effigies of all dates being in armour only, without either Surcoat or Tabard.

The Kings themselves are sometimes so drawn,* as in the kneeling figures of Edward the Third and his sons at St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster;† and some of those in Lidgate's Metrical Chronicle.‡

In Rous's Roll of the Earls of Warwick many of the personages are represented in Tabards, and the ladies in armorial Mantles. Some of these will be found in Walpole's Historic Doubts, the figure of King Richard the Third in Dallaway's Heraldic Inquiries at p. 133, and also (with five others) in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations, and the whole as published by Pickering, under the editorship of William Courthope, esq. Somerset Herald.

There is a well-known portrait of John Talbot the first and great Earl of Shrewsbury,§ in his tabard of arms. The original

* On the stage Richard the Third now appears in a tabard, instead of the flowing gown of thirty years ago; but the artist who has undertaken to exhibit this contrast in the No. of *London Society* for January, 1863, has betrayed great ignorance of armoury, for with him the fleurs de lis of France are one and two, instead of two and one, and the sleeves are decorated with various fanciful devices instead of a repetition of the arms.

† The King and Black Prince are engraved in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages.

‡ See the figure of King John copied in Shaw's Dresses, &c., and that of Henry the Fifth in Halliwell's large edition of Shakespeare.

§ There is another remarkable portrait of the same renowned hero, said to have been preserved in a castle or palace built by him in France, and still to be seen there in the year 1580. It is a profile in armour, holding a drawn sword, on the blade of which is inscribed,

SVM TALBOTI M.IIIC.XLIH

PRO VINCERE INIMICO MEO.

There is an engraving of this in "Les Vrais Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes Illustres, par André Thevet," fol. 1584, tome i. p. 282; and Granger describes a rare English print, which was either, as he suggests, "the original of that in Thevet's Lives," or more probably was copied from that book. As for the sword, Camden tells us in his Remaines that it had been "found not long since in the river of Dordon, and sould by a peasant to an armorer of Bourdeaux:" if this be true, the picture was probably painted soon after the discovery. The sword itself was formerly preserved at the Bibliothèque (now Imperiale) at Paris, but it appears to have been unfortunately thrown away, or lost, about the period of the Consulate or Old Empire.

is in the possession of the Marquess of Northampton at Castle Ashby, and was pronounced by Walpole to be one of the most



ancient paintings in England, he regarding it no doubt as contemporary with its subject; but from the attitude and general appearance of the figure it was apparently a copy from stained glass. The Earl is bare-headed, and evidently kneeling, his hands raised in prayer: and there is also at Castle Ashby a companion picture of his second countess, Margaret Beauchamp. She, as well as the Earl, looks to the right, with her hands united before her. Both are

engraved in Pennant's "*Journey from Chester to London*;" and in Lodge's "*Illustrations of English History*" the Earl's picture is engraved from a similar picture at the College of Arms.* There are also copies of it in Spelman's *Aspilogia*, 1654, p. 67; in Harding's *Illustrations of Shakespeare* (J. Parker sc.); in Parker's *Glossary of Heraldry*, 1847, p. 300; and in Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, 1845, p. 15. This last we are allowed to insert in the margin of our page: it shows the form and appearance of the Earl's tabard correctly, though his features have been rendered too juvenile.

The arrangement of the quarterings is very extraordinary, and

A third portraiture of Talbot is from an illumination, in which he is kneeling in a robe powdered with garters, and wearing the collar of esses, presenting a book to Henry VI. and his Queen. This is prefixed to the volume of *Romances*, now the Royal MS. 15 E. VI., and is engraved in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*; as formerly in Strutt's *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, vol. i. pl. xliii., and copied in Knight's *Pictorial History of England*.

A fourth portraiture is in the design entitled "*Henry VI. presenting a sword to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury*," Strutt's *Dresses*, pl. cxv, from the Royal MS. 15 E. VI., and a woodcut in Shaw, as above. The Earl is there completely in civil costume.

* "It is said to have been brought thither at the time of the great fire, from St. Paul's Church, where it hung near the monument of his second Countess, Margaret Beauchamp; and Stowe's confused account of the embellishments of her tomb favours the tradition."—Mr. Lodge, in his *Introduction*, p. x.

to our modern notions anomalous. As they appear on the sleeve of the Earl's tabard they are: 1. Shrewsbury; 2. Talbot; 3. Beauchamp; 4. Strange; 5. Furnival; 6. Newburgh, or the earldom of Warwick; whilst all that are seen on his breast are the two coats of Furnival and Beauchamp quarterly. On his wife's mantle are four quarters: 1. Beauchamp; 2. earldom of Shrewsbury; 3. Talbot; 4. Newburgh—thus intermingling her coats with his. The Earl was Lord Strange in right of his mother, Lord Furnival in right of his first wife, and in right of his second wife Margaret Beauchamp he claimed the earldom of Warwick.* These facts account for the presence of all the coats, but by no means for their arrangement. The quartering of the arms of the two wives on the Earl's breast is especially remarkable.

The Shrewsbury book (Royal MS. 15 E. VI.) exhibits another tabard of the same Earl, in which the coats are thus disposed: Talbot and Strange quarterly, impaling Furnival and Verdun quarterly; on the centre of the impalement an inescutcheon of Lisle and Tyes quarterly. This is worn by the Earl's herald, who holds a banner charged with the arms of Henry the Sixth and his Queen.†

Another man of high rank depicted in a tabard is Anthony Widvile, Earl Rivers, as he appears in his translation of the *Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, a MS. at Lambeth palace. He is represented kneeling before Edward the Fourth, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales. This illumination was engraved by C. Grignion as a frontispiece to Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, and also in Strutt's *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pl. 47.‡ The Earl's tabard has six quarterings: 1.

* In his will he desired to be buried in the new chapel of the college of Warwick, (which Richard Earl of Warwick his father-in-law had lately founded,) "should he ever attain, as he ought, the honour of Warwick."

† See a woodcut in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*. It is not, however, accurate in the arms of Lisle.

‡ There is another copy in Knight's *Pictorial History of England*. The Earl's portrait in the *Royal and Noble Authors*, and also in Harding's *Shakspeare*, is derived from this illumination. Its other portraits, or assumed portraits, have also been individually copied; and that of the Prince is the only authority for the ordinary portraits of Edward the Fifth—first adopted by Vertue. Kneeling with Earl Rivers is a second figure, who was christened Caxton by Walpole, because Caxton afterwards printed "*The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers*;" but Mr. Blades, the recent

Widvile; 2. Rivers; 3. Luxemburg; 4. Baux; 5. (a spread eagle)? 6. Beauchamp of Hacche.

In Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bramber, there is a portrait attributed to John Howard, the first (of that family) Duke of Norfolk; but Mr. Howard of Corby, in his "Memorials of the Howard Family," claims it for Sir Robert Howard, the father of Sir John.* He is attired in a tabard bearing in its first and fourth quarters Howard, and in its second and third Brotherton and the earldom of Norfolk (or Mowbray) quarterly. Another portrait of the same person wears a like tabard: but bearing Howard in the first and fourth quarters, and in the second and third Norfolk and Brotherton quarterly—the rampant lion of the earldom in this instance taking precedence of the royal coat of the three lions passant.

In the Howard Memorials is a similar portrait of Thomas the second Duke of Norfolk from an ancient book of heraldry (1597)

biographer of that ever memorable man, has with greater judgment relinquished this imaginary portrait of our proto-typographer, and remarks that "the second figure is evidently an ecclesiastic, as shown by his tonsure, and apparently represents Haywarde the Scribe, who engrossed the copy, and probably executed both the illumination and its accompanying rithmical dedication."—*Life and Typography of William Caxton*, 4to. 1861, p. 81.

* Mr. Howard remarks, "I had been apprehensive that there was no memorial left of Sir Robert Howard, but am now convinced that both the painted glass in the Duke of Norfolk's possession at Norfolk House (copied by Vertue in the Howard Book there, and engraved in Cartwright's Rape of Bramber), which is attributed by Vertue to Sir John Howard (the first Duke), and that copied by Lilly (in the Marquess of Northampton's MS) from a painted window in the private chapel at Tendring Hall, and likewise so attributed, are portraits of Sir Robert Howard, because these portraits represent a very different person from the portraits of Sir John Howard, either given from the window at Long Melford put up by him, or from his portrait which came from Greenwich Palace, now in the Royal collection. Sir John Howard's portraits represent him with black hair, rather curling outwards; the two windows represent a person very fair (like Alice Tendring, mother of Sir Robert), and with the hair turned rather inwards. The portrait lithographed [in the Howard Memorials], and probably the other [lithographed in the History of the Rape of Bramber], were in his mother's private chapel. He bears the arms of Brotherton in both, which Sir John had not the right to do [qu. ?], and likewise the Mowbray feather to his cap (granted by patent 20 Rich. II.); he has at his side the scutcheon of his own arms quartering his mother's [Tendring], which, as her heir, is right. He has not the garter, which Sir John's figure in Long Melford church has." Sir Robert married Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas and cousin and co-heir of John Duke of Norfolk, and was father of Sir John Howard, created Duke of Norfolk 1 Rich. III.

belonging to Lord Stourton. On his tabard he has quarterly: 1. Brotherton; 2. Howard; 3. Warren; 4. Mowbray.

A still later portraiture of this kind is that of Edward Lord Hastings of Loughborough, wearing over his tabard of arms the badge of the Garter, to which he was elected in 1555. This is from painted glass at Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire: it is engraved in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. plate lxxiv.

Generally, in such memorials as are still preserved of the stained glass which formerly decorated churches and other buildings, a great number of armorial surcoats and mantles will be found. In the

“storied windows, richly dight,

which were the usual portrait galleries of the middle-ages, there were frequently whole series of Earls and Barons represented in their coat-armour. In their faces or other lineaments there was perhaps little individuality, and still less truth of resemblance, but each was exhibited in his or her appropriate armorial insignia. Some of the Earls of Gloucester remain tolerably perfect in the abbey church of Tewkesbury.* Those of Chester were formerly in Chester cathedral, and also at Brereton hall in that county.†

In the collegiate church at Arundel was a series of the Earls and Countesses of Arundel kneeling. Each Earl bore his own arms on his surcoat; each Countess the same on her mantle, and her own arms on the front of her inner robe or kirtle.‡

A similar series in the chancel of St. Mary's church at Warwick, of the Earls and Countesses of Warwick, and others in the Lady Chapel attached to the same edifice, may be seen engraved in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

The portraitures in church windows were usually represented in the attitude of prayer, as Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in

* See engravings of eight of these in Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Painting, and one of the windows, containing four Earls, in Lysons's Gloucestershire Antiquities, 1802, pl. lxvi.; also the figure of Earl Gilbert de Clare in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages.

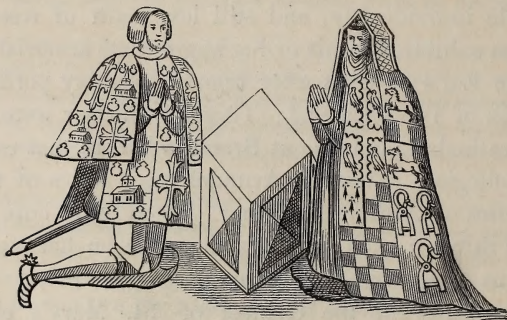
† Both figured in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. iii. p. 50.

‡ They are drawn in Withy's Visitation of Sussex, 1634, and described in Tierney's History of Arundel, p. 619.



the church at Greenwich;* and that in the margin, extracted from the Visitation of Huntingdonshire by Nicholas Charles; who found it in 1613 in the church of Elton in that county. No name is there assigned to it;† but the arms, Argent, a chevron between three eagles gules, belonged to the family of Beaufoy in the reign of Edward the Third.

The same visitation affords another example from the church of Dodington.‡ These figures also much resemble such as were usually placed in windows: but an epitaph in Latin verse that accompanies them seems to show that they were from sepulchral brasses.



These figures represent William Taylard who died in the year 1500, and his wife Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of John

Anstey. William Taylard was the son and heir of Walter Taylard, by Margaret, daughter and heir of William Chapell, of Gamlingay in Cambridgeshire. On his tabard are quartered the coats of Taylard and Chapell. His wife quarters four coats,



TAYLARD.



CHAPELL.

* See the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. i. p. 59.

† Visitation of Huntingdonshire (Camden Soc.), p. 14.

‡ Ibid. p. 48.

her father John Anstey having married Joan daughter and heir of Henry Streete, whose wife was Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Reynes and heir to her brothers, by Catharine daughter and heir of Sir Peter Scudamore of Upton Scudamore in Wiltshire.*



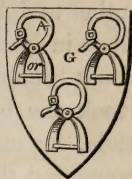
ANSTEY.



STREETE.



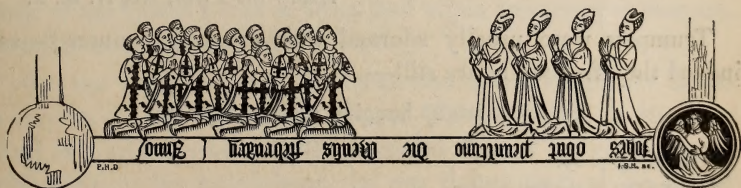
RAYNES.



SCUDAMORE.

Sepulchral Effigies with Surcoats or Tabards, both sculptured and engraved on brass plates, occur occasionally down to the reign of Henry the Eighth. If their figures are accompanied by their wives, the latter sometimes have armorial mantles and sometimes not. There is so much variety in this respect, and so much variety in the marshalling of the armorial charges, particularly in the female figures, that it will not be uninteresting to form a list of them, distinguishing their peculiarities: but this, from the space it will occupy, we must defer to another Part.

A remarkable group of children in tabards occurs on the sepulchral slab of John Anstey, esquire (circ. 1465), at Quy in Cambridgeshire. He is himself represented in the plate armour of his day; the figure of his wife is lost; those of his children are thus exhibited:



He had, it will be seen, a full dozen of sons, and all of them that appear in the foreground are clothed in tabards of his arms, —not distinguished by any differences.†

An incident of the battle of Agincourt, fought in 1415, seems

* Pedigree in Visitation of Huntingdonshire (Camd. Soc.), p. 87.

† This cut is extracted from Mr. Haines's Manual, p. xciii.

to show that it was then deemed essential that a commander should wear a coat of arms in battle. It is related by St. Remy,* that when King Henry of England was leading the attack upon the second line of the French, the duke Anthony of Brabant, (brother to John Duke of Burgundy,) sent by the King of France, arrived in great haste, though with few followers, for his retinue had not been able to keep up with him. Eager to join the fray, he took the banner of a trumpeter, and, cutting a hole in the middle, he made a *cotte d'armes* of it; but he had no sooner encountered the English than he was at once slain.

The English historian, Thomas of Elmham, mentions the same occurrence, but with him it is a guidon (*vexillum*) not a surcoat, that is hastily extemporised. He states that many of the French nobility, thinking they were hastening to victory and honour, rushed on to instant defeat and death; and among them was the Duke of Brabant, who, not having brought his ensigns (*signa sua bellica*), formed a banner (*vexillum*) from one that was hanging to a trumpet, and was slain in the conflict. It was this version which, having been followed in the chronicles of Hall and Holinshed, came into the hands of Shakespeare, who (in a passage which until lately was woefully corrupted,†) makes the Constable of France,—instead of the Duke of Brabant,—exclaim :

I stay but for my Guidon. To the field!

I will the banner from a trumpet take,

And use it for my haste.

Henry the Fifth, Act iv. sc. 2.

Trumpets were usually adorned with armorial banners ‡—as indeed they frequently are still—

On every trump hanging a brode bannere,

* St. Remy, p. 93.

† It appears in the first edition,

I stay but for my Guard: on

To the field. I will the Banner from a Trumpet take, &c.

After various vain conjectures of the commentators, the passage was reserved for the correction of Mr. Knight. The Guidon, or Guid'homme, was the peculiar ensign of horsemen.

‡ See many examples in illuminations, cited by Sir N. Harris Nicolas in his essay "On the Banners used in the English Army," in the *Retrospective Review*, 1827, Second Series, i. 105, *et seq.*

Of fine tartarium, full richly bete,
Every trumpet his lordis armes bere.

Chaucer, *Floure and the Leaf*, l. 211.

and the readiness with which the banner of a trumpet was converted into a Tabard suggested itself on other occasions, of which two at least have been recorded.

So mean-spirited was Louis the Eleventh of France, that he kept no herald in his train like other princes of his time; and in consequence, when a sudden emergency arose, upon the English invasion of France in 1475, it was necessary that one should be improvised for the nonce. Commynes has an amusing chapter describing how a servant of one of his lords was tutored and animated for the task, and "when the king had prepared and encouraged his man, he sent the master of the horse for the banner of a trumpet to make his herald a coat of arms: whereupon the master of the horse and one of my servants made up the coat of arms as well as they could, and, having procured a scutcheon from a little herald called Plein Chemin belonging to the Admiral of France, they fastened it upon him, sent privately for his boots and cloak, mounted him on a horse, with a bag or budget at the bow of his saddle, in which the tabard was put; and so despatched him secretly, without any one observing it."

The third story of the same kind is that told with so much approbation by Gerard Legh (and already extracted in p. 104), where he states that under his own view an English Herald, for lack of the Queen's coat of arms, had taken two trumpet banners, laced them together, and so served.

On the DEGRADATION OF TRAITORS it was customary to use a surcoat of arms in the ceremony. When Andrew de Harclay, Earl of Carlisle, was in 1322 degraded first of his earldom and afterwards of his knighthood, he was "unclothed of his furred tabard, and of his coat of arms, and also of his girdle."*

A few years later, when Sir Hugh Spencer the younger, Earl Gloucester, was captured by Queen Isabella, at Lanthrisant Castle, Sir Thomas Wake, the marshal of the Queen's army, caused him

* Stowe's Chronicle: but it would be desirable to trace the words of the original from which it is a version.

to be fast bound on the leanest and most wretched horse that could be found, and to be invested with a tabard of such arms as he had been accustomed to bear, and thus to be led in derision after the train of the Queen, through all the towns they had to pass, with horns and trumpets, in order to do him the greater despite, until they arrived at the city of Hereford.*

The sentence passed upon Sir Ralph Grey in 1464 describes with precision the use made of the surcoat in the punishment of traitors. Sir Ralph, having been entrusted with the care of the Northumbrian castles by Edward the Fourth, had subsequently on their being taken by the Lancastrian party consented to hold the castle of Bamborough for Queen Margaret. The castle was assaulted and won by the Earls of Warwick and Northumberland, whereupon Sir Ralph Grey was brought to Doncaster, and there condemned to decapitation by the Earl of Worcester, the Constable of England, but spared the more disgraceful penalties of his treason. The sentence was thus pronounced:—

“ . . . for these causes, dispose thee to suffer thy penance. After the law, the King had ordained that thou shouldest have had thy spurs stricken off by the hard heels, with the hand of the Master Cook, that which is here ready to do, as was promised at the time that he took off thy spurs,† he said to ye, as is accustomed that, ‘ An thou be not true

* Such is the account of Froissart. The words of the original are: “ Le dit messire Thomas fit bien et fort lier messire Hugh Spenser sur le plus petit, maigre et chétif cheval qu’il put trouver, et lui fit faire et vêtir un tabar et vêtir par dessus son habit le dit tabar semé de telles armes comme il souloit porter, et le faisoit ainsi mener par derision apres la route et le convoi de la Reine, par toutes les villes où il devoit passer, à trompes et à trompettes, pour lui faire plus grand dépit, tant qu’ils vinrent à Hereford, une bonne cité.” Lord Berners in his version of Froissart has exceedingly perverted this passage, in these words: “ Sir Thomas Wage [which Johnes the editor has explained as Wager instead of Wake] caused Syr Hewe Spencer to be fast bound on the *best and leviest* [least and leanest] horse of the host, and caused hym to were on a tabarte, *such as traytours and theves were wont to weare.*” It is strange that Lord Berners should neither have understood the words “ semé de telles armes comme il souloit porter,” nor have been alive to the despite done to a man by representing his coat armour in disgrace.

† Sir Ralph Grey had been made Knight, with the ceremonies of the Bath, at the coronation of Edward the Fourth; and it will be remembered that one of those ceremonies was that “ in the going out of the chapel, the Master Cook shall be ready, and do off his spurs, and shall take them to him for his fee; and the reason is this, that in case be that the Knight do after anything that be default and reproof to the order

to thy sovereign lord, I shall smite off thy spurs with this knife, hard by the heels.' (And so shewed him the Master Cook ready to do his office, with apron and his knife.)

"Item, Sir Ralph Grey, the King had ordained here, thou mayest see, the King of Arms and Heroudes, and thine own proper coat of arms, that which they should tear off thy body, and so thou shouldest as well be degraded of thy worship, noblesse, and arms, as of the order of Knighthood; and also here is another coat of thine arms reversed, the which thou shouldest have worn of thy body, going to death-ward, for that belongeth after the law.

"Notwithstanding, of the disgrading of Knighthood, and of thine arms and noblesse, the King pardons that for thy noble grandfather, the which suffered trouble for the King's most noble predecessors.* Then, Sir Rauf Grey, this shall be thy penance: thou shalt go on thy feet unto the town's end, and there thou shalt be laid down and drawn to a scaffold made for thee, and on that thou shalt have thine head smit off; thy body to be buried in the Friars, thy head where it pleaseth the King."†

In 1497 Lord Audley "was drawn from Newgate to the Tower hill *in a coat of his own arms*, painted upon paper, reversed, and all to-torne:"‡ and from an entry in the King's Privy Purse Expenses,§ stating that Garter received "for two cote armours bought for the Lord Audeley xiijs. iiij d.," it appears that one was made to be torn from his back, and the other to be worn on the road to his execution (as just described in the sentence of Sir Ralph Grey), and that both were provided at the King's cost, in order to carry the punishment into execution.

of Knighthood, the Master Cook then with a great knife, with which he dresses his messes, shall smite off his spurs from his heels. And therefore, in remembrance of this thing, the spurs of a new Knight, in order-taking, shall be fee unto the Master Cook, pertaining duly unto his office."—Nicolas's History of the Order of the Bath, p. 25.

* Sir Thomas Grey, the grandfather of Sir Ralph, had been beheaded at Southampton, on the 5th of August, 1415, with the Earl of Cambridge, King Edward's grandfather. They were the Greys of Wark, Heton, and Chillingham, the lineal ancestors of the Earls of Tankerville, and the present Earl Grey. See the whole-sheet pedigree of Grey in Raine's History of North Durham.

† Appendix to Warkworth's Chronicle (Camden Soc.), p. 39, from the MS. L. 9, in the College of Arms.

‡ Stowe's Chronicle.

§ Printed in the Excerpta Historica, p. 114.

On the continent a similar ceremony accompanied the punishment of a noble traitor, but it was performed upon his shield instead of his surcoat. This was customary in France; and in Denmark, so late as 1772, when the Count Struensee, the disgraced minister of Christiern VII. was condemned to death, among the penalties of his sentence were, that he should be deprived of his dignity as Count, and of all other honours that had been conferred upon him, and that his shield of arms should be broken by the executioner on the scaffold.

In the fine illuminations of the Black Book of the Garter, now preserved at Windsor, the Knights are represented in long mantles without sleeves, but covered with their armorial achievements, in like manner as a tabard. The date of these is the 26 Hen. VIII.*

It is not difficult to account for the Tabard becoming the official costume of HERALDS. These functionaries were employed in the character of ambassadors, and, like ambassadors, they personated the princes from whom they came. A herald assumed the same guise in which his sovereign would have appeared had he personally presented himself in his martial array.† But, besides that lofty and dignified reason, there was the lower and more practical one that, when sent as messengers between hostile armies, it was necessary that they should be easily recognised from a distance, in order that they might approach in safety; and the coat-armour of their lord was the emblem of their possessing that privileged character which forbad all injury or restraint:‡ “for, as angels have passed from God to man, as appeareth in the scriptures, and have done messages of sorrow, as of most heavenlie and earthly joy, even so are these Herehaughts messengers from Emperor to Emperor, from King to King, and

* See the engravings in the Register of the Order of the Garter, by Anstis, folio 1724, p. 268, and their description, Appendix, p. xli. where Anstis terms the mantles “tabarts.”

† “Et isti [Heraldi] debent portare tunicam armorum dominorum suorum, et eisdem indui eodem modo sicut domini sui cum in conflictibus fuerint vel torneamentis et aliis periculis bellicis,” &c. Upton.

‡ “These Tabarts rendered these officers inviolable in time of war, as the Escutcheon gave them the like immunity in times of peace. These were their passports, safe-conducts, and credentials.” Anstis, Register of the Garter, ii. 434: a source from which the present memoir might be largely amplified, did space allow.

so from one prince to another, sometime denouncing peace, and sometime again pronouncing warre." (Gerard Legh.)

Thus, shortly before the field of Flodden, King James "sent Lion king of armes unto King Henrie, then lieng at siege before Terwine,"—"whereupon Lion arriving in the English armie *with his cote of arms on his backe*, about the middest of August (1513), desired to speake with the King, and was within a short space by Garter chiefe king at arms of England brought to the King's presence, having his nobles and counsellors about him; where, with due reverence and some good woords first uttered, he delivered his letters."*

In 1542 we find Henry the Eighth complaining that the Scots "most cruelly and pitifully, *contra jura gentium*, and against all lawes of armes, and ordre used amongst Princes," had most cruelly "slayne and murdered Somerset, oon of our heralds at arms, *having his cote on his bakke*."†

Amid the gaities of the court the Heralds were equally conspicuous.

They crowned were as Kingés
 With crownes wrought full of losingés,
 And many ribbons and many fringes
 Were on her clothés truely;
 Tho at the last espied I
 That Pursevantes and Heraudes,
 That crien riche folkes' laudes,
 It weren; all and every man
 Of hem, as I you tellen can,
 Had on him throwé *a vestüre*
Which men clepe a cote armoure,
 Embroidered wonderfully riche.

Chaucer, *Booke of Fame*, lib. iii.

On ordinary occasions, however, heralds did not wear tabards, but their official character was denoted by an escocheon or cognizance, worn conspicuously on the person. Strutt has represented a herald of the 13th century in his "Dress and Habits

* Holinshed's Chronicles, The Historie of Scotland.

† Anstis, Register of the Garter, ii. 438. More of this catastrophe will be seen in State Papers, 4to. 1836, v. 225 *et seq.* The Council of Scotland declared the murderers to be "twa Inglishmen."

of the People of England," Plate lii. There is nothing peculiar in his attire; but he wears on his left side a shield-shaped badge, or box, fastened to his girdle.

In the same work, Pl. lxxxiii. is represented a herald or messenger attributed to the 14th century: he is delivering a letter with his left hand, holding a spear in his right, and behind his back, attached to his girdle, is a circular object bearing a shield of arms.

We agree with Mr. Planché (in a note added to the last edition of Strutt's Dresses) that these figures may be confidently regarded as two foot-messengers, being the fourth or lowest class of heraldic officers, named *Cursores* by Upton, and Curroures by Gerard Legh: who carried upon their girdles their despatch-boxes, painted with the arms of their lords.*

In Rous's Life of Richard Earl of Warwick (the Cottonian MS. Julius E. iv.), figures of a royal and a private herald occur in one picture.† The herald of France wears a tabard; but a herald sent by Sir Randolph Malatesta, with letters of challenge to certain feats of arms at Verona, is distinguished only by an escocheon on his left breast.

In England "the Kings of the Heralds" wore tabards as early as the reign of Edward the First; for in the Statute of Arms, made in that reign,‡ it was enacted that no King of Heralds, nor of Minstrels, should carry secret arms, nor any other but their swords without point; and that the Kings of Heralds should have their *houces des armes*, without more (defensive armour). The vestment called a houce certainly resembled a tabard, as is shown by a passage in the statutes of the College of Navarre

* "Quorum officium est pedibus transire: qui insuper portabunt arma dominorum suorum in pixidibus depicta, pendentibus in suis cingulis sive cinctoriis supra renes: nec eis est permissum suorum dominorum arma alio aliquo loco portare." Gerard Legh's translation of this passage will be found in p. 45 of our first Part. Upton afterwards states that these Runners were promoted to the rank of Chevauchers, or mounted messengers, by the removal of the box of arms from the girdle and its apposition on the left shoulder.

† Engraved in Strutt's Manners and Customs, 1775, vol. ii. Pl. xix.

‡ It is said in a note to the "Statutes of the Realm," vol. i. p. 220, that "the date of this instrument is wholly uncertain;" but as some of the copies contain the names of our lord Sir Edward the King's son, Sir Edmund the King's brother, Sir William de Valence (Earl of Pembroke, died 1296), Sir Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and the Earl of Lincoln, it is plainly of the reign of Edward I.

at Paris: "Nullus habitum deferat nisi *tabaldum* seu *houssiam* longam de bruneta."

Gerard Legh, in his description of the creation of a Pursuivant by the Herald of the province (in which he translates from Upton), has the following passage:—

"Then he putteth over his head, upon his shoulders, a cote of the armes of his sovereign over thwart, that is to say, the manches of the cote to be on his breast and back. On that fashion shall he wear the same, as long as he is Pursevant, and none otherwise."

When made a Herald, his cote of armes was turned round, and the manches or sleeves came into their proper places.

The Pursuivants in England have long ceased to be attired in this turn-coat fashion; but there is one figured in Lidgate's *Life of Saint Edmund*, the Harleian MS. 2278, that evidently answers to Legh's description.* He will be found in two different attitudes in Strutt's *Dresses*, Plate cxi. and also makes his appearance in the title-page of Mr. Planché's instructive work, *The Pursuivant of Arms*., in a woodcut which is now kindly lent to us.



There are many representations extant of the old Kings of Arms in their tabards. Dallaway in his "Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England" has given the whole-length figure of William Bruges, Garter King of Arms 1420," from the Ashmolean MS. 784. From a tournament roll at the Heralds' College he has engraved the equestrian figure of Sir John Wriothesley Garter in 1511; and from armorial grants he has copied six figures of various kings of arms, varying from 1530 to 1560. They are all crowned, and have small wands or sceptres (with which they point to the arms depicted in the margins of the documents), and all wear tabards of the same fashion, displaying the arms of France and England quarterly.

We have also some drawings of Sepulchral Brasses which represented Heralds in their tabards, though not one of these brasses

* On this point also see Anstis, *Register of the Garter*, ii. 290.

themselves is now preserved. There were three in London—of Arundell Clarenceux at St. Olave's Hart-street, of Benolte Clarenceux at St. Helen's, of Dalton Norroy at St. Dunstan's in the West, and we believe another of doubtful appropriation. We are preparing copies of these drawings for publication in our Miscellany.

On the brass of Robert Longe (ob. 1620) at Broughton Giffard, Wilts, a herald of the reign of James the First is figured in his tabard, crossing his sceptre with the dart of Death: the herald holds in his left hand a "lottery" of shields, from whence Death is drawing the shield of Longe.*

The mural monument of Ralph Brooke, Somerset Herald, (ob. 1625,) at Reculver in Kent, exhibited a small standing effigy of him, attired in his tabard: see it represented in Nichols's History of Reculver, p. 73, and in Dallaway's Heraldic Inquiries, p. 239. And the portrait of Brooke, prefixed to his "Second Discovery of Errors," 4to. 1723, is from the same source.

In peaceful times the personal services of the Heralds, unless when sent on missions to the continent, consisted chiefly in their attendance on the festivals and ceremonies of the Court.

"Kinges of Armes, Heraulds, and Persevauntes, commyng into this royal court, to the wurship of these five festes in the yere, . . . during these festival dayes, wayte uppon the Kinges person, commyng and goyng to and from the churche, halle, and chambre, before his highnesse, in theyre cotes of armes."—*Liber Niger domus Regis Edwardi IV.* (printed for the Society of Antiquaries,) 4to. 1790, p. 47.

They were also much occupied in attending the stately FUNERALS of the nobility. At these obsequies their surcoats were made to act an emblematical part.

One of the most memorable ceremonies of this character was the interment of the bodies of Richard Neville Earl of Salisbury, and Sir Thomas his son, which took place at Bustleham, now Bisham, in Berkshire, on the 15th Feb. 2 Edw. IV. (1462-3).†

* Kite's Wiltshire Brasses, pl. xxix.

† The ceremonial will be found at length, given as the precedent for "The burying of an Earle," in Household Ordinances, printed for the Society of Antiquaries, 4to. 1790, at p. 131. But Bisham or "Bustelham," is there misprinted "Breshall," and is erroneously stated to be in the county of Buckingham. It may also be seen from a different MS. copy in the Antiquarian Repertory, and in Rowland's "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Noble Family of Neville," folio, 1830, p. 83.

Sir Thomas Neville had been slain in the battle of Wakefield in 1460, and the Earl his father shortly after beheaded at Pontefract. This funeral, at Bisham, was attended by the Duke of Clarence the King's brother, by his sister the Duchess of Suffolk and the Duke her husband, besides the several Earls and Barons and their wives who were sons or daughters of the great house of Neville. All the heralds present on this occasion wore the arms of the deceased—

“At the corners of the head of the said herse, on the right side of the banner, stood Garter King of Armes in the coate of the said Earles armes; on the left side the standard there stood Clarencieux King of Armes; and att the corners of the feete of the said hearse were other two heroldes, Windsor and Chester, in coates of the said Earles armes, with manie other heraldes and persevantes.

When the Coat of arms, carried as one of the atchievements of the deceased, was brought up to the Offering:

—the Kinges of Armes proceeding to the offeringe with the Coate of Armes before the Earl of Worcester [a son in law], delivered the said coate to the Earle with due reverence, [the Earl] offering the said coate; and after the Bishop delivered the said coate to the Earle of Warwick as heire, in tokening that the said coate belonged in right to him. After the which deliveraunce the said Earle of Warwicke delivered the said coate to the said King of Armes, as it apperteineth to his office to doe [*i.e.* to receive it], the said Kinge of Armes standinge apart on the right side with the said coate.”

The like ceremony was then gone through with the shield, sword, and timber (or crest) and helm. The heir whose right was thus acknowledged was the great Richard Neville, the “King-maker.”

“Item, when the offering was done, the said Kings of Armes and Herroldes in most humble and reverent wise bare forth the said coate of armes, shield, sword, and helme and tymber, unto the sepulture where the corse should be buried, and with due reverence setting there on the tombe in the midst the coate of armes, att the heade above the helme and timber, the shield underneath, the sword hangeing by the banner on the right side at the heade, the standard of the same at the foote. And, this observance done, did off their coates.

“Item, in tokeninge that the coate was delivered and re-delivered by the heire, the said Earles herrolde in the said coate revested stood

Warwick - sep. 46

before the herse before the presence of the said lordes dureing the remnaunte of the said masse, unto the buryeing of the said corse."

At the interment of Arthur Prince of Wales in 1502, after the corpse had been laid in the grave, the Bishop of Lincoln set the cross over the chest (or coffin) and cast holy water and earth thereon; then "his officer of arms, sore weeping, toke off his coate of armes, and caste it along over the cheaste right lamentable."* After which the officers of the Prince's household broke their staves of office, and cast the pieces into the grave. The herald was then *functus officio*, and had to seek a new master: but at the funeral of King Henry the Seventh, his officers of arms were better provided for. On the close of the ceremonial, "all the heraudes did off their coate armoures, and did hange them upon the rayles of the herse, crying lamentably in French, *The noble King Henry the Seaventh is deade!* But as soon as they had so done, everie heraude putt on his cote armour againe, and cryed with a loud voyce, *Vive le noble Henry le viijth!*"†

At the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby, which took place at Ormskirk in Lancashire in the year 1574, all the three Kings of arms were present, as well as Lancaster herald and Bluemantle pursuivant. Lancaster wore "the defunct's coat of arms of damask," and carried his helm of steel. The three kings each wore the coat of their royal mistress. Norroy carried the shield of arms of the defunct, Clarencieux his sword, and Garter "another of the defunct's coat of arms, being wrought as the other was."

In Lant's roll of the public funeral of Sir Philip Sidney in 1587, all the heralds are represented in mourning cloaks and hoods,‡ with tabards of the royal arms over them, bearing the several "hatchmentes" or armorial insignia of the deceased (*i. e.* the spurs, gauntlets, helm and crest, sword and shield, and surcoat,) and the surcoat is carried upon a pole by "Robert Glover alias Somersett."

At the funeral of Queen Elizabeth we see "The Cote borne by

* Leland's Collectanea, edit. 1774, v. 381.

† Ibid. iv. 309.

‡ See an etching of this group in Dallaway's Heraldic Inquiries, p. 259. The whole funeral was published at the time, in 34 plates, by Derick Theodore de Brijon: see Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica, p. 34.

William Camden Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes,"—on a bar before his breast.*

"Why the Kinges Coate of Armes is worn at Buryalles of noble men and weomen.

"The Officer at Armes weareth the Kinges coate of Armes at the enterrement of noble personnages, not onely for the orderinge of the buryall; but to th'entent the defuncte may be knowen to all men to have dyed honourably without eny spotte of dishonestye, the whiche might be to the dishonour or disworshippe of his blode and posteritye. And more to signifye that the sayde defuncte dyed the Kinges true and faithfull subjecte.

"The officers shall weare their Coates before the corps goinge to the churche: but they shall not weare them but before the mourners and executours, and to th'offringe, and to see them go and come in ordre, to and from the churche." (*MS. Harl. 6064, f. 24 b.*)

The Tabards of the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms are respectively made of velvet, satin, and silk; they are provided at the charge of the Sovereign; are supplied on the appointment of every Pursuivant, Herald, or King; and for all the thirteen officers of the College upon the coronation of a new Sovereign.

Thus in the account of the coronation of Edward the Sixth, it is stated, that "the Offyce of Armes had every of them, as Kynges of armes, Heroulds, and Pursuivantes, new cotes of armes, received at the handes of Anthony Tote sergeaunte paynter, viz. Kynges of armes cotes of saten, Herouldes of armes cotes of damaske, and Pursuivantes of armes cotes of sarsenet."

Notices of their cost make their appearance at various intervals. In the expenses of Richard Earl of Warwick,† 15 Hen. VI. occur these items:—

| | |
|---|----------|
| One cote for my Lordis body, bete with fine gold, pris . . . | jli. xs. |
| Item other two cotes for Herauldes bete with dymy gold, the price per pece xx s. | ijli. |
| Item, iiii baners for trumpetes bete with dymy gold, pris the pece xiiij s. iiij d. | ijli. |

The yearly fee of Warwick herald was ten marks. He appears in the coat-armour of his lord in some of the pictures of the

* *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii. pl. xxiii.

† *Dugdale's Warwickshire*.

events of the Earl's life; and in many of them the Earl himself is represented attired in his coat armour.*

We have already seen the part which Warwick herald filled at the Earl of Salisbury's funeral.

The Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the natural son of King Henry the Eighth, had a herald named Somerset and a pursevant named Nottingham (after his earldom). A coat of arms of sarsanet made in 1528 for Richard Crokes his pursevant, by John Browne the King's painter, cost 40s.†

The following document ‡ is undated, but of the sixteenth century:—

Allowance for a Herault's Coate, as it stands upon account in the Ward-robe.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Imprimis, for iij. yardes di. of blew sattin at xvjs. the yard | lxi s. |
| Item, for ij. yardes di. of crimson sattin for the other part, at xvijs. | lxij s. vj d. |
| Item, for a yard and a halfe of yellow sattin, at xvjs. the yard | xxiiij. |
| Item, for iij. yardes of cloth of gold, at iijli. vs. the yard | ix l. x. |
| Item, for ij. pounds vj. oz. of Venice gold, at iijli. the pound | x l. |
| Item, for vj. oz. of Venice gold lace, at ix s. per oz. | liv. |
| Item, for iij. oz. of Venice gold lace with plate, at ix s. vj d. the ounce | xxxviij. |
| Item, for a pound of coloured silk | xl. |
| Item, for viij. oz. of black silk | xvj. |
| Item, for viij. oz. of purle and spangles for the coate, at viijs. | lxiv. |
| Item, the iij. yardes q'ter of crimson taffeta for lynning, at xvs. the yarde | xlviij. ix. |
| Item, for imbrothering the coate | xxvj. xiiij. iv. |
| Item, for canvas and making | xx |
| <hr/> | |
| | lxxjl. xj s. vj d. |

* Engraved in Strutt's Manners and Customs, from the Cotton. MS. Julius E. iv.

† Memoir of Henry FitzRoy Duke of Richmond and Somerset (Camden Soc. 1855), p. lxxxvii.

‡ From Dallaway's Inquiries into the Origin of Heraldry, p. 270.

The following is the form of a warrant for a Herald's coat, as issued in the year 1583, on the creation of Windsor Herald:

“By the Quenes Ma^{ti}.

“We will and commande you, that immediately uppon the sight hereof you deliver, or cause to be delivered, vnto o^r trusty and welbelovid servant Nicholas Dethick, al's Windsor, one of o^r Harauldes of Armes, a Coat of o^r Armes, of satten, paynted w^t fyne goldé in oyle, of lyke stuff, length and bredth as hath bene accustomed to be delyvered by you to any of o^r Harauldes of Armes heertofore. And these o^r l^res shalbe yo^r suffyicient warrante and discharge in this behalfe. Given vnder our signett, at our manno^r of Grenewiche, the nynetenth day of Aprill, in the fyve and twentieth yeere of o^r raigne.

“To o^r trusty and welbelovid John Fortescu, esquier. M^r of o^r great Wardrobe, or in his absence to his Deputy or Deputies there.

“WYNEBANK.”

(Ashmol. MS. 146, f. 72 b.)

Among the armorial insignia made for the funeral of the Protector Oliver in 1658, we find

For his coat of arms, wrought in fine taffaty in oil, and gilt
with fine gold and silver 3 0 0

The Master of the Great Wardrobe formerly employed various tradesmen, for the materials, the embroidering, and making up of the Herald's tabards. At the accession of her present Majesty they were ordered complete of one party, and we understand the cost to have been,—For a King of Arms 65*l.*, For a Herald 50*l.*, For a Pursuivant 40*l.*

It is asserted by Robson in his History of Heraldry* (and possibly elsewhere), that the Lord Lyon King of Arms for Scotland had “a velvet robe reaching to his feet, with the arms of the kingdom embroidered thereon before and behind, in the proper tinctures,” not mentioning any tabard; but this is an evident confusion of the two vestments, as appears by Nisbet's fuller description of the robe:†

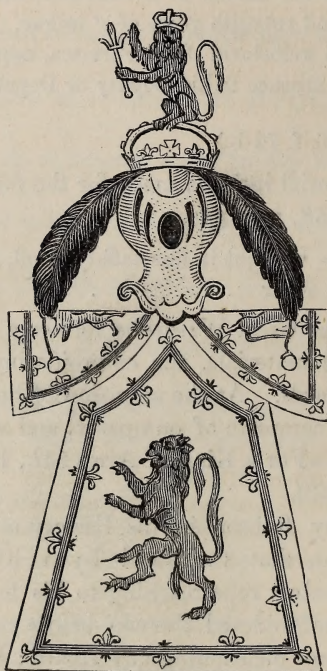
“The Lyon in all great solemnities, as at the coronations, marriages, and christenings of Kings, Queens, or their children, is vested with a

* Prefixed to the British Herald, 4to, 1830, p. 39.

† Nisbet's System of Heraldry, fol. 1742, Part iv. p. 171.

long robe of crimson velvet, with long tassels of silk, hanging down to the ground; this robe is doubled with silver-coloured Spanish taffete, and is a fee to him at such solemnities."

This was evidently worn over his tabard. At the ridings to open the Parliament,* the Lord Lyon King of Arms used to ride in his coat, robe, chain (or collar), baton, and footmantle; with six heralds and two pursuivants in their coats and footmantles, and six trumpets. At the Coronation of George the Fourth, the heralds of Scotland and Ireland walked together, in tabards and collars of SS.



SURCOAT OF SCOTLAND,

borne by Somerset Herald at the funeral of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587, and remaining suspended over her grave in Peterborough Cathedral when visited by Sir William Dugdale in 1641.

* See several orders of proceeding on those occasions appended to Martin's History of St. Rule Chapel, 4to. 1787. (Bibl. Top. Brit. No. xlvi.)

REFUGEE FAMILIES.

CREUZÉ OF ESSEX AND SURREY.

John Creuzé, High Sheriff for the county of Surrey 1788, and a Deputy Lieutenant from 1790 till his death, was the younger of the two sons of FRANCIS CREUZÉ, a French Refugee, and Elizabeth Gibereau his wife, whose epitaphs in the old churchyard at Hackney are appended. He died in 1758, and among the legacies left by his will is the sum of 150*l.* to the Deacons of the French Church in Threadneedle Street, London, for the use of the poor of the said church ; also 50*l.* to the Directors or Managers of the Charity House in Spitalfields, commonly called "La Soupe." His widow, who died in 1766, bequeathed another 50*l.* to the Deacons of the said church.

JOHN CREUZÉ was born 21 Aug. 1737, and baptised on the 7 Sept. He was married at the parish church of St. Peter Le Poor 1 Jan. 1772,* to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Isaac Gosset ; but by her, who died 5 Oct. 1804, had no issue. He erected a very beautiful monument (by John Bacon, jun.) as a

* The ceremony was performed by the Rev. ISAAC GOSSET, A.M., Mrs. John Creuzé's only brother, afterwards D.D. This well-known scholar and book collector was of Exeter College, Oxford. He married, 9 Jan. 1780, Catherine, daughter of Haydock Hill, whose maternal family were of French extraction, and came over after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Dr. Gosset died at his residence, 78, Newman Street, 16 Dec. 1812, leaving two sons and one daughter, Anna Maria, married 29 May, 1817, to Col. J. B. Gardiner, who died 8 Aug. 1851. The eldest son, the Rev. ISAAC GOSSET, M.A., many years Vicar of New Windsor and Datchet, and chaplain to the sovereigns since 1818, died Feb. 11, 1855. He married, April, 1814, Dorothea Sophia Banks Lind, daughter of James Lind, M.D., F.R.S. the descendant of a very ancient Scottish family, and left at his decease two sons and five daughters. The youngest daughter, Maria-Lind, died unmarried 20 Nov. 1858, and the eldest, Emily, married General Moncrieff. The eldest son, the Rev. ISAAC HENRY GOSSET, Vicar of Northam, Devon, is married ; also FREDERICK, the younger ; and both have large families. Dr. Gosset's younger son, the Rev. THOMAS STEPHEN GOSSET, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, died unmarried 22 July, 1847, in his 57th year, and was buried at Kensall Green, where his epitaph may be seen. Dr. Gosset was buried in the St. Marylebone Burying Ground, Paddington Street, and his tomb was restored in 1862 by his only daughter, Mrs. Gardiner.

tribute of affection to her memory in the chancel of Stoke church, which has since most improperly been removed into a new side aisle. It contains an emblematical figure, descriptive of Benevolence, placing the funeral lamp on the monumental altar; the trusses which support the cornice on which the figure stands are enriched with poppies, as the emblem of sleep. John Creuzé died at Woodbridge House, Stoke next Guildford, where he had resided for above forty years, 27 Oct. 1823, in his 87th year, and was buried with his wife in the chancel of Stoke church.

His elder brother, FRANCIS CREUZÉ, was born 28 Jan. 1726, and resided many years at Leyton,* in Essex, where he was buried with his wife and two children. He was married at Hornchurch, in Essex, 13 Dec. 1757, to Sarah, only daughter and heiress of William Goldsborough, esq. and Sarah his wife, one of the three daughters and coheiresses of John Slany of Lulseley Court, co. Worcester, esq. by Barbara Mitford his wife, daughter of John Mitford.

Francis Creuzé died at West Clandon, near Guildford, 14 Sept. 1809, in his 83rd year. His only son, Francis, died unmarried at Clifton, 7 Sept. 1790; and his only daughter, Sarah, married, 12 Sept. 1797, the Rev. George West, A.M. Rector of Stoke next Guildford, who died in 1831. She survived for above 22 years, and died 11 June, 1853, aged 85 years and 6 months, leaving one son and one daughter.

The epitaphs of the family of Creuzé, in the old churchyard of Hackney, are as follow :

On the East End of a Tomb: This Vault was first made by FRANCIS CREUZE, Esqre. in the year 1743. He was a French Protestant, and escaped from France only with his Life, in the Reign of Queen Anne. By the Blessing of Providence, with Industry and Integrity, he acquired an ample fortune, and for many years resided at Clapton in this parish, where he died on the 24th of Jany. 1758, aged 64.

PETER OGIER, one of his Grandsons, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, had this Tomb erected over the Vault in the year 1833.

The above-named PETER OGIER, Esqr. died 18 Novr. 1847, aged 77.

On the West Panel: The first interred in this Vault was REBECCA, youngest daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Creuzé. She died 11th May, 1743, aged 8 years.

* In the hamlet of Leytonstone.

ELIZABETH, their eldest daughter, the Wife of ISAAC ARDESOIF of Hampstead, Esqre. She died 20 Octr. 1743, in her 19th year.*

FRANCIS CREUZE, of Clapton, Esqre. died 24 January, 1758, aged 64.

ELIZABETH, widow of the said Francis Creuzé. She died 30th August, 1766, aged 62.

On the South Panel: Interred in this Vault are the remains of KATHERINE, Widow of the late LEWIS OGIER, Esqre. of Clapton, (who died in South Carolina, 8 Octr. 1780,) and second daur. of Francis and Elizh. Creuzé. She died 17 July, 1808, in her 76th year.

ELIZABETH,† the beloved and affectionate Wife of Peter Ogier of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, and of Eastcott, Middlesex, Esqre. youngest son of the above Lewis and Katherine Ogier. She died the 4th of December, 1832, aged 45, leaving an only Son and Husband for ever to lament the best of Wives and kindest of Mothers.

It may here be noticed that in the same churchyard is a tomb to another family of Ogier. Its inscriptions are as follow:—

“Beneath this Stone lie interred the remains of Mr. ABRAHAM OGIER, late of Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, Notary Public, also many years a respectable Inhabitant of this Parish; he departed this Life on the 27th of December, 1784, in the 68 year of his age.

“Likewise Mrs. CHARLOTTE OGIER, wife of the above Abraham Ogier, who departed this life on the 4th of January, 1800, aged 89 years.

“Likewise Mr. JOSHUA OGIER, Son of the above Abraham Ogier, who departed this life on the 9th of May, 1825, in the 63rd year of his age.

“Likewise Mrs. SARAH SOPHIA CHARLOTTE OGIER, Wife of the above Joshua Ogier, who departed this life on the 7 day of February, 1826, aged 55 years.”

Abraham Ogier was a descendant in the third generation from Peter Ogier of Sigourney en Bas Poitou, who died in 1697: the grandfather of Louis Ogier, who married Katherine Creuzé.

WILLS OF THE WHARTON FAMILY.

To the EDITOR of the HERALD and GENEALOGIST.

SIR,

An account of two monuments erected to the memory of Thomas first Lord Wharton, which I communicated to your Second Part, was inserted in p. 182. I have collected some other notes relating to the Wharton family, and shall be glad to place them at your disposal, as I have abandoned my previous inten-

* Mrs. Ardesoif died about six weeks after her marriage.

† Miss Davison, of Eastcott Lodge, Ruislip, married Oct. 31, 1818.

tion of publishing them in a separate form. As an instalment, I send a copy of the Wills of the first Lord Wharton and of his widow, together with a few illustrative and explanatory notes.

I am, &c. &c. CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

Healaugh, Dec. 1862.

Testamentum Thomæ Wharton, militis, Domini Wharton, defuncti.

July 18, 1568. I, Thomas Wharton, knight, lord Wharton, &c. to be buried in the parishe church of Healaughe, in the queare ther. Whereas I stand seased fullie in my demesne as of fee & in the maners, lands, &c. &c. in Ravenstondail and Langdaill, with the tithe corne, sheaves, &c. belonging to the rectorie of Ravenstondail in the countie of Westmoreland, & also in the parke, demesnes, &c. in Helay in Swodail,* I will the proffetts of the same yearlie shalbe receyved by myne executors for the payment of my funeralls, debts, &c.

My deare & welbeloved wyf to occupy and enjoy the manor, lands, and tenements in Helaughe, Symingthwaite, and Catterton,† with the rectorie & tithes of Helaughe in y^e countie of y^e citie of Yorke, & all such jewells, &c. as wer hers before my mariage, accordinge to the Indenture maide thereof betwixt the Right Honorable George Erle of Shrewisburie‡ & me, my manors, &c. in Trymedon co. Duresme, & all the landes in Wensladaill called Weddell, Greydaill, and Uldaill, & my leases of the prebend of Strensall & manors of Foxton & Flaxton, for her lyf.

And after her decease my sonne Sir Thomas Wharton, knight, and Philippe Wharton his sonne, & ther heires, joyntlie to have them. All my houshold stuffe at my house of Wharton to remane ther to my sonne & his heires. To Marye Wharton & Anne Wharton, daughters to my saide sonne, either of them 500 marks towards there mariages.

To Thomas Wharton, my sonnes second sonne, the manors, &c. in Marton and Warcoppe in Westmerlande for his lyf. To my cosyn Anne Bowes 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; To Ketherine Copley 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; To Eliz. Charleton 5*l.*; To Marye Wharton 20*l.*; To Alice Roids (*sc.* Rodes) 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

* Helaugh in Swaledale; supposed to have been so called after Helaugh in the Ainsty.

† Synyngthwaite, the site of a suppressed nunnery in the adjoining parish of Wig-hill. Catterton is a small hamlet in the parish of Healaugh.

‡ The brother of Lord Wharton's second wife, Lady Anne Talbot (widow of John Lord Bray).

Wheras the Quenes Majestie haithe graunted* me her licence to erecte a free scoole in the towne of Kirkbe Stephen, & have graunted in the same that I may gyve tythes or lands to the yearlie valewe of 40 marks for the relief, aide, and continuance of the said free scoole, scoolemr, and scollers, I theruppon will that a house in Kirkbi Stephen called the parsonage howse nere to the church, withe the garthe, orcharde, &c. remayne to a scolemaister for his necessarie lodginge, and a free scoole house of Grammer to be ther for the erudicion and bringinge uppe of scollers in vertue and learnynge; & 20*l.* by yeare out of the tythe corne and sheaves of Kirkbe Stephen and Wynton; & 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the vicar, farmer or farmers of the vicaredge of Kirkbi Stephen, to be for the use of two scollers accordinge to the consente and agremente of me the Lord Wharton patron and my chaplane Sir Percivall Wharton, nowe vicar of the saide church, and withe the confirmacion of the Bushoppe, which I truste he will confirme.

The Residewe to be disposed by my deare and welbeloved wyf, my sonne Sir Thomas Wharton knight, and myne entierlie beloved cosyn Robert Bowes esquier†, as executors, and I give to every one of them £40. The right honorable and my verye good lordes and deare frendes George Erle of Shrewsburie, Thomas Erle of Sussex,‡ and William Erle of Pembroke,§ & myne entierlie beloved cosyn Sir George Bowes, knight, supervisors, & I gyve to each of them 50*l.* trusting that they and my executors will do for me accordinge to this my will as they loved me in my lyff, and as I by this my will do putt my trust in them. To my welbeloved frende Roberte Monsone, esquier, 10*l.* for his counsell and aide to my executors.

Witn. Anne Wharton, Thos. Wharton, Edmund Vernon, John Croslande.

[Pv. 7 April, 1570. Adm. to Dame Anne Wharton & Mr. Robert Bowes—potest: com: dom: Thomæ Wharton.]

(From the Registry at York.)

I add to this the Will of his widow, also from the Registry of York.

* 8 Eliz. power was granted to Thomas lord Wharton to found a free grammar schoole at Kirby Stephen.

† Ambassador to Scotland. Related to Lord Wharton through the Musgraves of Eden Hall.

‡ Lord Wharton's eldest son married Anne (Ratcliffe), daughter of Robert Earl of Sussex.

§ Connected by marriage with Lord Wharton's second wife.

Testamentum Domine Annæ Wharton defunctæ.

12 March, 1582. I, Ladie Anne Wharton, calinge to my remembrance howe dangerous a thinge it is in the hour of deathe, beinge attacked with extremitie of sicknes, to be trobled with the disposicion of worldlie things, do make, &c. To be buried in the parishe church of Healey in the quere ther wher my late good lord & husband the Lord Wharton dothe lie. To my lord & brother th' Earle of Shrowesburie one gilt bowle with a cover and my signett of gould which was my ladie my mother's. To my nephew Gilbert Lord Talbott one paire of sylver potts gilt. To my nece the Ladie Talbott his wyfe a suger box of sylver. To my nece the Lady Anne Talbott one standinge cupe gilt. To my nece Marie Savill a paire of potts parcell gilt with talbotts upon the covers. To my nece Grace Cavendish one gilt boule. To Philippe Lord Wharton a teaster of red and whyt damaske branched with gould with a counter poynt & two quishens to the same, and to my daughter the Lady Wharton his wyfe* a girdle of corall & gould. To my nephew Edward Talbot a standinge cupe gilt. To my nephewe Henrie Talbot one gilt boule. To Mr. John Maners my stone cupe covered with sylver, and to Elizabeth Maners his wyfe one sylver cupe with a talbott upon the cover. To my doughter † Marie Wharton a tablet of gould, blacke, enameled, & to her syster Anne Wharton a casinge bottell of sylver. To Sir Robert Stapleton, knight, one tall cupe of sylver gilt with a cover. To Marie Roods ‡ wife of Mr. Serjeant Rodes one litle sylver salt. To Mr. Avery Copley one goblett of sylver, and to Grace Copley his wyfe a litle sylver salt. My cosyne John Talbott of Grafton esquier, my verie frend Fraunces Rodes, serjeant at lawe, & my servant John Crosland, executors. To my cosen John Talbott I give 10*l.* & a ringe which I use to were with a rubie sett in the same. To Fraunces Roods 10*l.* and a goblett of sylver; and to John Crosland 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The rest to my nephew Gilbert Lord Talbott, my nephewe Edward Talbott, and my nece Marie Savell; & my buriall shall not be in any sumptuous sorte, but decen^te. (Proved 28 July, 1585.)

* It should be observed that Philip Lord Wharton was the son of her *step*-son Thomas, and that his wife was unconnected with the testatrix.

† Mary and Anne were the *step*-daughters of the testatrix.

‡ Mary dau. of Francis Charlton of Apley, co. Salop, and second wife of Francis Rodes, esq. serjeant-at-law: see Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 130. See among the bequests in Lord Wharton's Will, *supra*.

WILLS OF SHAKESPEARES OF THE COUNTIES OF WARWICK AND ELSEWHERE,
FROM THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

So little remains to us of any fragment connected with William Shakespeare, so few and precious are the records which bear upon his family, that, like drowning men catching at straws, we cling with tenacity to anything connected with his name, and feel assured that no one will cavil with us for gathering a few notes from the Wills of the Shakespeares which are extant, as proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The first record of the name of Shakespeare * in the Court of Probate (London) is cotemporary with the immortal poet himself, and consists of an administration bearing date 1597, April 15, to the estate or effects of one ROGER SHAKESPEARE of Chesset Wood, within the parish of Hampden-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick, wherein commission is granted to Elizabeth Shakespeare his relict.

The first will of the family in the same depository is that of JOHN SHAKESPEARE, of Lapworth, in the county of Warwick, yeoman, dated on the 30th of October, 1637, and proved on the 27th of April of the following year by Dorothy his relict, who survived him. He expresses his desire to be buried in the parish church of Lapworth, and would appear to have had no children, as the bulk of his property goes to his nephew, John Twycrosse, whom he charges, as his executor, with the payment of divers legacies. His copyhold in Kingswood he has transferred to the same nephew, and also has settled upon him his freehold. The testator mentions the existence of two brothers and a sister. One of these, Christopher, was doubtless in impoverished circumstances, as under this will there is a provision for a weekly allowance to him of 6*d*. Christopher had a son John, which John had two sons named John and Francis, who are left 20*s*. each. The other brother of testator had three sons, Edward, William, and Thomas; also three daughters not named; to these last there is a legacy of 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. a-piece. Edward was married, and had two sons, who receive legacies.

The sister of the testator was Catherine, wife of John Shotteswell, by whom she has two children. John and William, the two children of this last-named John, also receive legacies. One Alice Shakespeare receives 40*s*., and also a weekly allowance of 6*d*.

To the poor of Packwood, 12*d*. in penny loaves is bequeathed for ever, to be distributed annually on the Feast of All Saints. His friend, John Fetherston, of Packwood, Esq., and John Shakespeare, of Kingswood, are appointed overseers of his will, with the sum of 10*s*. each for their trouble.

* In the Will of Thomas Atwode alias Tailour, of Stratford-upon-Avon, 1543, there is a bequest, "Unto Richarde Shakespere of Snytfelde, my foure oxen, which are nowe in his keping."

The names of Katherine, Elizabeth, and Winifred Shakespeare, Humphrey, Thomas, and John Shakespeare, and Henry and Elizabeth Shakespeare, children of the said Humphrey, appear in one portion of this document.

A number of godchildren, servants, and friends are also legatees, including one of Rowington, but they need no special mention here, not being designated as relatives; the principal personage seeming to be the John Twycrosse above mentioned, who is charged with sundry payments to Thomas, William, Henry, Robert, Matthew, Alice, and Margaret Twycrosse, his brothers and sisters. It is perhaps worthy of notice that neither the testator nor his sister Catherine, who witnesses the aforesaid will, appear to have been able to write, each of them affixing their mark.

The will of JOHN SHAKESPEARE de le Hill, parish of Rowington, co. Warwick, yeoman, presents us with very little beyond the scope of his home circle. It bears date 20th of January, 1652, and probate was granted on the 10th of Sept. 1654. His wife Mary is left executrix; and he names three children, a son William, a son John, and a daughter Margaret, which last was doubtless married, as he calls her Margaret Vernon. He held some house property, as there is a devise of the same. His two friends, Thomas Shakespeare, and Frank Grissold, are appointed overseers of his last will.

MARY SHAKESPEARE, described as of the parish of Saint Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, widow, makes her will on the 24th of December, 1653, and probate of the same is registered on the 2nd of March, 1654. In it is a bequest of 50*l.* to her grandson John Shakespeare alias — (*sic*), son of testator's son John Shakespeare, deceased. As there is an immediate mention of "my daughter-in-law, Margaret Shakespeare," it is not improbable but that this last named was the widow of her deceased son. The testator also mentions her daughter Ellen or Ellinor, married to John Milborne, (who have three children, John, Mary, and Martha,) Anne Brewer, (testator's sister,) and Sarah Richardson "my brother's daughter;" also a Mary Shakespeare, now the wife of Thomas Alloway; also her cousin Lancelot Derrick. Beyond this there is nothing to connect the family with that of any other county, or the slightest clue to the position of her late husband; but by the disposal of sundry valuables she must have been in easy if not affluent circumstances.

1655, June 13. Under this date there is a commission of administration granted to Anthony Robbins, the nephew of DOROTHY SHAKESPEARE, widow, deceased, late of Lapworth, co. Warwick.

On the 18th of May, 1658, was proved the will of one THOMAS SHAKESPEARE of Lapworth, in the county of Warwick. By trade he was a fuller, and probably unmarried, or a widower without family, as none are mentioned.

By his desire to be buried at Rowington, there is no doubt but that he belonged to that branch of the Shakespeares, especially as he leaves to the poor of Rowington 40*s.* He must have been well to do, as, besides a number of legacies to several of his kin, he leaves a sum of 10*l.* to defray

his funeral expenses. His kinswoman Elizabeth Shakespeare he constitutes sole executrix and residuary legatee.

Among the other legatees is his kinsman Richard Shakespeare, residing in Kenilworth, to whom he bequeathes his shop, implements, and 5*l.* in money.

To another kinsman, Thomas Shakespeare, who is also his godson, living in Rowington, he leaves 5*l.*

To another Thomas Shakespeare of Lapworth, also styled his kinsman, a sum of 5*l.*

To his kinsman Richard Shakespeare 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

To his kinswoman Mary Shakespeare 5*l.*

To his kinsman John Shakespeare 5*l.*

There is one rather extraordinary bequest, viz.: "To my brother William's son's daughter Elizabeth, 6*d.* if it be demanded."

As this appears very like cutting off with a sixpence, it is not probable that the Elizabeth above mentioned is identical with this last named.

The overseers of his will as therein appointed are, Thomas Sly of Lapworth (a kinsman of testator), who is to receive 20*s.*, and Thomas Shakespeare of Whittlygate, in the parish of Rowington (another kinsman), to whom 10*s.*, for their pains.

Thomas Sly and Susanna Sly are witnesses to the above will, which bears date the 21st day of February, 1653.

The year 1664 presents us with a will of a LEONARD SHAKESPEARE, who was a vintner at Isleworth, co. Midd. dated 26 March, and proved 1st July of the same year. His wife, who survived him, and was his executrix, was named Elizabeth. He had some little house property, as he leaves two tenements, &c. in Isleworth to his wife, and after her to his son John, who was probably the eldest. He mentions two other sons, William Shakespeare and Ralph Shakespeare, to each of whom he leaves the ridiculously small sum of 12*d.* each, while to his daughter Elizabeth King he leaves 20*l.* His son William appears to have been married, as four children of his are named William, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Rebecca. To this grandson William Shakespeare, the testator bequeathes the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* He mentions, moreover, his son-in-law Mr. Robert Parsons.

JOHN SHAKESPEARE of Knoll, in the county of Warwick, describes himself as yeoman, and makes his will on the 30th day of December, 1681. It was proved on the 25th of July, 1683.

He had two sons, Henry the elder, and John the younger, which last is left residuary legatee.

Henry had four children, all under age, John, Elizabeth, Henry, and Thomas, to each of whom is a legacy of 5*l.* John, the other son of the testator, was also married, as his daughter Elizabeth has a similar legacy of 5*l.*

The Shakespeare family are to be found also in the county of Hertford as early as 1626, in the which year a commission of administration was

granted on the 10th day of October to Lucy Shakespeare, widow, to administer to the estate of THOMAS SHAKESPEARE of the town of Hertford, her deceased husband.

Coming down to a later period, we find a LUKE SHAKESPEARE of Layston, in the county of Herts, fishmonger, whose will was proved on the 7th of May, 1707. Beyond the fact of his wife being named Joyce, and that he had a sister and two brothers whose names are not recorded, this will contains no points worthy of mention.

Whether these individuals were branches of the Warwickshire Shakespeares or not must be left undecided, my present object being merely to give an abstract of such wills of the name as are extant in the Court of Probate in London.

C. H.

THE LAST EDITION OF LEGH'S ACCEDENS OF ARMORIE.

A correspondent who noticed our remark in p. 44 that we had not seen a copy of this Edition, has kindly sent it for our inspection, and we proceed to give some account of it.

It is a reprint in most respects, with the old cuts so far as they were preserved,—many of them in a very battered condition. It is paged, instead of numbered by leaves, and consists of 244 pages, besides fourteen of prefatory matter. Below the woodcut title-page is added,

Newly corrected and augmented.

1612.

And at the end of the book is this imprint,

London: Printed for Iohn Iaggard, dwelling neere the Temple Gate at the signe of the Hand and Starre. 1612.

We do not find the corrections and augmentations of very great importance or utility; but, as a matter of bibliographical curiosity, we will go through the volume page by page.

At the very outset Gerard Legh is boldly reduced from his "nine sondry fieldes" to seven, and from his five colours to two. Instead of his names for the colours, "Redd, lyght Blewe, Blacke, Greene, Violet, Orenge Tawney, and Murrey," they are described as "Red, Blew, Blacke, Greene, and Violet;" after which follows this passage:—

"There are but these colours in Armes (viz:) Red, Blew, Blacke, Greene, Purple (or Violet as he calleth it) and proper colour, which is the naturall colour of any Beast, Fowle, or Hearb: as for Tenne (viz:) Tawny, and Sanguine (viz:) Murry, most Heralds, and those of approved judgement, do utterly reject them for false; the

one, as never borne of any; and the other mistaken for Purple: and therefore in this impression (as in the former *) thought superfluous to be mentioned."

This was evidently intended for a note: but it is placed in the text, in the middle of "Gerard's" dialogue, and therefore, however true in itself, it makes a confusion, which would prove not a little perplexing to a novice when opening his "Accedens of Armorie" for the first time. As a consequence of the same alteration, Gerard Legh's discourses upon Tenne and Sanguine (see our former notice, p. 50) are castrated altogether, together with their significations when "compounded" with the other fields.

The next variation that we detect is in p. 22, where the woodcut for the second of the nine forms of shield is wanting, and so is that for the eighth shield at p. 28. The corrections or comments usually occur here and there in side-notes: and at p. 29 is the first of them—

"Q. if G. L. were not too much addicted to the number of nine, as wel in his Escochions, as in his other observations."—*Ferne* 155. & 76.

After p. 34 there is an insertion of ten new pages; consisting of the explanation of several royal shields: First, *The manner and Armes of the five Conquerors of England*, namely, Brute, Julius Cæsar, Hengest, Swaine, and William the Bastard; of which the two last only are provided with cuts. Next, *The Division of the Saxon Heptarchy*, with only three engraved shields and four blank; and lastly, *A Catalogue of the ancient Armes belonging unto England, with the alterations thereof, and the causes: from the reign of S. Edward the Confessor, unto the time of Henry the 5.* with five shields of the arms of Edward the Confessor, K. Harold, Rollo, K. Stephen, and Henry the 2. Stopping short with Henry V. nothing is said of the beasts, supporters or cognizances, of later monarchs, nothing of the greyhound or antelope, the lion of March, the Tudor dragon, or the Scottish unicorn brought in by the reigning sovereign.

At p. 50 is another side-note on Legh's "ninth partition" of Gerone or Gyronny, modestly inquiring,

Q. The difference between this Partition, and the Honorable Ordinary so called:—which, sure enough, was no difference at all.

Some other side-notes pointing out the omission of Ermine in the woodcuts are not worth specifying.

At p. 64 is inserted this remark upon the cross which Legh termed "a crosse sarcele," but as here printed "reecercelle" (*sic*):—

Quere. For Sir Ferne sayeth, that a Crosse reecercelle is, as if a crosse were sewed or set againe to the other. The booke of Saint Albans a crosse reversed: An old Manuscript, A crosse Ariete.

In inserting this remark, it is misplaced below the "crosse fer de molyn,"

* To what "impression" this allusion is made we cannot say, as bibliographers have not noticed any intervening between those of 1597 and 1612, in the former of which the alteration was *not* made.

having changed position with Legh's note on the latter. So carelessly were books reprinted. In the same page the cut for the "crosse fursh" is wanting. On the "crosse entrailed" (at p. 67) is this

Quære. If not rather umbrated. S. Iohn Ferne.

In p. 68 the cut for the cross botony of Adelstane is a new one: and at p. 83 is a new and awkward cut for the lion saliant. It is really a lion rampant placed in bend. Legh's instruction was: "You must note here the difference between the Lyon Rampand and this Lion: for this lifteth up his right paw to the right corner of the escocheon, and the Rampand lifteth up his left paw to the same corner, and is more upright than this." Which is altered to—

"You must note here the difference betweene this Lion Saliant and the other before Rampant, for this is leaping in Bend, and the other standeth upright upon his hinder feet. Many good Heraults have bin mistaken in this Lyon Saliant, and could never truly understand it, untill an old Booke came to light, of Armes, wrought very excellently in colours and blazoned in French, dedicated to Queen Margaret wife to King Henry the sixt: in which booke this Lyon Saliant is set for two worthy Gentlemen of severall families. The first was Mounsier John Sturmy, and is thus blazoned *Sa. a une Leon Saillant d'argent*. The other was Mounsier John Felbrigge, who bare Or, the same Lion geules."

We proceed to p. 93, where in the place of the atchievement of Lord Delawarr is given that of "Sir Peregrine Berty, Baron Willoughby of Eresby," of eight quarterings, with crests and supporters, but without a Baron's coronet—and evidently not a block engraved for the book, but for some former publication: the motto

NATURA VADO
VIRTUTE VOLO.

—a motto intended to allude to the battering rams of the Berties.

To the Goate saliant, at p. 100, is a

Quære if good, for no beast rampant but a Lyon.

and so to the Wolf at p. 103,

Quære, as before in the Goat.

At p. 112 the cut of the Griffin is new, and larger than before.

At p. 116 the cut for a Bend is left blank, and in the next page it is placed incorrectly in lieu of the cut of "a Gartire."

At p. 118 is the following needless and at first view unintelligible note to the Bend Sinister:—

This bende is not Sinister but dexter, and therefore you must make it thus.

This was evidently a remark upon the misplaced cut of a former edition, noticed by us in our note at p. 44, and was now ignorantly retained, whilst the cut itself was set right.

To the "bende double dance" is a

Quære whether there be a bende so borne.

To the Chevron (the old cut) :—

This Chevron must be as big againe as it is.

To the Closets—

This is idle, for there is no such Armes borne by any heere in England.

To the Barulet :—

Y. Holdeth opinion, that one barre as before, one barulet, is neuer seene to be borne alone and therefore better to be left out then in, being false armory. Et querend. est, Also, whether many other diminutiues of other Ordinaries, may be borne solely : as a couple-close, Chiuernell, Riband, lost, &c.

This misprinted and mispointed comment again betrays the absence of any intelligent editor. The word "lost" is a misprint for "cost," Legh's diminutive of the bend between a garter and a riband : and Y. is probably a mistake for F., meaning Sir John Ferne, as before.

Of a Quarter it is remarked by Legh : "This is a reward of an Emperour or King, to be given to a Baron, at the least for good service by him done : " meaning as an augmentation ; and of a Canton : "This is the reward of a Prince to a Knight or Esquire in like case for service ; " to which the commentator adds this—

Quære whether the Canton be not somtimes a reward for a Baron as S. John Ferne will have it, citing Zouch his Coat.

To Voyders,—

Quære what is the difference betweene Flasques and Voyders.

To Legh's fanciful Rebatelements (see *ante*, p. 65) :—

Quære whether there are any rebatelements borne in Armes : and whether there be not use of staynands-colours in them. If they be to be borne : How the Rule which saith, (That some Staynand Colour must be put in the rebated place and no mettall,) agreeth with the example, wherein mettall or some perfect colour is placed.

Under Verrey,—

Quære. Whether the distinction betweene *Verrey*, *Verry*, and *Vair*, be not too nice. And that all these three Furs be not rather to be tearmed *Vary*, &c. As S. I. Ferne would have it.

On the "nine sundry mesles," (*ante*, p. 67)—

Quære whether the number of the mesles be iust nine. E-maunch, Engrailed, &c.

This is very obscure, and perhaps misprinted.

To "party per bast," *i. e.* base—

Quære. If a partition, sithence the Field is not equally deuided.

On Lord Paget's coat Legh remarks that "The crosse charged is called of old Herehaughts the first quadrate royall ; " but it is inserted that "S. John Ferne denieth it, 211."

To Oranges and Guzes (*ante*, p. 68,) this demurrer is made—

What to be thought of Orenge and Guze since they are Sanguine and Tenne.

In consistency they should of course have been omitted with the tinctures to which they belonged.

The owners of some of the ensuing engraved shields are denoted by the marginal names of Earl Waren, Wodvill Earle Rivers, Montague Earl of Salisbury, and Mandeville Earle of Essex.

Upon Legh's "three lozenges or, voided of the first," we have a side-note: "These be Mascles, and not Losenges;" but the observation is rendered no longer applicable, by the removal of Legh's cut, and the substitution of a new one, of real lozenges, with a new comment and a new jest:—

He beareth Geules three Losengies Or. These losengies be never voyded but whole, and be held to be Phisitian pills.

In the latter portions of the book no alteration was made. There is the same romance of Gerard's visit to the court of Pallaphilos, with his long description of the achievement of "the high and mighty Constable," though the large folding cut (noticed by us in p. 49) is itself missing in the copy before us.

The book is not improved by the Index being omitted. In the final page, containing *The way to understand Tricking*, the fields of Tenne and Sanguine are still retained: and but one word is altered,—“Queen” to “King,” making the sentence in which it occurs, “The King's Majesty of England beareth quarterly France and England:” which was not correct in 1612, for James the First bore quarterly France and England quartered in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third.

On the whole, our examination of this edition does not support the assertion made by Moule in his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, that it was produced “by an editor perfectly conversant with the subject.” The fact appears to have been that the bookseller had become possessed of a copy of the edition of 1597, in which some one had made marginal remarks denoting those passages which had been successfully criticised by Sir John Ferne, in his “*Blazon of Gentry*,” published in 1586. In the adoption of those remarks, the insertion of some imperfect notices upon the royal arms (pp. 35-44), and the excision of Legh's eighth and ninth “fields,” the improvements of this edition are entirely summed up. In other respects the book was placed in the printer's hands, and was left to his tender mercies, with the same neglect as on former occasions, and it consequently perpetuates nearly all the errors of the earlier editions, with others of its own.

THE FAMILY OF CANNING.

To the Editor of the HERALD and GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—The observation made in p. 153, that the title of **VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE** was an historical one, allusive to the first distinguished member of the family having been that prosperous Bristol merchant whose name is commemorated in connection with the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, reminds me that such accounts as I have seen of the genealogy of the Cannings of Bristol are remarkably discrepant and contradictory. I will specify three of the latest—

1. That in **Sir BERNARD BURKE's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry**, edition 1862.

2. That in *Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers*. By **JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq. F.R. and A.S.** Second edition, 1854.

3. That in *Memorials of the Canynges Family and their Times*. By **GEORGE PRYCE**. Bristol, 1854. 8vo.

In the first of these books it is stated that

“The name of Canning is derived from the manor of Bishop's Cannings in Wiltshire, where the family was originally settled, and where the senior line continued until it terminated in co-heiresses, in the time of Henry VII. A younger son settled in Bristol in the reign of Edward II. and the branch founded by him formed the most eminent family of that city during the greater part of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

“**WILLIAM CANNINGES** represented Bristol in several successive parliaments, and was six times mayor between 1360 and 1390. He died in 1396, leaving, with other issue,

“**JOHN CANNINGES**, his son and heir, who was member for Bristol, and also, in 1392 and 1398, mayor. He died in 1406, leaving three sons and three daughters, all then under age.

“**Thomas**, his second son, was lord mayor of London in 1456.

“**William**, his third son, was the celebrated mayor of Bristol of the reign of Edward IV. and the re-founder of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe in that city. He died in 1476, being then in holy orders, and Dean of the priory of Westbury, which he had previously founded.

“**JOHN CANNINGES**, the eldest son of John, was the father of

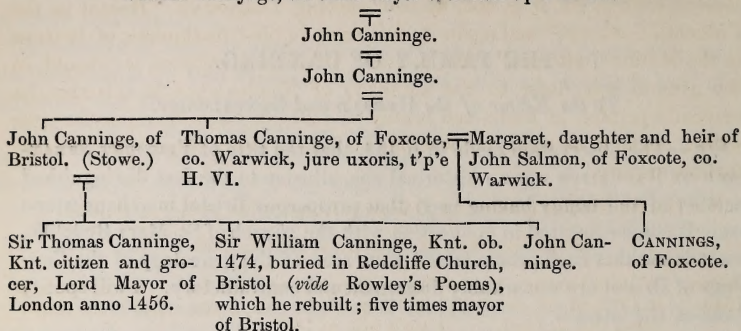
“**THOMAS CANNINGES**, who acquired the estate of Foxcote, in Warwickshire, by his marriage with Agnes the eldest daughter and coheir of John Salmon, &c.”

2. Mr. Heath, at p. 226 of his book (where he also remarks in a note that “The pedigree of this family, printed in Barrett's History of Bristol, is incorrect.”*), gives a totally different sketch of the genealogy to the preceding. It is as follows:—

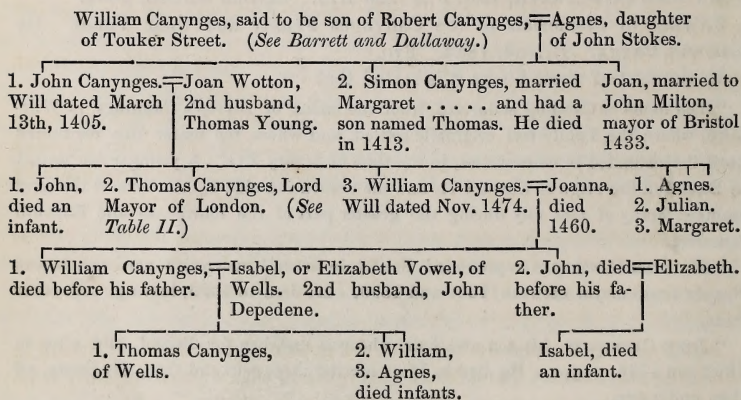
* Sir Harris Nicolas also remarks:—

“The pedigree compiled by Barrett (p. 628) is altogether ill-arranged and inac-

William Cannynge, six times mayor of Bristol t'p'e E. III.



3. By Mr. Pryce (writing in the same year), the same names are again presented in positions very different to the last scheme, and not entirely agreeing with that of Burke.



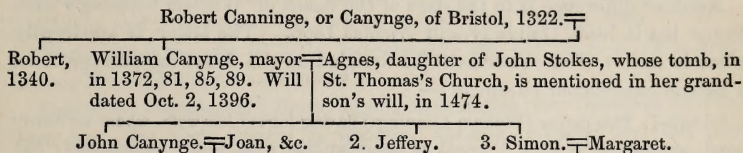
The material difference, it will be observed, between Mr. Pryce's pedigree and that of Sir Bernard Burke is, that the former makes only one John between the first William and the second, and the latter makes two; whilst Mr. Heath inserts three generations of Johns.

Mr. Pryce, in reality, does not greatly vary from the pedigree originally published in 1789 in Barrett's History of Bristol; afterwards, with some alterations, by Sir Harris Nicolas in the Second Series of the Retrospective

curate. He has mistaken the term *nepos* for nephew instead of grandson." (Retrospective Review, II. ii. 465.) But this condemnation is somewhat hasty: for, after all, Barrett's pedigree does not differ so materially from those of Nicolas and Pryce, though it does greatly from Mr. Heath's. And the "mistake" to which Nicolas alludes does not really exist in the pedigree. Barrett has translated the word *nepos* as "nephew," but he placed William the grandson of the founder in his proper line of the pedigree.

Review (1828), vol. ii. p. 465, when reviewing Dallaway's "Bristol in the Fifteenth Century;" and again by Dallaway in his "Antiquities of Bristow in the Middle Centuries," 1834, p. 168. Of all these authors, we should, in the general way, defer to the authority of Nicolas; but, in this case, he evidently printed in haste, and it may be said that Mr. Pryce, as the later writer, ought to be right, but whether he is so in every respect may deserve further inquiry.

Sir Harris Nicolas (following Dallaway) begins his pedigree thus:—



Mr. Pryce denies that there was any Robert: all the mention made of him being in the manuscripts of the imaginary Rowley and the impostor Chatterton.

"The whole story of this personage is undoubtedly a fable, of which Chatterton, and not Rowley, was the author." (p. 42.)

Again, Mr. Pryce doubts that there was any Jeffery: though this name does not come from the same fictitious source, but occurs in Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, on the authority of a pedigree made by Sir William Segar in 1622. Dr. Thomas* says, under Foxcote:—

"I cannot but here take notice that Jeffery Canninge, a younger brother to Thomas who married Agnes the heiress of Salmon, was father to one John Canninge of the city of Bristol merchant, who had two sons, Sir Thomas Canninge, knt. Lord Mayor of London, and William Canninge," &c.

Mr. Dallaway omitted Jeffery from the pedigree given in his "Bristol in the Fifteenth Century," and Mr. Pryce remarks that "there certainly is no mention of any such person in the wills of the family." (p. 64.)

The next difference in Sir Harris Nicolas's pedigree is that the line of descent of the brothers John, Thomas, and William is drawn from Simon, instead of John. This is one of much importance, involving as it does the immediate parentage of the Benefactor: but it is shown to be merely a typographical error by Sir Harris Nicolas's own statement in the opposite page. All authorities have hitherto agreed that William was son of John.

The will of John Canynges, 1405, is printed entire by Mr. Pryce (but full of misreadings of the Latin in which it is written). It proves that he left three sons, John, Thomas, and William, to each of whom he allots certain estates within the city of Bristol. What proof there may be that "John died an infant," as in Mr. Pryce's pedigree, he does not state. On

* P. 634. Mr. Pryce has erroneously attributed this to Dugdale himself. Your readers need scarcely be reminded that the authority of Segar as a genealogist is very inferior to that of Dugdale.

the contrary, there seems every probability that you, Mr. Editor, were correct when you identified him with the

Willielmus Canynges de Brystolle generosus, who, dying in London on the 10th of June, 1458, was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, near Newgate.†

The will of Simon, which is given by Mr. Pryce at p. 75 of his book, mentions only one son, named Thomas. It is dated Nov. 20, 1413, not Nov. 10, 1411, which is a second misprint in the Retrospective Review.

Another difference is in the date of the death of William Canning's wife. Pryce has it 1460, Dallaway and Nicolas 1466. The latter is apparently what is meant, if the statement be founded on the following passage from a Bristol calendar or chronicle:—

"1466-7. This mayor (William Cannings) having buried his wyfe, whom he dearly loved, was moved by King Edward to marry another wyfe, whom he ordained; but Mr. Cannings, as soon as he had discharged his year of mayoralty, to prevent it, tooke on hym the order of priesthood," &c. &c. (Barrett, p. 635.)

Mr. Pryce (p. 138) discredits this, agreeing with Dallaway in regarding the whole story as a silly tradition; though Barrett did not derive it from one of the Rowley manuscripts, but from one written in 1669 by a person named Friend: and Mr. Pryce (p. 137) refers it to "The Mayor's Calendar, by Robert Ricaut, preserved in the archives of the Corporation."

Dallaway, (edit. 1834, p. 209), adds this note—

"This lady might have been Katherine the natural daughter of Anthony Wydeville, Earl Rivers, brother of the Queen, then so young as to render this tradition improbable. She was afterwards married to Sir Robert Poyntz, knt."

It is to be regretted that Dallaway did not say whence he derived this conjecture: for we can scarcely suppose it to be his own, whilst he condemns it as an improbable "tradition." And he should have stated *how* young he considered the damsel to be. That the most incongruous alliances were sometimes concluded in those days in order to transfer property to a favourite family, was shown in the monstrous marriage which took place in 1465, between John Wydville, one of the Queen's brothers, and the dowager Duchess of Norfolk, the latter being then (as William Wyrcester states in his Annals) nearly eighty years of age and the former only twenty;‡

† Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica, vol. v. p. 388.

‡ I have remarked in my memoir on The Armorial Windows of Woodhouse Chapel, in Charnwood Forest, (privately printed 1860,) that the Duchess's age was probably exaggerated. Her first husband, John Mowbray second Duke of Norfolk, was born in 1390, and died in 1432; and she gave birth to her son John, third Duke of Norfolk, in 1415. If she was then twenty, she may have been seventy, but not eighty, in 1465. Her fourth husband, Sir John Wydville, having been beheaded by the Lancastrians at Northampton in 1469, the Duchess was still living in 1475, as appears by this passage in the Paston Letters, dated 17 Jan. 15 Edw. IV.: "My Lady of Exeter (Anne, the King's sister) is dead, and it was said that both *the old Duchess of Norfolk* and the Countess of Oxford were dead, but *it is not so yet.*" (EDIT. H. & G.)

and, as another Wydvile appears in the present case, it gives some colour to the assertion of the royal influence having been invoked in the project of laying hands on the wealth of William Canynge.

The remaining variations of the two pedigrees are as follow :—

Sir Harris Nicolas states that Isabel, the widow of William Canynge junior, was remarried to — Powlett; Mr. Pryce, that she was remarried to John Depedene, following the statements of Barrett and Dallaway, the latter of whom quotes a “marriage settlement, dated 1457.”

Nicolas makes the infant “Isabel” a daughter of William junior, but Dallaway and Pryce place her as a daughter of his brother John.

These points may be of little importance; but yet there must be truth on one side and error on the other.

Dallaway, Nicolas, and Pryce agree in deducing the Cannings of Foxcote from the Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Canning, and not from an uncle of his named Thomas, as Mr. Heath; nor from his elder brother John, as Sir Bernard Burke. Whether the Ulster King has now ascertained the latter line to be correct, upon sufficient authority, he may be expected to inform us, particularly as Lord Garvagh is a peer of his own province.

In his Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage, 1863, p. 452, under the title of Garvagh, Sir Bernard Burke commences the account of the family there given with “George Canning, *supposed to be* the eighth son of Richard Canning, esq. of Foxcote, in the co. of Warwick, and Elizabeth Petty his wife; [who] had a grant of the manor of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, *temp.* Elizabeth, and settled there.” But that “*supposed to be*” surely insinuates an unnecessary doubt. Mr. Heath (at p. 349 of his History of the Grocers) has introduced a pedigree from the first Canning of Foxcote to the Right Hon. George Canning,* which is doubtless founded upon substantial evidence, as it was supplied to him by the late G. F. Beltz, esq. Lancaster Herald. George Canning, who had the grant of Garvagh, is there stated to have been the *fourth* son of Richard Canning of Foxcote and Elizabeth Petty.

It is added in the same page that the pedigree given in Therry’s Life of the Right Hon. George Canning (8vo. 1830, p. 5,) “is incorrect in several points.” Having referred to this, I find it a slight and imperfect pedigree, but I do not perceive that it is incorrect as concerns the Cannings of Garvagh. In the earlier descents it is probably very incorrect; but it is strange that they are *the very same* which Mr. Heath himself has adopted in his first pedigree, extracted at the beginning of this letter!

If Mr. Pryce or any other Bristol antiquary has fresh evidence to offer on the Cannings of that city, I trust it will be communicated to your pages.

Yours, &c.

N.

* Mr. Pryce presents the same descent in pp. 146, 150.

A "CURIOSITY OF HERALDRY" AT SOMPTING.

To the Editor of the Herald and Genealogist.

DEAR SIR,

A few weeks since I visited, for the first time, the church of Sompting, widely renowned for its peculiar pre-Norman architecture. After inspecting the remarkable tower and other ecclesiological features, I observed in the north wall of the chancel a monument in the style of the so-called "Easter Sepulchre" or "Founder's Tomb," but apparently not earlier in date than the former part of the sixteenth century. There was no inscription to guide one to the knowledge of the person interred beneath, and on interrogating the friend who accompanied me as *cicerone*, upon this point, I received the curt and unsatisfactory reply, "Nobody knows!" This I afterwards found to be the case, for the Histories of Cartwright and Horsfield and the Handbook of Murray all yielded a response equally unsatisfactory. "Well," said I, "there are some shields upon the tomb; let us see whether Heraldry will not help us to an identification." Accordingly I took out my note-book and made some memoranda, which I subjoin. Let me premise that the workmanship of the tomb is very poor, the stone bad, and the heraldic sculpture evidently the work of an unskilled artizan—probably the village mason; added to which, the memorial has, until quite recently, been coated with profuse layers of whitewash,* in the removal of which the work may have suffered accidental mutilation.

The armorial coats appear to be as follows:—

Under the hood or canopy, an Angel supporting a shield impaled (of tinctures nothing is traceable); the Dexter coat, three pairs of keys crossed in saltire, on a chief three dolphins; the Sinister, two bars, in chief a lion passant.

On the face of the tomb, three shields:

I. Quarterly; 1 and 4, three bucks trippant; 2 and 3, two bars and a lion passant, as above.

II. Quarterly; 1 and 4, a covered cup with two objects not very intelligible; 2 and 3, a leopard's head.

III. Very much defaced, though three dolphins may be made out at the upper part of the shield. The arms are therefore probably identical with those first above described.

The coat with the bars and the lion passant a Sussex antiquary had of course little difficulty in assigning to the well-known Norman family of Tregoz, whose proper blazon however makes the bars *gemelles*, which the incised lines in this rude carving may have been intended to represent. A century or two earlier than the date of our tomb, the Tregoz family were of

* Hence the very inaccurate account of the heraldry in Cartwright.

leading importance not far from Sompting, and the name continued to be of gentle standing in West Sussex down to the days of Queen Elizabeth.

But alas—what of the cross-keys and dolphins—the bucks trippant—the covered cups and leopard's heads? Clearly they did not belong to Sussex heraldry, and I was on the point of giving them up, when a vague recollection of a paper written by yourself in Vol. xxx. of the *Archæologia*, which I thought might assist my inquiry, occurred to me. On turning to page 506 of that volume, I found the first coat to be that of the Fishmongers' Company as anciently borne. The same paper also enabled me to identify the shield with the leopard's heads and covered cups as that of the Goldsmiths' Company; and from another source I discovered that the three bucks trippant (with which Tregoz is quartered) were the arms of the Leathersellers' Company. Thus I was able to identify the whole of the bearings. How to account for their presence on the tomb is another question, respecting which I have nothing better than conjecture to offer.

No doubt the person commemorated had married a lady of the Tregoz family, and he not being of gentle birth, yet desirous at the time of his wife's death of doing justice to his alliance with a gentlewoman, had wished the arms of Tregoz to be placed upon the tomb. "Casting about," therefore, for a coat for himself, he adopted for impalement with them the arms of the Fishmongers' Company, with which he must have been in some way connected. Some association with the Leathersellers may have led to the placing of their shield also upon the monument, and that the Goldsmiths' coat should appear in juxta-position with the Fishmongers' does not seem remarkable after one has read your paper above referred to "On an Amity formed between the Companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent partition of their coat-armour."

But what right had this Sompting man to assume as a family shield the armorials of a great city company? Now-a-days people are not very scrupulous as to borrowing the arms of other people; but three hundred years ago, when the Earl Marshal and his subordinates were in the plenitude of their power, the case was widely different. I think I see in this instance some traces of an ancient but obsolete and almost forgotten practice, by which corporate bodies empowered individuals of their number to bear their arms.

Thus in the White Book of the Cinque-Ports, preserved at Romney, is the following entry :

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>"34^o Hy 6th, Tuesday after the feaste of Saynt Margarett.</p> | <p>Item it is graunted by this present Brodhull, that Rob^t Cocke of Romène, Luter, shall were and beare the whole Armes of the Portes."*</p> |
|--|---|

Again, in the Grant of Arms to the Company of Ironmongers by Lancaster, King of Arms, in the same year, (printed at page 38, *ante*,) it is willed and granted "that *he which shall bere the Baner* of the saide Crafte for the tyme, if such nede, be enarmed in the same armes for the same day

* Kindly copied for my use by Thomas Ross, Esq. ex-mayor of Hastings.

and tyme, in delakke or for defaute of his propre armes, in tokenyng of honour and worship of the said Crafte and fellowship, and *att all tymes to have and reioyce the same* in the maner aforesaide for euermore." This passage is certainly ambiguous enough; but still I am disposed to think it proves that the Ironmongers (and by parity the Fishmongers) were at liberty to permit their banner-bearer to rejoice for evermore (*i.e.* for life) in the ensigns of their corporation. To this question I beg to solicit the attention of the readers of the Herald and Genealogist.

I have been so fortunate as to discover the owner and occupant of this sepulchre, and hence it is not impossible that by further investigation his connection with the Fishmongers' and other Companies may be shewn. It would be a very curious point to ascertain from the archives of those corporations whether at any of their ceremonials he enjoyed the honour of carrying the banner.

Among the wills proved at Chichester is that of RICHARD BURRE of Sowntyng (Sompting is still locally so pronounced,) bearing date 3rd August, 19th Henry VIII. One of his bequests runs thus: "My body to be beryed in my tumbe in the chaunsell of the churche of Sowntyng." Now as there is no other "tumbe" in that chancel, and as the style of our monument agrees exactly with the period of the testator's death, I have no hesitation in assigning it to him. His condition in life we learn from other items in his will. "To Richard Holond my sonne-in-lawe, in ffarme, the parsonage of Sowntyng called the Temple, that I now hold off the howse of Saynt Jonys, and all the yers that I have now to come thereof, and my ffarme called Esthamme." "To John Broderwicke my ffarme in Sowntyng which I now hold of the prior and convent of Hardam." Thus he must have been a personage of considerable position—a great farmer of church lands and tythes, principally under the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had, at Sompting as elsewhere, succeeded to the Templars. He wills an obit for his soul and that of his wife, "xi yeres in the churche of Sowntyng; at that obbit to be spente in prists, clerks, ryngers, and pouer people in the said parish, xiiij^s iv^d. . . . I wyll that Sr Rob. Bechton, *my chaplen*, syng ffor my sowle by the space of xi yers." He also directs certain sums to be sent yearly for his soul's health to the Grey Friars of Chichester, to the Black Friars of Chichester, the Friars of Arundel, and the Friars of the Sele (Beeding Priory), during the space of eleven years. He gives to the reparations of Reigate church vi^{li}. xiiij^s. iv^d. and mentions his brothers Richard Cont and Tho. Hobsune, his daughter Kateryn wife of Richard Holond of Goryngelythe, and his "nevew" Thomas Bury.

A family of Bury have been resident at Sompting from time immemorial, and there is little doubt of their having sprung from our testator's "nevew." They have no tradition respecting the monument, or of having ever borne arms. I may add that as early as 1319, a Walter Bury sat in Parliament for the neighbouring borough of New Shoreham.

Yours faithfully,

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

REVIEWS.

ALMANACH DE GOTHA. *Annuaire Diplomatique et Statistique pour l'Année 1863. Centième Année.* This world-famous serial has arrived at the centenary of its issue: and commemorates that event by an interesting autobiography. It was set on foot in the year 1763, by Wilhelm de Rotberg, in a little volume of twenty pages, in which an astronomical calendar was accompanied by some neatly engraved tablets, intended for the record of gains and losses at cards, with a table of the arrivals and departures of the post, and another of the value of different coins. Such were then considered the chief needs of the courtiers of Saxe Gotha; and the language was French, because Voltaire and the Great Frederick had set that example to the German Courts. In the following year, by the assistance of Emmanuel Christopher Klupfel, who had been governor of the hereditary prince of Saxe Gotha during his education at Paris, it assumed more of its present character, under the title of "*Almanach de Gotha, contenant diverses connoissances curieuses et utiles.*" Mr. Klupfel introduced into this an essay on the genealogy of the sovereign families of Europe, a genealogical table of the house of Saxe, a chronological table of the emperors of Germany, together with other matters relative to astronomy, natural history, the fine arts, &c. The Almanac for 1764, therefore, really counts as the first of the series of which that of 1863 is the hundredth. In 1765 there was a German edition as well as the French, which has ever since been continued; and in 1766 this publication formed a union with a still older Almanac in the former language, which had been commenced at Gotha in 1740, under the title of *Neu verbesserter Gothaischer Genealogischer und Schreib-Kalendar*—for even in that earlier time Genealogy was a foremost consideration with the Saxons.

The articles we have above specified have all along been maintained as the permanent parts of the Almanac, whilst its *variétés* have consisted of such popular philosophy, history, geography, and statistics as were successively esteemed most attractive. Manners and fashions have had their share of attention. In 1780 a history of Wigs was given, and in 1803 a history of Snuffers. In the synopsis before us, all these subjects are arranged in classified lists, which may possibly indicate some forgotten waifs of knowledge; but our present business is merely to describe more particularly the arrangement of the genealogical information.

From the commencement of the work down to 1808 this department was entitled "*Généalogie des personnes illustres vivant en Europe*;" and it comprised all the temporal and spiritual sovereigns, with the members of their families. In 1807 the title had indeed established a distinction between the sovereigns and princes of the empire and certain other illustrious persons;

but all were named, as before, in one alphabetical arrangement, without mentioning that the latter had lost their sovereignty. Towards the end of 1807, when the editions for the following year had been already printed, and partly published, the French censorship suddenly issued a decree directing the seizure and suppression of all the copies that were still on sale. It had been decided at Paris, that the chronology was not modelled after the ideas of the French government, and the genealogy was inconvenient, because many princes who had lost their states and had been mediatised, were still enrolled among the reigning houses. From that time until 1814 the book remained under the influence of Napoleon. Under that omnipotent founder of a new family, genealogy was no longer in the first rank. The word itself disappeared from that division of the book; and it professed merely to indicate the births and marriages of the Princes and Princesses of—1. the house of Saxe; 2. of France; 3. of the Confederation of the Rhine; and 4. the rest of Europe. In 1815 genealogy (in the words of the memoir before us,) “re-entered into possession of its rights.”

The *Hof-Kalendar*, or Almanac of Gotha, now consists of four distinct divisions: 1. the Genealogy; 2. the Diplomatic Lists, resembling our Court Kalendar; 3. Statistics; 4. a brief Historical Register.

The Genealogy is in three series:—

1. The Sovereigns or “*originaires*” (Abkunft) of Europe, and the living members of their families.

2. The families of the ancient Princes of the Empire, and of some other non-reigning Princes; among whom those are distinguished by an asterisk whose right to bear the title of Durchlaucht, or Most Serene Highness, was recognised by the Germanic Diet of 1825.

3. The houses of which the chiefs have the right to bear the title of Erlaucht, or Most Illustrious Count.

The particulars of genealogical information which the Almanach de Gotha furnishes are: 1. the baptismal names of the members of every family, distinguishing by Italic type the principal name, or that by which the person chooses to be called—a necessary choice, when the baptismal names run up to a round dozen, as in the case of the present Queen of Hanover (a princess of Saxe Altenburg), who was christened Alexandrina Mary Wilhelmina Catherine Charlotte Theresa Henrietta Louisa Paulina Elizabeth Frederica Georgiana. In that case, the “principal name,” or that in ordinary use, is not the first: and the same may be observed in many other instances, as in that of the late Duchess of Kent, whose names were Mary Louisa Victoria.

2. The day, month, and year of birth are specified with perfect order and exactitude: a rule not strictly observed in some English genealogical works, where, in a foolish deference to the tribe of spinsters, the sons and daughters have been sometimes separated, and the births of the latter wholly suppressed, after the fashion of that ever-juvenile Lady Morgan, who in her autobiography expects her readers to be satisfied with being told that she

was born on Christmas Day, and to indulge no further curiosity as to the year.

3. The like dates of marriages; and 4. of deaths.

5. The successions occasioned, not by death, but by acts of renunciation or abdication.

6. The offices, and dignities, and particularly military commands; but excluding orders of knighthood, which from their number would overcharge the capacity of the book.

7. The extent of territories and estates, and the amount of population.

8. The place of residence, not only of the heads of families, but of their junior members:—a very useful item, as many of them are widely scattered.

9. Their arms and devices: but this information, and that under head 7, are only occasionally to be found, for we are now referred to the edition of 1848 for one, and to that of 1849 for the other.

More independent than under the supremacy of the first Napoleon, the *Almanach de Gotha* places after the present imperial house of the Bonapartes the “*Ancienne Maison Royale de France*,” and the “*Branche cadette des Bourbons, ou d’Orleans*.” And the King of the Two Sicilies, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma are still reckoned among the reigning monarchs of 1863, “without mentioning that they have lost their sovereignty.” This has not, however, prevented the insertion of the family of Victor Emmanuel under the title of the new kingdom of Italy.

The volume of 1863 is adorned with portraits of the King of the Belgians, our Princess Alice, her husband the Prince Louis of Hesse, Augusta Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz (the Duke of Cambridge’s elder sister), her husband the Grand Duke, and Don Bartholomeo Mitre, provisional President of the Argentine Republic. The portraits of the Almanac have for some years past been executed with remarkable neatness by Carl Meyer of Nuremberg. They commence with the year 1832: though from the year 1793 portraits had been occasionally given, intermixed with other embellishments. A portrait of Napoleon in his imperial robes appeared in 1808, and was followed by portraits of all the Bonaparte family in 1810. In 1815 the revolution of Fortune’s wheel brought forth the features of Pius the Seventh, Louis the Eighteenth, Wellington, Blucher, and others who had contributed to the French disasters. There is a pleasing portrait of Frederick-William Prince of Prussia, the husband of our Princess Royal, as early as 1854.

A Copy of the Names of all the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials which have been solemnized in the Private Chapel of Somerset House, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, extending from 1714 to 1776: with an Index and copious Genealogical Notes. (Printed for James Coleman, 1862.) 8vo. pp. 32.—We here recognise the reprint of an old acquaintance, though unacknowledged in the present edition. The original register of Somerset House Chapel having become, by purchase in Christie’s auction-room, the property

of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., he printed, in or about the year 1831 (for it has no title-page) an abstract of its contents; whether containing "all" the names or no we cannot say, but certainly not in the words of the original, as may be seen by a comparison with a few curious entries that are printed in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*. Throughout, the years only are given, without more exact dates. Sir Thomas Phillipps added no indexes to his printed copy: a deficiency which the present editor has supplied, together with notes, which have evidently been furnished by very competent information. The baptisms at Somerset House were rare, being generally confined to the children of residents in the palace; and the burials still rarer, as none took place without a warrant from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and altogether there were but fourteen from 1720 to 1777; but marriages were numerous, as they were at other private chapels in the first half of the last century. As the parties came from all quarters, and belonged in a considerable proportion to the families of peers, baronets, and others of more or less distinction, this register is of unquestionable importance to all genealogists.

Here will be found the marriages of Sir Edward Desbouverie, 1718; Herbert Perrot Packington (afterwards the fifth Baronet) 1721; Clement Wearge (afterwards Solicitor-General) 1723; Sir William St. Quintin, Bart. 1724; Sir John Shadwell, Physician to George the First, 1726; Sir John Frederick, Bart. 1727; Sir William Sanderson, Bart. 1731; the father and mother of the first Earl of Lonsdale, and George Fox, Esq. (afterwards Lord Bingley), in the same year; Edward Hawke, Esq. (afterwards the first Lord Hawke), in 1737; Thomas Drury (afterwards Baronet), in the same year; Thomas Parker, Esq., Justice of the Common Pleas, 1740-1; Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. 1742; William de Grey, esq. (afterwards the first Lord Walsingham), 1743; Edwin Lascelles, esq. (afterwards the first Lord Harewood), 1746-7; Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. 1747; Lord Chedworth, 1751; Sir Hanson Berney, Bart. 1756; Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. (afterwards Baronet) 1758; and Sir George Warren, K.B. 1764: besides many junior members of families of as high rank and distinction.

Among the matches which excited the greatest commotion in the last century, were those of "the beautiful Miss Gunnings," the daughters of John Gunning, esq. of Hemingford Grey, in Huntingdonshire (see the *Gentleman's Magazine*, CI. ii. 585), and the Hon. Bridget Bourke, daughter of Theobald sixth Viscount Bourke of Mayo. The whole details will be found very amply related in the letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann. The Duke of Hamilton married the second sister, on the 14th Feb. 1752; and, as her second husband became Duke of Argyll, she eventually was the mother of four dukes—the seventh and eighth Dukes of Hamilton, and the sixth and seventh Dukes of Argyll. The eldest Miss Gunning was married, three weeks after her sister, to George William Earl of Coventry, and three Earls of Coventry have since descended from her.

The youngest sister was esteemed scarcely less beautiful, if we may be-

lieve the words under her portrait, painted by Cotes and engraved by Spooner.

This youngest Grace, so like her Sisters' frame!
Her kindred features tell from whence she came,
'Tis needless once to mention Gunning's name.

She had not, however, the fortune of her sisters in the matrimonial lottery, and she had nearly attained the mature age of thirty-four, and been provided for by the place of upper housekeeper of the palace of Somerset House, when she accepted the hand of a citizen of London, according to the following entry in the register before us :

1769, May 6th. Mr. Robert Travers, bachelor, of Allhallows, Lombard Street, London, to Miss Catherine Gunning, spinster, of Somerset House.

She died there on the 26th May, 1773 : but was not buried at the chapel, for the last interment that took place there bears date three years before. The Chapel was finally shut up at Michaelmas, 1775, and soon after removed with the rest of the old palace.

The History of Hampshire (hitherto so imperfect) has received a small but interesting contribution in *Brief Historical Notices of the Parishes of Hurstbourn Prior's and St. Mary Bourn, etc. Hampshire, and of the Cross-legged Effigy in the Church of St. Mary Bourn.* 1861. 8vo. pp. 48. There is no name in the title-page, but at the end are the initials A. W., which we believe to be the signature of Mr. A. Wilkinson of Greenwich. He has no occasion to be ashamed of his judicious and well-elaborated memoir, which is founded chiefly upon public records and documents at the State Paper Office. The much-mutilated effigy (of which he gives a lithographic drawing) is one of the family of Dandely, who bears on his surcoat these arms : Argent, two bars gules, each charged with three crosslets or : an early example (about 1280) of an effigy so distinguished. Mr. Wilkinson traces this family from Richerius de Andely, whose name appears in Domesday Book, as holding four houses in Southampton, and two hides belonging to the Bishop's manor at Esseburne (Hurstbourne). In the Black Book of the Exchequer it appears that Godefrey de Andeley held a fee of three knights in Hampshire in the reign of Henry I., and Walter his son a fee of four knights in the reign of Henry II. The family continued to flourish at Chilton Candover, and other places in the same county until the middle of the fourteenth century, when their heiress was married to Sir John Beynton of Wiltshire. The history of Hurstbourn is afterwards traced through the family of Oxenbridge, from which it passed to the Wallops, its present owners, in the reign of Charles I.

HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ARMS OF A LORDSHIP.

In the review of Gerard Legh's "Accedens of Armory," an extract from that work was given (at p. 54), relative to the right of bearing the arms of a Lordship granted by patent, when none of the blood to whom the arms belonged remain; and the reviewer adds, "This is an interesting point of the ancient law of arms, if it can be illustrated by cases."

As a case in point, I may perhaps point to the third quartering in the shield of the Earls and Marquesses of Ormonde, which I find, in the manuscript pedigrees of the family (temp. Jac. I.), called "The Carrick Arms." Carrick Mac Griffin (now Carrick on Suir), was an ancient manor of the Butler family, and from it was derived their first title of nobility; the Earldom of Carrick being in fact the premier earldom of Ireland. These arms are thus blazoned: Argent, a lion rampant sable, on a chief gules a swan with wings expanded of the first between two annulets or: and are said in a late pedigree of little authority to have been the arms of the Griffiths or Griffins, descended from Griffith Prince of Wales in the eleventh century, who emigrated to Ireland, and were the original Lords of Carrick Mac Griffin. Any information regarding these arms will much oblige.

Kilkenny, Dec. 1862.

JAMES GRAVES.

THE NOBLE PREFIX "DE" IN FRANCE.

With reference to the article on this subject in our Second Part, a Correspondent asks, Is the *De* universal with noble names in France?

We believe it is general, but not entirely universal. We have on our shelves a large-sized octavo, entitled "*Armorial Historique de la Noblesse de France*, receuilli et rédigé par un Comité, publié par Henri J.-G. de Milleville, Référendaire au Sceau de France." This is a modern work; but the publisher (Amyot, 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris), seems to have thought it to his interest to put it forth without a date: which is to be regretted; and we should be thankful to any correspondent who will communicate its date to us, and also inform us whether there is more than one volume, or more than one edition.

On turning over its pages we find few names to which the *De* is not prefixed; for example, to go about half way through,—Achard, Anjorant, Aumaistre, Bertrand, Bossuet, Briant, Estève, Guiot, Hersant, Hugo, Hurault,—the last two being new families.

We may put the further questions, Was *De* in France always a mark of noblesse, any more than in England? How is its appearance before the name of the popular song-writer *De Béranger* to be accounted for? His grandfather is known to have been a tailor, but he fairly inherited the *De*. Was

it a sign of lost *noblesse*, as most persons would have claimed it to be? The incorrigible old leveller scouted the idea—

Eh quoi ! j'apprends que l'on critique
 Le *de* qui précède mon nom.
 "Etes vous de noblesse antique ?"
 Moi noble ! oh vraiment,
 Messieurs, non !

Non, d'aucune chevalerie
 Je n'ai le brevet sur vélin.
 Je ne sais qu'aimer ma patrie.
 Je suis vilain, et très vilain,
 Je suis vilain,
 Vilain, vilain.

ARMORIAL QUERIES.

What were the arms, if any, of *Baldwin V.* Count of Flanders, Queen Maud's father, and those of *Hugh le Grand*, Count of Vermandois, whose daughter Elizabeth married, 1st, Robert Earl of Mellent, and 2nd, William de Warrenne II., Earl of Surrey ?
 H.

To what name do the following arms, impaled with Askew, belong? Per pale argent and azure, three lions passant guardant counterchanged. I copy them from a painted sketch found among the papers of Dr. John Askew, who died in 1812. His wives were Pochin and Sunderland: so that the shield (if in his line of descent) must record some earlier marriage.

E. W.

REPLIES.

In answer to "CÆDO ILLUD," p. 192, I find in Papworth's *Ordinary* that "Argent, a bend azure between in chief a pierced mullet and in base an annulet gules," are the arms of Samon, co. Nottingham, and that, "Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three mullets of the first," are the arms of Entwesell. On reference to Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, vol. ii. p. 39, I find "Anthonius Samon de Annesley Woodhous" married "Maria fil. Antwisel." These were probably the proprietors of the tankard, although the arms, as mentioned by Thoroton, are "Three samons in pale, quartered with, Argent, a bend engrailed azure between a mullet and an annulet gules.

C. R. S. M.

The Norton to whom Gerard Legh alludes (in the passage given at p. 63) was not, as suggested, Thomas Norton the dramatist, but Thomas Norton of Bristol, an alchemical writer, who is said to have died about 1477. See Fuller's *Worthies in Somersetshire*; Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, p. 550; Pryce's *Bristol*, p. 578.

Cambridge, 27 Nov. 1862.

C. H. COOPER.

THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE FIRST DUKE OF KINGSTON.

I regret that an accident prevented my replying in the Second Number of "The Herald and Genealogist," to the query under this head at p. 93.

Mark Noble's MS. note is so obstinately wrong in every particular relating to Mrs. Pierrepont, that I am led to the conclusion that he had either been intentionally misled, or placed it on a wrong page.

From my collections for Tong (a portion of which I read as a Paper at the Shrewsbury Congress of the British Archæological Association), I find that Sir Thomas Harries purchased the castle in 1623, and was created a Baronet the same year. By his wife Ellinor, daughter of Roger Gifford, Physician to Queen Elizabeth, he had a son, who died young, and two daughters. The elder of these, Anne, married John Wylde of Droitwich, whose pedigree was entered at the Visitations; the younger, Elizabeth, became the wife of the Hon. William Pierrepont, known as "Wise William."

There is a tablet to Mrs. Wylde on the south wall of the chancel at Tong, on which she is (properly) described as the elder daughter, and that she "died the 6th of May, in the year of our Lord 1624, and of her age the 16th, being then newly delivered of her first borne."

In the registers the burial of Mrs. Pierrepont is thus recorded:—"Elizabeth, the wife of the Hon. Wm. Pierrepont, of Tong Castle, Esq. was buried July 1, 1656-7."

As Mrs. Wylde died 1624, in her 16th year, she could not have been born before 1608; and if we place the birth of her *younger* sister in the following year (1609), she could have scarcely attained the age at *her death* at which Mark Noble asserts she was *married*.

"Dame Ellinor Harres," the mother of these ladies, was buried at Tong 9 April, 1635.

STEPHEN TUCKER.

The question of the Change of Proper Names has again attracted a considerable share of public attention, from the admission into the columns of *The Times* of a series of correspondence in which it has been discussed from various points of view. We had prepared for insertion in our present Part a very copious legal judgment on THE LAW OF PROPER NAMES recently pronounced by the Hon. Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas at New York. It is deferred from want of space: but will be given in our next Part, with some other documents on the same subject.

THE FAMILY ALLIANCES OF DENMARK AND GREAT BRITAIN.

An important event, in which the whole population of Great Britain has recently evinced their deepest sympathy, not only excites a natural curiosity in regard to our present alliance with Denmark, but also enhances the historical interest of our former relations with that country.

In some ephemeral—not to say catchpenny—brochures which have courted popular attention, professing to describe the alliances of past generations between the royal houses of Denmark and England, and which have been followed, in various instances, by some of the public journals, such mistakes have occurred as are incidental to those who write in haste, and, in addition, an extraordinary omission has been repeatedly made, namely, of one of the two marriages that took place in the last century between an English princess and a King of Denmark. It is true that trustworthy authorities in such matters are not at everyone's elbows, and we therefore conclude that it may not be unacceptable to trace concisely, but yet accurately, the various points at which the two royal houses now so happily allied have heretofore been connected either by marriage or other friendly relations.

From the time when Canute the Dane and his sons reigned in England, early in the eleventh century, there was no direct mixture of blood between the royal families of the two countries until King James the Sixth of Scotland brought hither his consort, Anne of Denmark. Philippa of Lancaster, a daughter of King Henry the Fourth, had been married to Eric IX., but she died without issue. No English sovereign or prince took a wife from Denmark; but the Scottish monarchs had done so in two instances, and Danish blood was transfused into the House of Stuart from the marriages both of James the Third and James the Sixth. The House of Brunswick have also derived it through other channels.

Our last Stuart sovereign, Queen Anne, was matched with a Danish cousin, but she had the misfortune to survive all her numerous children.

In the fifteenth century, and again in the eighteenth, a Danish alliance was proposed for an English prince; but the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry the Fifth, ultimately took a French consort, and William Duke of Cumberland preferred the state of celibacy.

During the last century two Kings of Denmark obtained their consorts from England; and continued their royal line by that means. We shall find that in consequence the Princess of Wales is descended in three different ways from King George the Second.

As these and other attendant circumstances of English alliance with Denmark have a peculiar interest at the present time, we shall devote some of the following pages to the exhibition of Tables that will present such connections in a clear genealogical and chronological view, accompanied by a few historical anecdotes, which may be considered as the fruit offered by what otherwise might be regarded as but barren trees.

THE ARMS OF DENMARK.

It being one of the principal objects of this work to show how far Heraldry may be ancillary to History, we shall keep in view throughout the armorial insignia of Denmark,—insignia which have, from time to time, been remarkably varied; and which, being for the most part of territorial import, mark the fluctuations of dominion over the three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and the other sovereignties of the North,—or sometimes merely the assertion of claim to dominion, without its reality, as in the case of the arms of France being assumed by our own kings.

Their present marshalling is shown in the accompanying Plate:* but we shall blason the several quarterings in alphabetical

* Among the numerous attempts to delineate the Arms of Denmark which appeared during our recent public rejoicings, it was difficult to find any approaching to accuracy: nor has it been better with the illustrated newspapers. Even since the Marriage there is as great a deficiency of heraldic skill in our artists; witness the Casket of the Ladies of Leeds as represented in the *Illustrated Times* of April 18, and the abortion of the achievement of Denmark placed next to the Princess's portrait in the *British Workman* for April,—a periodical which usually circulates healthy art as well as healthy morals among the Million.

order, so that the reader may be able to refer to them when we proceed to describe their varied arrangement upon the Garter plates and other achievements of the Danish princes.

Delmenhorst. Azure, a cross fitché at the foot argent.

Denmark. Or, semée of hearts gules, three lions passant azure, crowned or. The continental heralds seem to be indifferent whether the lions are drawn guardant or not:* but, although that is the case, we may conclude that they were anciently guardant, and ought to be so now. In the Roll temp. Edw. III. (possessed by the late Mr. Stacey Grimaldi) it is said, "Le Roy de Danemark porte d'or ove trois *leopardes* passantz d'azure:" and it is well known that in ancient blason the term "leopard" implied guardant, in distinction to the lion, as it does still in France; and in the same roll the arms of the King of England are also termed "trois *leopardes* passant." The red hearts of the present coat of Denmark appear to have been borrowed from the coat hereafter described as that of Gothlandia. It will be remembered that Lunenburg also bears the same colours and devise, but reduced to a single lion, as always quartered by our own Princes of the house of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and in the royal arms of England, until the accession of Her present Majesty.

Dietmarsen. Gules, a knight armed or, his scymitar sable, riding on a horse argent.

Faroe Islands. Azure, a bock (or reindeer?) argent.

Gothlandia, or the Goths. Or, a lion azure passant over nine hearts gules, five and four. (A totally different coat is quartered by Sweden for the "Ancient Swedes or Goths," as will be found hereafter.)

Greenland. Azure, a bear argent.

Holstein or Schaumburg. Gules, an escocheon party per fess argent and gules, each point thereof approached by a passion-nail in triangle,

* We have before us two dollars or *species* of the late and present Kings of Denmark. That of Christian VIII. is very superior to the later coin as a work of art. It is dated 1846. The lions (or leopards) of Denmark are guardant, and crowned: those of Schleswig and that of the Goths are not guardant. The wild men as supporters are very creditable to the artistic skill of the die-sinker. The *species* of the present King is in many respects inferior. The supporters are omitted, and replaced by oak-branches. The cross of Dannebrog is not imbricated as on the former coin, to show its variation of colour, but perfectly plain. The lions of Denmark are neither guardant nor crowned. This coin is dated 1849, only three years after the former. There has been time for amendment since then, and we trust that, for the sake of Danish heraldry and art, the *species* of the present day (which we have not seen) is more like that of 1846.

and the head and sides thereof cotised as many nettle-leaves argent. The same coat is attributed to *Schaumberg* among the quarterings of the Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel and the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and also on the inescutcheon of the Prince of Lippe Schaumberg.

Iceland. Gules, a codfish displayed argent, crowned or.

Lauenburg. Gules, a horse's head coupé, the neck or.

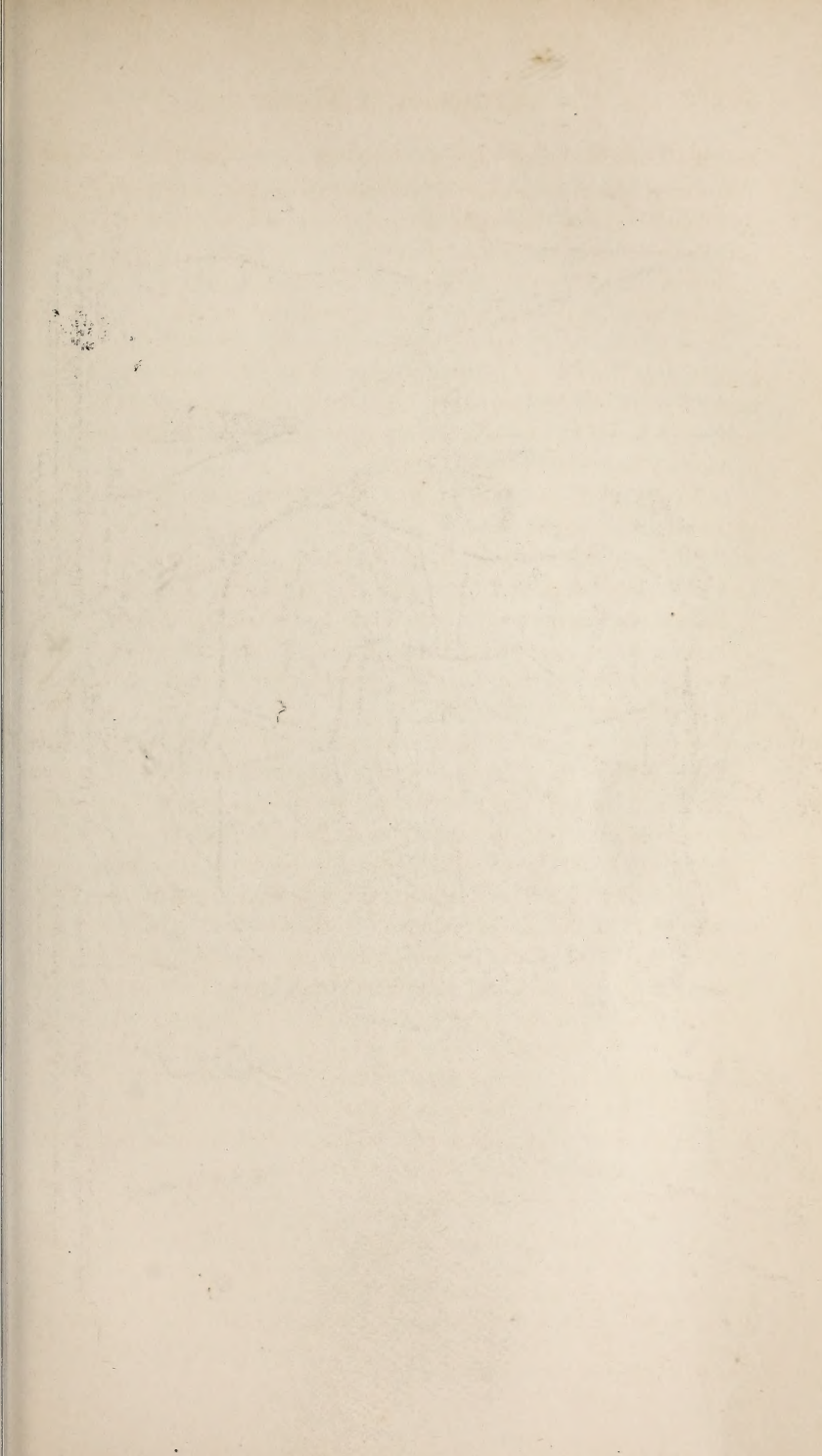
Norway. Gules, a lion rampant crowned or, holding an axe argent. "Le Roy de Norway porte de goules ove un leon d'or rampant avec un coronne et une hache d'argent en les pees." (Roll t. Edward III.) This coat now also forms part of the arms of Sweden, to which the kingdom of Norway was transferred in 1814.

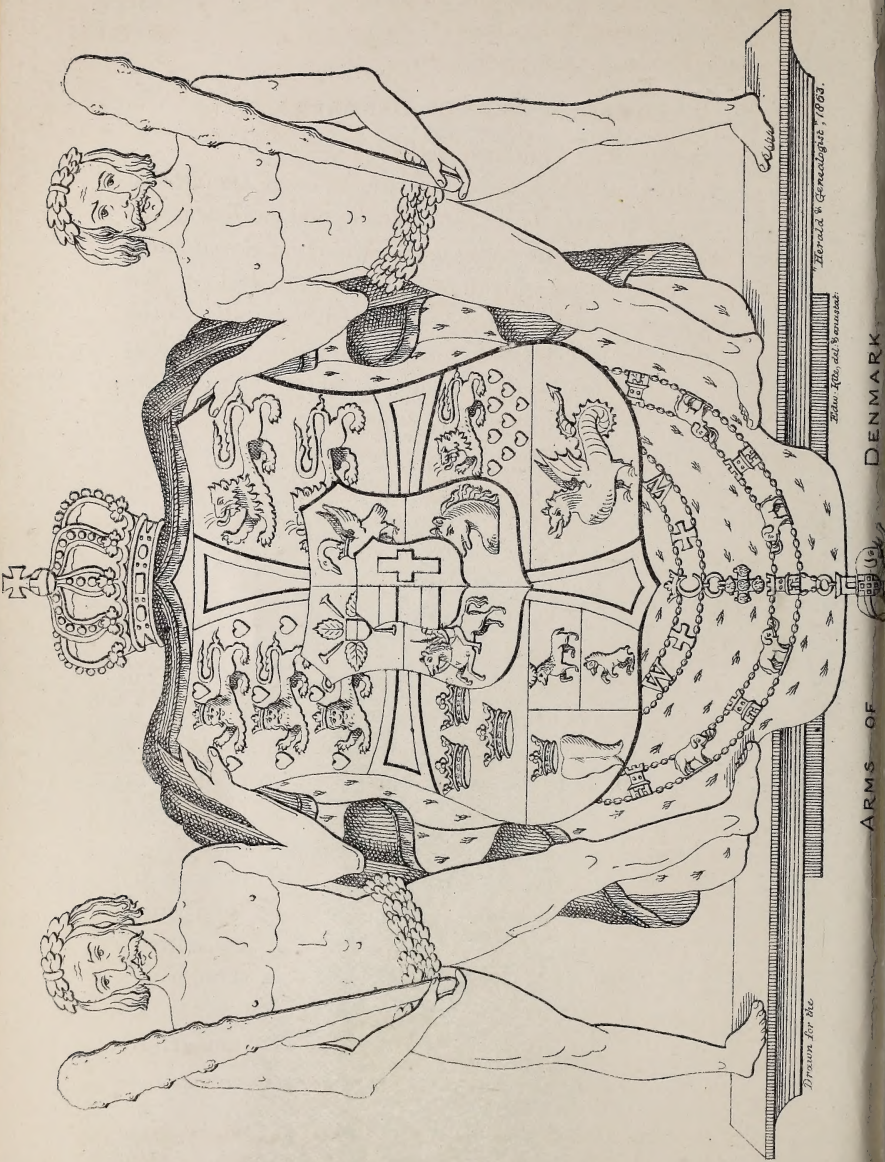
Oldenburg. Or, two bars gules. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg now bears the coats of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst impaled, as on the second inescutcheon of the King of Denmark. But his achievement is also sometimes arranged quarterly: 1. Oldenburg; 2. Delmenhorst; 3. Lubeck, Azure, a bishop's cross or; 4. Birkenfeld, Chequy argent and gules; 5. (in base point) Jever, Azure, a lion rampant or. We state this for the service of our young friends who are learning heraldry from Continental Postage-stamps.

Scandinavia or *Sweden.* Azure, three crowns or. It has been suggested that these three crowns typified the three Northern Kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and we know no reason for rejecting that suggestion. This is now, however, the recognized coat of the kingdom of Sweden, which has been disunited from Denmark since 1814. Sweden once bore this coat quarterly with Azure, three bends sinister wavy argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned or, being for the *Ancient Swedes* or *Goths*. Subsequently one of the quarterings was Norway. The whole shield was surmounted by the green cross of the order of Sweden, as the shield of Denmark is by the cross of Dannebrog. Now the cross has been deprived of one of its limbs, but the three remaining limbs are retained in the shape of the letter **Y**, dividing the shield into three triangular portions, of which the quartering in chief is Sweden (or Scandinavia), that on the dexter side Norway, and that on the sinister the Ancient Swedes or Goths.*

Schaumberg. See *Holstein* (above).

* The Garter-plate of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. K.G. 1628, bears quarterly (without any cross *surtout*) 1 and 4, Sweden, 2 and 3, the Ancient Swedes or Goths (as blazoned above in the text); in pretence, Bendy argent and gules, a bend azure, over all a garb or, for Wasa (assumed, says Menestrier, in 1528, as *armes parlantes*). Supporters, two lions crowned. Over a helmet, a crown, but no other crest.





Herald & Genealogist, 1893

Edm. R. de la V. de la V.

Drawn for me

ARMS OF DENMARK

Schleswig. Or, two lions passant azure.

Stormarn. Gules, a swan argent, crowned on the neck or.

Sweden. See *Scandinavia* (above).

Wends or Vandals. Azure, a dragon or.

THE PRESENT ARMS OF DENMARK

(as drawn in the annexed Plate) are as follows:—

Over all, dividing the quarterings, is the cross of *Dannebrog*. The first grand quarter is *Denmark*; the second *Schleswig*; in the third four several coats are comprised,—in chief *Scandinavia* or *Sweden*; in base, on the dexter side, *Iceland*, and on the sinister, party per fess, the *Faroe Islands* and *Greenland*; in the fourth quarter, per fess, *Gothland* or the Goths, and *Vandalia* or the Wends. On the first inescutcheon, Quarterly, 1. *Holstein*; 2. *Stormar*; 3. *Dietmarsen*; 4. *Lauenberg*. On the second inescutcheon, impaled, *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*.

The Supporters are two savage men, wreathed round their loins and temples, and bearing clubs. The same supporters are used by the King of Prussia and by the Duke of Brunswick.

We do not find that any other Crest than the royal crown is now used with the arms of Denmark; though various crests may be traced in former times, some of which will occur as we proceed.*

The two Collars of Knighthood suspended under the Arms are those of the Orders of the *Dannebrog* and the Elephant.

The Order of *Dannebrog* (i.e. “the banner of the Danes,”) was originally founded in 1219 by Waldemar the Second to commemorate the reception from heaven of a red banner charged with a white cross, during his battle with the pagans of Esthonia.

The cross of the order is pattée, enamelled white, with red edges, surmounted by the King’s cypher crowned, and within each angle a royal crown. In front of the cross, at the centre, is a crowned W for Waldemar, and at the extremities these words, GUD OG KONGEN (*God and the King*). On the reverse are the three dates of the foundation of the order, its renewal, and reform,

* In the book of the Knights of the Golden Fleece the arms of Christiern II. are exhibited with this Crest :

Out of a coronet, eight banners, four turned to the dexter and four to the sinister, each Azure, charged with a cross argent, the staff or; but qu. should they not have been Gules, for the *Dannebrog*?

1219, 1671, 1808. The Collar of the order is represented in the Plate.* Its riband is white edged with red, corresponding with the Dannebrog itself.

The Order of the Elephant is said to have been founded early in the fifteenth century, and renewed by Christiern I. in 1458. Its knights are limited to thirty, besides the princes of the blood royal. The collar is of elephants with castles on their backs, and the pendant elephant is usually drawn marching to the sinister, as he appears in our Plate.

THE early annals of the North teem with heroes—Kings or chieftains, the extent of whose territories varied with every battle, and the history of whose actions is largely mingled with fable. It is difficult to fix either the dates or the localities of these rude sovereigns; and even the lists of their names in the best authorities differ. Still it is not to be doubted that such persons once lived, and acted their turbulent part on the stage of life,

Vixère fortes ante Agamemnona,

and before the days of Canute the Dane his ancestors were certainly allied, in more than one instance, with our Anglo-Saxon princes. Frode the Sixth of Denmark, who died in 880, had married an English princess named Emma (her parentage we do not find), and she was the mother of Gorm, who was named Angle or the Englishman, because he was born in this country. He is also called Gorm the Second, the first having died in 765; and there was a third Gorm, grandson of the second, who, living to be very aged, was called Gorm the Old, and died in 931. Now, the last Gorm also married an English princess, named Thyra, and was father of King Harold, grandfather of King Sweyn, who gave our Anglo-Saxon ancestors much trouble, and great-grandfather of Canute the Great, who finally established his authority over all England.

Thyra was one of the daughters of our Edward the Elder, the son and successor of Alfred the Great. He was a monarch who commanded the best continental alliances, marrying one of his

* The suspended cross is incorrectly drawn to represent that of Queen Dagmar (see note in next page), instead of that of the Dannebrog. This misapprehension was discovered too late to be amended.

daughters to the Emperor Otho the Great, a second to Charles IV. of France, and others to princes of importance.

Thyra is one of the early Queens of Denmark who is best remembered in its religious annals for her piety and zeal in the promotion of Christianity. She died in 935, and her sepulchre still exists at Jelling in Jutland. It is a vast tumulus, containing a chamber formed of timber; which has been opened more than once, and the relics found in it are preserved in the royal museum of Copenhagen.

The Hereditary Prince of Denmark has revived, in the junior members of his family—we imagine at the suggestion of the King, whose mind is so keenly alive to all the old national glories, the names of Dagmar,* Thyra, and Waldemar, which are among those of which Denmark is most proud in her primæval history.

* Dagmar, the Queen of Waldemar II., has been commemorated in the Danish chronicles and ballads as a popular favourite. She was a daughter of Przemisl Ottakar, King of Bohemia, and her real name was Margaret. The meaning of *Dagmar* in Norse is “the bright day,” and the *Chronicon Erici* mentions her as “*Margareta regina, quæ propter præcipuam formæ pulchritudinem dicta fuit Dagmar.*” (See a brief memoir of Queen Dagmar, by Dr. Charlton of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1863, p. 509.) Queen Dagmar died in 1213, and was buried in the church of Ringstedt, in Seeland. In the reign of Christiern V. her tomb was opened, when a remarkable cross was found upon her breast, which is now preserved in the Museum of National Antiquities at Copenhagen. It is of gold, enamelled, having on one side a crucifix, and on the other the portraits of Christ (in the centre), Saint Basil, Saint John Chrysostom, Saint Mary, and Saint John the Evangelist. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by one inch across: and is supposed to be of Byzantine workmanship (see it figured in its real size in the *Illustrated London News*, March 21, 1863, p. 305.) The King of Denmark (whose taste in antiquities is well known) ordered a copy of this cross to be suspended to the necklace (value 7000*l.*) made by Jules Didrichsen, the crown jeweller at Copenhagen, as his Majesty's present to our Royal Bride: which necklace is also represented in the *Illustrated London News* as above, and is now on exhibition with her Royal Highness's other bridal jewellery at the South Kensington Museum. We may add that the King's appreciation of historical relics has further induced him to place within the cross of the necklace a portion of the silk pillow of the Royal Saint Canute, which is thus described on an accompanying slip of parchment: *Sericum de pulvinari Sti. Canuti Regis et Patroni Daniæ, manu Frederici VII. Regis Daniæ abscissum.*

Among the regalia of Scotland surrendered to Edward III. at the peace of 1328 was a piece of the true cross, set in jewellery, which had belonged to Margaret the sister of Edgar Atheling (the unsuccessful rival of the Norman conqueror), Queen of Malcolm III. of Scotland and mother of Matilda the queen of Henry I. This probably resembled very nearly the cross of Dagmar.

After the Norman Conquest, England had little concern with the kingdoms of the North of Europe.* They had important transactions with Scotland, to which we shall advert hereafter; but we shall now pass on to the accession of the Lancastrian branch of our royal house, when Henry the Fourth was desirous to fortify his questionable title by foreign alliances.

The three sceptres of the North had then for the first time passed into the hands of a single ruler, and that union had been effected by the vigour and dexterity of a woman, in spite of the repugnance of discordant populations. A succession of historical writers have agreed to designate that remarkable heroine as the Semiramis of the North. Margaret was the younger daughter of Waldemar III., King of Denmark, and married to Haco VI., King of Norway and Sweden, who was descended in the male line from the Kings of Sweden, and from those of Norway through the marriage of his grandfather Eric V. with Ingeburga daughter of Haco V. Margaret had one son, Olaf III. On the death of her father in 1375 she prevailed with the Danes to elect her son Olaf as his successor, disregarding the claims of her elder sister Ingeburga (the wife of Henry of Mecklenburg); and Olaf succeeded to Norway on the death of his father in 1380. The Swedes, averse to the union of the kingdoms, had rejected Haco and elected Albert of Mecklenburg (brother to Henry, and nephew to their late king Magnus, through his sister Euphemia); but the Norwegians not only remained faithful to Haco and to his son Olaf, but, after the premature death of the latter in 1387, they maintained his mother Margaret in her authority as Regent. Margaret pursued with untiring energy the recovery of the crown of Sweden, which had once been worn by her husband; and at length she succeeded, in 1389, in driving Albert of Mecklenburg from the throne, and obtaining her own election in his room, on

* No one has ever discovered the genealogical identity of Magnus, the "Royal Dane," who died an anchorite at Lewes, in Sussex, according to his epitaph still existing at the church of St. John sub Castro, in that town. See the fac-simile in Horsfield's History of Lewes :—

CLAUDITUR HIC MILES DANORUM REGIA PROLES
MANGNUS NOMEN EI MANGNE NOTA PROGENIEI.
DEPONENT MAGNUM SE MORIBUS INDUIT AGNUM
PREPETE PRO VITA FIT PARVULUS ARNOCHORITA.

the condition that she accepted as her future heir Eric the Pomeranian, who was at once her own great-nephew as the son of Pratislof, Duke of Pomerania, and Mary daughter of Henry of Mecklenburg by Ingeburga of Denmark, and also the great-nephew of the deposed monarch Albert, he being brother of Henry of Mecklenburgh. In 1397, when Eric had attained the age of fourteen, Margaret summoned the states of the three kingdoms to Calmar, and there had the satisfaction of seeing her colleague crowned as sovereign of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, which were thus united under one head, though each maintained its own laws and government. From this union Sweden separated in 1523, under the conduct of Gustavus Wasa. Norway remained united to Denmark until 1814, when it was unwillingly dissevered from Denmark, and as unwillingly rejoined to Sweden, by the arrangement of the Allied Powers.

ERIC IX. AND PHILIPPA OF LANCASTER.

Eric was only fourteen years of age at the Union of Calmar, but as he rose to manhood it was Margaret's care to provide him with a suitable consort, and her attention was directed to the English court. She set on foot a negotiation for a double alliance: that of Eric with Philippa, accompanied by the offer of Katharine, Eric's sister, as a wife for Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry the Fifth. To the latter proposal the Prince (then not fifteen) gave his assent, in the presence of his father, at the Tower of London, on the 8th of May, 1402,* but we do not find that any further steps were taken for its fulfilment. Philippa was actually betrothed during the same month. She was only nine years of age, and therefore not actually marriageable, though her sister Blanche, only one year older, was despatched that same year to become the wife of Louis of Bavaria. The ceremony took place at Berkhamstead, the castle of her brother the Prince of Wales, on the 14th of May, 1402, in the presence of the King her father, her three brothers, Henry, John, and Humphry, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earls of Arundel and Kent, Lord Mowbray, and others; and letters of procuration were given to

* Rymer, vol. viii. p. 425.

certain English ambassadors, who were to signify the Princess's willing assent.*

It was not until 1406, when Philippa was thirteen, that she finally left her native land. The particulars, together with the other incidents of her biography, have been traced with such admirable research and fidelity by Mrs. Everett Green in her "Lives of the Princesses of England," that it is unnecessary to enter upon them. After quitting the coast of Norfolk in the middle of August she did not reach the port of Helsingborg until the beginning of October; and her marriage was completed on the 26th of that month, at Lund, then the capital of Sweden.

Eric was elected a Knight of the Garter some time before the feast of St. George, in the year 1408, when robes of the order were prepared for him;† and his wife was among the ladies for whom robes were made against the feast of St. George in the following year.‡ It appears, however, that his installation was not perfected for many years after; for it was at a chapter held on the 3rd of May, 1421, that the sovereign directed "that, the King of Denmark having at length bound himself by oath to the observance of the statutes, the Lord Fitzhugh, one of the fraternity, and proctor for that monarch, should see that his helm, sword, and other atchievements be fixed to his stall:§" and still later, at a chapter held on the 6th of May, 1424, it was notified

* Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. viii. p. 259. The subsequent negociations have been traced by Mrs. Green, in her memoir mentioned in the text, partly from Rymer, and partly from unpublished documents in the Cotton MS., Nero B. III. A slight inadvertence may be remarked, that the notary was not one "sent from Sweden," as he designated himself "Dyonisius de Lotham, Norwycensis diocesis," i.e., the diocese of Norwich; and there are two extraordinary misprints in p. 351, where it is stated, at line 4, that "In 1404 a Swedish commissioner, Master Peter Luck, Archdeacon of Roskild, made his appearance at the English court," and at line 16, "so complaisant was *luck* (!) in adjusting matters according to the wishes of King Henry and his council that he was currently reported to be bribed by the promise of an annual pension." The name of the ambassador (as printed by Rymer) was Hicke, not Luck.

† Beltz's Memorials of the Garter, p. xvii.

‡ Ibid. p. xv. It was then customary to provide robes of the order for the wives of the Knights. Mrs. Green has misapprehended this when she states (p. 367), that "In 1409 King Henry created her a lady companion of the Order of the Garter, and sent her the splendid robes of the order," and adds that, "her husband was not elected until some years subsequently."

§ Ibid. p. lx.

to the knights companions, that the King of Denmark had then recently caused his banner and other achievements to be duly suspended.*

The fate of Philippa was undeservedly unfortunate. As regent during a pilgrimage of her husband to the Holy Land, she evinced during three years her wisdom and ability, and, when Copenhagen was invested by the Holsteiners in 1428, she most gallantly defended the city; but failing when she assumed the offensive, in an attack on Stralsund, she incurred her husband's indignant resentment, and her death has been attributed to his cruel treatment. After the lapse of twenty-three years from her marriage, there was a prospect of her bearing an heir to the Northern thrones: but the result was fatal, not only to that hope, but to the Queen's life. She died at the abbey of Wadstena, on the 5th Jan. 1430. It is, however, a misapprehension of some historical writers that her retreat to that monastery was intended to be a final separation from the King and the world. So long as fifteen years before, in the year 1415, she had enrolled her name among its members,—an act evidently of royal favour and patronage, and in 1422 she had presented to the community a precious relic, the arm of St. Canute, which she had brought with her from England. At Wadstena her gravestone† still remains. It is incised with a representation of the Saviour on his cross, and at the foot a shield of (old) France and England quarterly, having on its sinister point a helmet with mantling, and on a cap of dignity the lion passant for crest. In its margin is the following inscription:—

Hic sepulta est Serenissima Regina Philippa Erici Sueciae Gothiae Daniae et Noruegiae quondam Regis Potentissimi Pomeraniae Ducis Consors, et Henrici Quarti Angliae Franciae et Hyberniae Regis filia, quae vita est defuncta anno Christi M.cccc.xxx. A. Die Januarii.

Eric and Philippa had no children. A few years later he was driven from the throne, and succeeded by his nephew Christopher of Bavaria.

Christopher the Bavarian also died childless, and it was on his

* Beltz's Memorials of the Garter, p. lxiii.

† An engraving will be found in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. ii. p. 170.

death, in 1448, that the HOUSE OF OLDENBURG, which has continued in the male line to the present day, first ascended the Danish throne. The senators in the first instance directed their eyes to Adolph Duke of Schleswig, who was descended in the sixth degree from Eric VII., his great-grandfather Gerard Count of Holstein having married Sophia of Mecklenburg, the grand-daughter of Eric. In male descent Adolph was the tenth (and last) from Adolph Count of Salingsliven, who was made Count of Schaumberg by the Emperor Conrad II. in the year 1030. He had been constituted Duke of Schleswig, in perpetual inheritance, by King Christopher III.: and he preferred remaining in that position, recommending for election to the throne his nephew Christiern, the son of his sister Hedwig and Theodric Count of Oldenburg. It was this nephew who, in 1440, became Christiern I. of Denmark. Shortly after his accession he married Dorothea of Brandenburg, the widow of his predecessor. In 1450 he acquired the throne of Norway; in 1457 that of Sweden, on the defeat of Charles Knutson; and in 1460, after the death of his uncle Adolph, he was elected Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein. From him the Crown of Denmark has descended through twelve generations in the male line, as shown in our TABLE I.

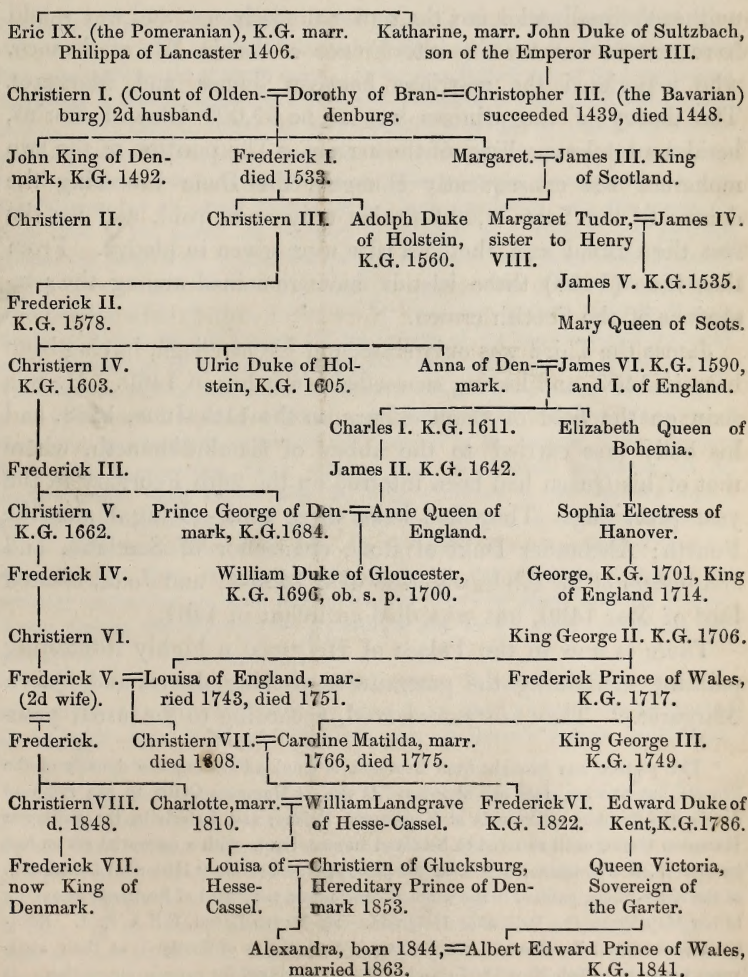
KING JAMES III. AND QUEEN MARGARET.

The marriage of Margaret, daughter of Christiern the First, to James the Third of Scotland resulted from the dealings of earlier generations between Scotland and Norway. Margaret, the wife of Eric II. of Norway, was the daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and she was the mother of a third Margaret, who is memorable in the history of Scotland as the Maiden of Norway, acknowledged heir to the crown at an assembly held at Scone on the 5th Feb. 1284. The influence of her great-uncle Edward the First had destined the Maiden for his son, afterwards Edward II., an alliance by which the union of Great Britain would have been anticipated by three centuries, but she died on her voyage from Norway in 1290, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Magnus at Kirkwall in Orkney: after which ensued

TABLE I.

SUCCESSION OF THE KINGS OF DENMARK,
SCOTLAND, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTIONS OF THE GARTER).



the claims of the thirteen competitors, one of whom was her father the Norwegian monarch, and the well-known wars of the Bruce and Baliol.

It was at the marriage of King Eric in 1281 that the Hebrides had been transferred to Scotland for the annual rent of one hundred marks. This payment in the reign of Christiern I. had fallen into considerable arrears, which the Scottish King had neither the inclination nor the power to discharge, and war would have ensued but for the interference of Louis XI. of France, who negotiated the marriage between James and Margaret. The dowry of the princess was to be 60,000 Rhenish florins, besides a total cancelling of the arrears. The position of the two monarchs was consequently changed, the Dane becoming the debtor of the Scot: 2,000 florins only were paid, and for the rest the Orkney and Shetland isles were given in pledge. From that time (1469) those islands have remained among the possessions of the Scottish crown.

James the Third was only sixteen at his marriage, having been born in 1453, and having succeeded his father in 1460. He was slain on the field of Bannockburn on the 11th June, 1488, and his body was carried to the abbey of Cambuskenneth, where that of his Queen had been interred on the 28th February in the year preceding. They had issue three sons,—King James the Fourth; Alexander Duke of Ross, chancellor of Scotland, and archbishop of St. Andrew's, who died 1503-4; and John, created Earl of Mar 1480, but who died an infant in 1481.

There is now in the Palace of Holyrood a highly interesting painting containing the portraiture of King James and Queen Margaret.* They are represented, according to the usual prac-

* This picture was brought from Scotland to England during the dynasty of the Stuarts, but at what date is unknown. It was at Hampton Court in the reign of James the Second; afterwards at Kensington Palace; and latterly in the gallery at Hampton Court, until restored to Scotland in compliance with a memorial set on foot by Mr. W. B. Johnstone, R.S.A. in the year 1857. See an "Historical Description of the Altar-Piece, painted in the reign of King James the Third of Scotland, belonging to her Majesty, in the Palace of Holyrood. By DAVID LAING, F.S.A. Scot. Edinburgh, MDCCCLVII." Read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, at their anniversary meeting, 30th Nov. 1857; and afterwards printed for private circulation. It is the same picture which has been currently attributed to James the Fourth, his

tice of that day, kneeling in prayer, with their patron saints standing behind them, as if prompting them in their devotions. The King is thus supported by Saint Andrew: and behind him kneels his son the prince, afterwards King James the Fourth. He is apparently about twelve years of age, which places the date of this painting circ. 1484. There is a shield of the arms of Scotland suspended behind them, surmounted by a helmet, which

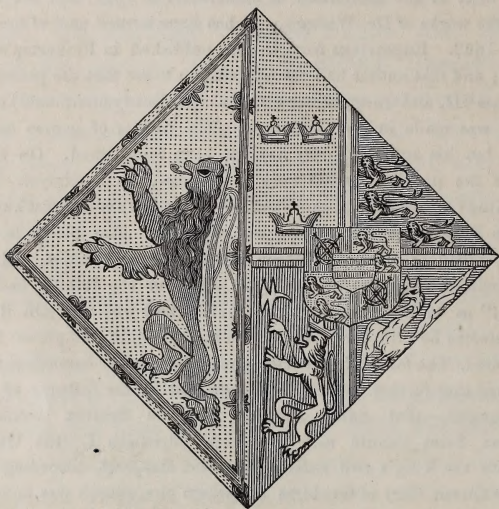
brother, and Queen, as to subjects, and to Mabuse as the painter; which names were still attached to it at the Exhibition at Manchester in 1857, and are repeated more than once in the works of Dr. Waagen. It has since formed part of the International Exhibition of 1862. Engravings from it were published in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*, 1797; and that author had the penetration to see that the persons represented are really James III. and Queen Margaret: but (as already mentioned) no corresponding correction was made in the Catalogues. The painter of course could not have been Mabuse, but his actual identity has not been ascertained. On the reverse or inner sides of the panels—for the work is arranged as a diptych—are paintings (behind the King) of the Trinity, and (behind the Queen) of a priest kneeling, accompanied by two angels who are playing on an organ. The priest is shown by an accompanying shield of arms, A chevron between three buckles, to be Sir Edward Bonkil or Boncle, the first Provost of "the College of the Trinitie, beside the burgh of Edinburgh," as he is styled in March 1471-2, and who was still living in 1485. There can therefore be little doubt that it was at the cost of this person that this altar-piece was painted. The fancy of Pinkerton and of some other connoisseurs has induced them to imagine that further portraits are preserved in the features of the attendant saints and angels,—that Saint Andrew may be Schivez archbishop of St. Andrew's, that Saint Canute may be King Christiern I. (the Queen's father), and the angels the King's two sisters, Mary and Margaret, according to Pinkerton, or his mother Queen Mary of Gueldres (by whom the church was founded) and her elder daughter Mary, as suggested by Mr. Laing; but all these conjectures are probably ungrounded, as there is no proof that the saints which occur in so many similar designs were intended for portraits, as well as the mortal personages they accompany.

The leaf of this altar-piece representing Queen Margaret and Saint Canute is again engraved (and coloured after the original) in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*, 1843, and in a second plate the Queen's portrait (half-length) is engraved on a larger scale.

There is another assumed portrait of "Margaret of Denmark," published Feb. 1, 1798, by E. Harding, and forming one of the series of *The British Cabinet*, 1800, 4to.; but the editor of that work, John Adolphus, F.S.A. justly remarks that it "cannot pretend to much resemblance of the undoubted original at Kensington." It is from a picture at Taymouth, one of the series of Scottish sovereigns by Jameson, and inscribed in Latin with the title of Queen Margaret. Mr. Adolphus suggests that it might be Mary of Gueldres, the wife of James II.; but, if copied from any original whatever, the bodice and broad open neck denote it to be rather of the period of James V. and his mother the sister of Henry VIII.

bears for crest, issuing out of a crown, a lion, crowned, and holding a sword.

Queen Margaret has for her patron Saint Canute of Denmark, who is attired in armour, and holds a standard, the staff of which is like that of a tilting spear, and its charges a cross and the words *Ihs Maria*. In the front of the Queen's reading-desk are her arms impaled in a lozenge with those of her consort, as here represented.



The arms of queen Margaret are divided by the cross of Dannebrog, which has descended to our own day in the royal achievement of Denmark. The first quartering is that of Scandinavia or Sweden. In the second are the three lions of Denmark; in the third the lion and axe of Norway; and in the fourth the dragon for Slavonia or the Wends. The escutcheon of pretence is charged differently from what we shall find in later examples: in the first and fourth quarters, where Holstein-Schaumburg is usually found, is this coat, Gules, two batons crossed in saltire interlaced with a twisted wreath or torse or,* in the second and

* Though really very different from the nettle-leaves and passion-nails, the charges in the picture form an outline so far resembling them that they possibly were a misapprehension of the painter, the field being right for Schaumburg.

third quarters that of Schleswig. Over all, on a second inescutcheon, is Oldenburg.*

JOHN KING OF DENMARK, K.G. 1492.

This monarch, who was the son and successor of Christiern I., and the brother of Margaret Queen of Scotland, ascended the throne of Denmark in 1481, and was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1492. This was in acknowledgement of a treaty of commerce which he had concluded with Henry the Seventh in 1489, after prolonged disputes arising from the rivalry of the English merchants with those of the Hanse towns. The treaty had "secured to the English the right of commerce in the North seas, subject to certain duties; it allowed them to have commercial establishments in the sea-ports, and their own judges in all controversies between themselves. It even allowed them to fish on the coast of Iceland, though the permission was to be renewed every seven years."† In 1503 John, distressed by rebellion at home, personally visited Scotland, where he obtained some aid from his nephew King James, and was enabled to re-establish his authority. He died in 1513.

CHRISTINA DUCHESS OF MILAN.

It was a daughter of Denmark who had a narrow escape from becoming the fourth wife of our royal Bluebeard, Henry the Eighth. Christiern the Second had married in 1515 one of the sisters of the Emperor Charles V., and in consequence was elected a Knight of the Golden Fleece in 1518: but was deservedly dethroned in favour of his uncle Frederick I. in 1523. Christina, the younger of his two daughters, was married, first, to Francisco Sforza, Duke of Milan, and secondly to Francis Duke of Lorraine and Bar. In 1538, at the time of the death of Queen Jane Seymour, Christina was resident at Brussels with her aunt Margaret the Regent of the Netherlands:

* See the blason of each coat in pp. 291-3.

† Dunham's History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway (Lardner's Cyclopaedia) ii. 59.

and Hans Holbein, then recently entertained in the service of Henry VIII., was specially sent with Philip Hoby the English ambassador, to take her picture, which he did very perfectly.* This alliance went off: and it was Anna of Cleves, as is well known, who (after having been delineated by the same master-hand), had the misfortune to be selected by Henry. To Christina is attributed the satirical sentiment, that if she had had two heads, one should have been at his Majesty's service.

If, however, this alliance had taken place, it would have been one with the Emperor, and not with Denmark, of which country not only Christina, but her father also, had long taken leave.

Christina appears as a child of about two years of age in the picture at Hampton Court (and copies in other galleries) of the three children of the King of Denmark, which was engraved by Vertue as portraits of the three children of Henry VII., but which has been recently restored to its right appropriation by Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A., in vol. xxxix. of the *Archæologia*. A fine portrait of her as Duchess of Milan is at Arundel Castle, and her portrait as Duchess of Lorraine was engraved by Agostino Caracci.

When Christiern was driven out of Denmark, in 1523, he seems to have sought the protection of the Emperor, and on his way found himself at the Downs beside Dover on the 15th of June. Having landed, with his Queen, they came to London on the 22nd of the same month, and were lodged at the Bishop of Bath's palace. On the 5th of July they departed for Calais, and passed into Flanders.†

In the defence of Christiern II. by Scepperus, published (in Latin) in 1524, are two remarkable wood engravings, one his portrait, dated 1523, surrounded by the armorial shields of his signories: the other (in the title-page) his achievement, thus marshalled, quartered by the Dannebrog Cross: 1. Denmark; 2. Sweden; 3. Norway; 4. Gothland: on an inescutcheon, 1 and 4. Schleswig; 2. Holstein; 3. Stormar: on a second inescutcheon,

* See further particulars in Mr. Franks's paper on the Discovery of the Will of Hans Holbein, which is about to appear in the xxxixth volume of the *Archæologia*.

† Chronicles of Hall and Stowe. State papers of Henry VIII., vol. vi., pp. 155-8.

Oldenburg. This agrees with his arms in “Le Blazon des Armories de tous les Chevaliers de l’Ordre de la Toison d’Or,” folio 1665, No. clx.

ADOLPH DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, K.G. 1560.

Among the many suitors who aspired to the hand of Queen Elizabeth, at the commencement of her reign, was Eric XIV. of Sweden; who proposed to visit her in person. He never came, but at last sent as his substitute his brother John Duke of Finland (afterwards King of Sweden, 1568-1592,) who did not arrive until September 1560. Whilst Eric was still expected, his neighbour the Duke of Holstein stole a march upon him: and came to England in the spring of that year, sent, as Camden tells us,* by his brother, the King of Denmark, to circumvent the Swede. Elizabeth, at least, was flattered, and Adolph was the first foreign prince whom she nominated to the Garter. He was elected on the 10th of June, and installed (by proxy) on the 15th December following. The following passage occurs in a letter of Bishop Jewel, addressed to Peter Martyr, on the 17th of July:—

“The Duke of Holstein has returned home, after a magnificent reception by us, with splendid presents from the Queen; having been elected into the order of the Garter, and invested with its golden and jewelled badge. The Swede is reported to be always coming, and even now to be on his journey, and on the eve of landing; yet, as far as I can judge, he will not stir a foot!”†

The Garter-plate of Duke Adolph remains in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor, with this inscription:—

DU TRES HAULT PUISSANT ET TRES NOBLE PRINCE
ADOLPHE HOYR DE NORWEY DUC DE SLESWIK HOLST
STORMARIK DITMARS CONTE EN OLDENBURC ET DU DEL-
MENHORST CHLR DU TRES NOBLE ORDRE DE LA JARRITIERE
FUST ENSTALLE LE XV IOUR DE DESEB’ LE III^{me} AN DE
LA ROINE NRE SOVER’NE ANNO 1560.

* Camden erroneously calls him *nephew* to the King of Denmark, as does Strype in his annals of the Reformation.

† Zurich Letters.

ARMS. Quarterly: 1. Norway; 2. Schleswig; 3. Holstein; 4. Stormar. On an escutcheon of pretence, Delmenhorst and Oldenburg quarterly. The escutcheon ducally crowned, within the Garter. Supporters, Two lions gules. Crest, on a ducal coronet, a lion of the arms of Norway, *i. e.* rampant and crowned or, holding a battle-axe argent.

Adolph was half-brother to Christiern III. King of Denmark, being one of the sons of Frederick I. by his second wife Sophia, daughter of Bogislas duke of Pomerania. He consoled himself for his ill-success in this country by taking to wife Christina daughter of Philip the Magnanimous, Elector of Hesse, a lady to whom King Eric of Sweden had been actually engaged.* By her he had three sons, all successively Dukes of Holstein. Their father died on the 1st Oct. 1586. From Adolph has descended the house of Holstein-Gottorp, which still exists in the three lines of—1. the Imperial family of Russia, 2. the Prince of Wasa, and 3. the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. His descendants for some generations were sovereign princes as Dukes of Holstein, their position being often disputed by their royal cousins of Denmark, but still from time to time confirmed. By a treaty made in 1658 Frederick III. (of Holstein) was constituted a sovereign Duke wholly independent of Denmark. His son Christian-Albert was expelled by the Danes in 1675, restored in 1679, again expelled in 1683, and again restored in 1689: and all this notwithstanding he had married Frederica-Amalia, daughter of King Frederick III. It was his grandson Charles-Frederick who was the last hereditary Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and his sovereignty† was absorbed by King Frederick IV.; but, having

* "Eric was a fickle man,—in his courtships more than in any other thing. At the very time he was on the eve of celebrating his marriage with the daughter of Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse, he was soliciting the hand of two queens, Elizabeth of England and Mary of Scotland. A letter to the former sovereign was intercepted by a Danish officer, who immediately sent it to his master, Frederick. King Frederick, with joyful malice, forwarded it to the Landgrave. Philip contumeliously dismissed the Swedish ambassadors, and bestowed his daughter, without delay, on Adolph of Holstein." Dunham's Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, iii. 131.

† Notwithstanding this absorption, the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein continue in the nineteenth century to give to Denmark the same trouble which has continually arisen in former ages as well from the difference of their tenure as the heterogeneous elements of their populations.

married in 1725 Anne daughter of Peter the Great of Russia, he became the father of the Czar Peter III. and the immediate progenitor of the present Emperor. Shortly after the death of Peter III. in 1762, his widow the Empress Catharine concluded a treaty with Denmark, whereby she renounced all claim to the ducal part of Schleswig, and also that part of Holstein which had belonged to the family of Gottorp, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which were erected into duchies, each with a voice in the imperial diet. These duchies were not to be held by Russia, but by another branch of the Holstein-Gottorp family.

The present Grand Ducal family of Oldenburg, with the late royal house of Sweden, are descended from the two sons of Christiern-Augustus bishop of Lubeck (who died 1726), younger son of the Duke Christiern-Albert above mentioned. His elder son Adolphus-Frederick became King of Sweden in 1751, was father of Gustavus III. and Charles XIII., grandfather of Gustavus IV. (who abdicated the Swedish throne in 1809), and great-grandfather of Gustavus who received the title of Prince of Wasa in 1829, and is now living.

George-Louis the younger brother, who became Duke of Oldenburg, was the father of Peter, to whom the higher title of Grand Duke was accorded in 1815, and whose grandson Peter is the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg in 1863. This prince retains in his style the ancient titles of "Heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, and Ditmarsh;" which serve to assert the consanguinity and descent of each scion of the race, however their territorial status may vary.

FREDERICK THE SECOND, K.G. 1581.

Frederick II. succeeded to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway on the death of his father Christiern III. in 1559: and Eric XIV. succeeded his father Gustavus Wasa on the throne of Sweden in the following year. The enmity which their fathers had suppressed broke forth into war early in the reigns of the young monarchs. They adopted the language of Heraldry to manifest their defiance. "Frederick continued to use the arms

of Sweden on his shield; he would not forego the pretensions which the Union of Calmar afforded him to the crown of that country; and his anger was greater than the occasion required when he saw Eric, in revenge, assume the arms of Denmark.* The war which ensued lasted for seven years, with alternate success, and without other material results than the impoverishment of both parties. Among the articles of the peace concluded at Stettin in 1570 (when John III. of Sweden had succeeded his brother) was one that both kings might continue to display the obnoxious heraldic bearings, provided that neither would found upon them any pretensions to the dominions of the other.

Frederick the Second was elected a Knight of the Garter at the feast of Saint George in the year 1578, but he was not invested with the order until three years after: when Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, went as ambassador for that purpose, accompanied by Sir Gilbert Dethick, then Garter, and Robert Glover, Somerset herald. Their train, when embarking at Kingston-upon-Hull, amounted to 650 persons, besides mariners.†

His Garter plate still remains in his stall at Windsor, thus inscribed:—

FRIDERICVS SECVNDVS DEI GRATIA DANIÆ NORWEGIÆ
WANDALORVM GOTHORVM REX DUX SLESVICI HOLSATIÆ
STORMARIÆ AC DIETMARSIE COMES IN OLDENBURG ET DEL-
MENHORST 1578.

Quarterly, divided by the Dannebrog cross: 1. Denmark; 2. Norway; 3. Sweden; 4. Goths; 5. in base point, Vandals. In pretence, Quarterly, 1. Sleswick; 2. Holstein; 3. Stormar; 4. Dietmarsen; and on an inescutcheon, Delmenhorst and Oldenburg impaled.

Supporters, dexter a lion, sinister a lion guardant, crowned. On the helmet a crown but no crest. Motto at top of the plate,

IN SOLO DEO SPES MEA.

Frederick died on the 4th April, 1588. He was the father of two other Knights of the Garter, Christiern IV. and Ulric Duke

* Dunham, iii. 131.

† See a brief narrative of the embassy in the Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 392, but misdated 1582 instead of 1581.

of Holst; of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, an ancestor of our Hanoverian Kings; of Anna the Queen of King James the First, from whom our Stuart Kings were immediately descended; and of Augusta, the wife of her cousin John Adolph Duke of Holstein Gottorp.

QUEEN ANNA OF DENMARK.

Royal wooings have not often been beset by so many difficulties as those which conspired to intimidate the youthful mind of King James the Sixth, and which he for once surmounted with greater courage and gallantry than we usually attribute to his conduct on other occasions. Elizabeth, who was perpetually interfering in the affairs of Scotland, with the object of making that country entirely dependent upon her control, hoped to dictate to James in the important step of matrimony. At first she proposed to find him a bride from her own court; but, so early as the year 1580, when this is mentioned, it appears that communications had already been opened for an alliance with Denmark.

The Kyng * * * daily useth to speake of his mariage, declaring alwaies his chief desiire to be to matche in England by her Majesties advice. * * * It is looked that an ambassador shalbe shortly sent hither from the Kynge of Denmark for mariage with this Kynge; whereof intelligence is come hither from Denmark." Mr. Bowes to Secretary Walsingham, 7 Oct. 1580; Bowes Correspondence, (Surtees Soc.) p. 142.

For nearly ten years this part was played by our Virgin Queen. "She endeavoured (remarks the historian Robertson) to perplex James in the same manner she had done Mary; and employed as many artifices to defeat or retard his marriage. His ministers, gained by bribes and promises, seconded her intentions; and, though several ambassadors were sent from Scotland to Denmark, they produced powers so limited, or insisted on conditions so extravagant, that Frederick could not believe the King to be in earnest; and, suspecting there was some design to deceive or annoy him, gave his daughter in marriage to the Duke of Brunswick." But James was personally more resolute in this matter than the Dane imagined, and he determined to claim the hand

of the next sister Anne. In 1589 he despatched the Earl Marischal in embassy, and the princess became his wife (by proxy) on the 20th of August. The Danish fleet, conveying the bride, was twice driven back from the coast of Scotland by the storms of the ensuing autumn; when James, impatient of further delay, resolved to seek his spouse in person, and found her at Upslo in Norway (the site of the modern capital Christiana). There the marriage was solemnised on the 24th Nov. by the King's chaplain David Lindsay, and it was repeated according to the Lutheran rites when they met the Danish royal family at Cronenburg. As the sea could not then be recrossed in safety, the Scotch king was invited to Copenhagen, and there he passed some months "amidst continued feastings and diversions." It was not until the month of April that the royal pair took their leave. On the 1st of May they arrived at Leith, and on the 17th of that month the Queen was crowned at Holyrood.*

Queen Anna was born at Scanderborg on the 12th Dec. 1574; she died at Hampton Court on the 2nd March 1619. Her body, after lying in state for some weeks at her own palace of Denmark House† in the Strand, was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel on the 13th of May.

Queen Anna, as well as her husband, brought with her to England every disposition to enjoy the peace and plenty which welcomed the accession of the Stuarts. Her taste for elegant amusements displayed itself especially in the personal performance, with the ladies of her court, of those dramatic masques which were

* One of the books printed for the Bannatyne Club (1828, 4to), consists of "Papers relative to the Marriage of King James the Sixth of Scotland with the Princess Anna of Denmark, A.D. 1589. And the form and manner of Her Majesty's Coronation at Holyrood House, A.D. 1590. It was edited by James T. Gibson-Craig, Esq., and consists of various documents and letters of very considerable historical interest.

† It had not long borne that name. "The King dined on Shrove-tuesday [1616-17] with the Queen at Somerset House, which was then new christened, and must henceforward be called DENMARK HOUSE." (Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton.) "The Queen (says Arthur Wilson) would fain have given it the name of Denmark House, which name continued her time among her people, but it was afterwards left out of the common Calendar, like the dead Emperor's new-named month." It has now for more than three centuries retained the name of its founder the Protector Somerset, though he scarcely saw its building completed.

written for her by Ben Jonson, Daniel, Campion and other poets of the time, and set off by a lavish expenditure in scenery, dresses, and other accessories. John Florio (an Italian Protestant already settled in England, and brother-in-law of Samuel Daniel the poet,) fostered the Queen's love for the literature of his native country, and became her clerk of the closet. He dedicated to her his English translation of the Essays of Montaigne, and his able lexicographical performance, entitled *Queen Anna's New World of Words*. It was from such associations that the Queen adopted an Italian motto—

LA MIA GRANDEZA DAL ECCELSE.

Among the silver medals, or counters, engraved by Simon Pass at this period, one of Anna of Denmark is occasionally found, having on its reverse the arms of Denmark accompanied by this motto. They are also still to be seen in the east window of the church at Bisham in Berkshire, placed by the side of those of King James.* We find the arms of Anna of Denmark† when in Scotland thus marshalled: Quartered by the Cross of Dannebrog, 1. Denmark; 2. Norway; 3. Sweden; 4. The Goths; 5. (in base point) the Vandals: on an inescutcheon, quarterly; 6. Schleswig; 7. Schauenberg; 8. Dietmarsen; 9. Lauenberg: on second inescutcheon, impaled, 10. Delmenhorst; 11. Oldenburg. As the supporter appears a dragon, crowned on the neck, holding a banner, also bearing a dragon on a field party per pale; corresponding with the dexter supporter, which is the Scottish unicorn holding a banner of the arms of Scotland.

ULRIC DUKE OF HOLST, K.G. 1605.

In November 1604, the Queen's brother, Ulric Duke of Hol-

† Ashmole, in his *History of Berkshire*, describes these arms as those of "the King of Denmark;" but, if intended for the King instead of his sister, they would have been accompanied, not with her motto, but with his own—*REGNA FIRMAT PIETAS*.

* We are describing them from a wood-cut of the arms of James the Sixth impaled with those of his Queen, used by "Robert Walde-graue, printer to the King's Majestie," at Edinburgh, and placed by him at the back of the title-page of "*A Plaine Discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John; set forth by John Napier L. of Marchistoun younger.*" 4to 1593. (The coat of Denmark is here not *sémé* of hearts; that of the Goths is so, and its lion, or leopard, is *guardant*.)

stein (or Holst as he was then called), arrived on a visit to this country; where the King not only entertained him at the expense of 100*l.* a week, but also made him a free gift of 4000*l.* (and 1000*l.* the next year), and nominated him a Knight of the Garter, of which he was personally installed at Windsor on the 16th of May 1605.* He also stood godfather to the princess Mary, who was born during his stay, but who died an infant in 1607.

The disposition of Ulric was very different to that of his English brother-in-law, if we may judge by their respective mottoes. That of the latter, as is well known, was *BEATI PACIFICI*. Ulric adopted the very opposite sentiment when he subscribed his name to this couplet—

1609.

Par mer et par terre

Wiwe la Guerre.

*Ulrich Heritier de Norwegen, Duc de
Sleswick Holstein, & Chewayller du tres
noble Ordre de la Jartiere.*

This appears† in an album (now the Sloane MS. 3416) together with his arms, within the garter; and again with the date 1613 in another album (Sloane MS. 3415), and a third time with the date 1615, in the album of Sir Philibert Vernatti (Sloane MS. 2035). The Duke of Holstein died on the 27th of March 1624; and King James thereupon nominated to the Garter another relative of his Queen (then deceased), namely Christian Duke of Brunswick (*see* TABLE II.)

Duke Ulric's Garter-plate remains at Windsor, thus inscribed:

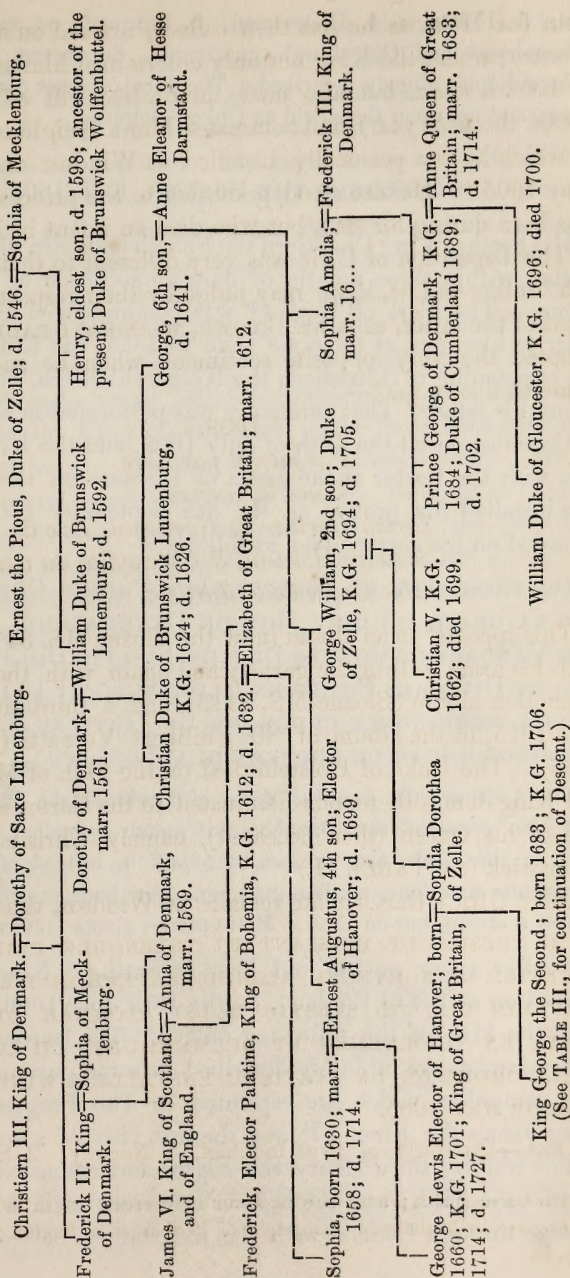
DU TRESHULT PUISSANT ET TRESNOBLE PRINCE ULRIC
HERETIER DE NORVEGVE ADMINISTRATEUR DE L'EVECHE DE
SCHVERIN DUC DE SLESVIC HOLST STORMAR ET DITMARS
COMTE EN OLDENBURG ET DELMEMHURST CH[^]LR DV TRE-
NOBLE ORDRE DE LA IARTIERE ENSTALLE A WINDSOR LE 16
IOUR DE MAY 1605.

ARMS.—Quarterly of five: in chief, 1. Norway; 2. Sleswick; in

* The Ceremonial is printed in King James's Progresses, &c., in 1606.

† Engraved in facsimile in Autographs of Personages in English History, 1829, 4to. p. ix.

TABLE II.
ALLIANCES OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY
OF DENMARK.



base, 3. Holstein; 4. Dietmarsen; 5. Stormar: on an inescutcheon Delmenhorst and Oldenburgh quartered. Supporters and crest as Duke Adolph's already described. The ducal coronet placed upon the garter, and not upon the shield as Duke Adolph's.

CHRISTIERN THE FOURTH, K.G. 1603.

His brother King Christiern the Fourth had been elected of the Garter within three months of James's accession to the English throne. The Earl of Rutland was commissioned to convey the order to him, and at the same time to act as the King's proxy at the christening of Christiern the King's eldest son, but who died before his father. That ceremony was performed in the cathedral of Copenhagen on the 10th of July 1603, and the King's investiture with the Garter at the castle of Elsinore on the 18th. He was installed (by proxy) on the 8th September 1605, as is still recorded on his garter-plate, as follows:—

DV TRESHAVLT ET TRESPVISSANT PRINCE CHRISTIAN 4^{me}
PAR LA GRACE DE DIEV ROY DE DANEMARCHE, NORVEGVE
DES VANDALS ET GOTHES DUC DE SLESVIC HOLSTEIN STORMAR
ET DITZMARS COMTE EN OLDENBURG ET DELMENHVRST
CHLR DV TRESNOBLE ORDRE DE LA IARTIERE ENSTALLE A
WINDESOR 8 IOVR DE SEPTEMBRE AN^o DNI 1605.

The Arms are the same as those of Frederick the Second, except that the cross of the Danneborg is much broader; and in the arms of the Goths are ten hearts, 5 and 5, instead of nine. The Supporters are lions, neither guardant, but both crowned. On the helmet a crown, but no crest. Motto above, REGNA FIRMAT PIETAS.

"After many reports and long expecting," King Christiern arrived on a visit to England, on the 18th July 1606, and stayed until the 11th of the following month. The particulars of his entertainment are minutely described in some curious contemporary pamphlets, which are reprinted in *The Progresses, &c.* of King James the First. It was the first visit of a crowned head to this country since Henry the Eighth entertained the Emperor Charles the Fifth; and the brother monarchs made a triumphant passage through London with the like state as before a Corona-

tion. The festivities at Court were unbounded, and the hospitality of King James's wedding tour was repaid with interest.

His Majesty of Denmark liked his entertainment on this occasion so well that he did not doubt that he should be equally welcome on a second visit. He came again in 1614, arriving unexpectedly, whilst the King was in Bedfordshire on his summer progress, and taking the Queen his sister by surprise as she sat at dinner in her gallery at Somerset House.* James received him with cordiality, but with crippled means. The riches of the South of Britain, which he had once deemed inexhaustible, were no longer pouring so abundantly as at the beginning of his reign. "It was thought (says Mr. Chamberlain in a contemporary letter,) that the King of Denmark could have been content to have stayed longer, but that he was hastened away. He had every day several entertainments, as hunting, running at the ring, bear-baiting, fencing, fireworks, and such like;" the particulars of which may be read in King James's Progresses, &c. iii. 13—18. His stay lasted from the 22nd of July to the 1st of August, when he departed from Gravesend.

Several portraits of Christiern the Fourth were published in England, engraved by the family of Pass. Some of them have his motto, REGNA FIRMAT PIETAS. One, by W. Pass, in which he is accompanied by his son Frederick both at whole length, is copied by R. Dunkarton, in mezzo tinto, in Woodburn's Gallery, 1816. The original was afterwards altered to Oliver Cromwell.

The autograph of Christiern occurs in the album of Sir Philibert Vernatti (already mentioned) thus written:

Regna firmat Pietas.

*Christianus III. D. G. Rex Danie
& Norvegiæ, &c. ANNO 1.6.1.5.*

Scriptis Man.

prop.

* He landed at Yarmouth, thence took post-horses to London, dined at an ordinary inn near Aldgate, hired a hackney coach, and presently addressed his course to the Queen's court, and entered the presence before any person had the least thought of him. Contemporary letter of Mr. Lorham.

CHRISTIERN THE FIFTH, K.G. 1662.

This monarch was elected a Knight of the Garter when only Prince Royal of Denmark, during a visit to this country, of which we have not succeeded in finding any account. We have looked in vain in the Diary of the garrulous Mr. Pepys; and in that of Mr. Evelyn the only notice of it is incidental. Evelyn went to see the Lord Mayor's Show on the 29th October, 1662, and "was standing in a house in Cheapside, against the place prepared for their Majesties. The Prince and heire of Denmark was there, but not our king. There were also the maids of honor." We have failed in discovering any other notices of Prince Christiern's visit, except that he was elected of the Garter on the 6th of November, and invested on the 8th. He was installed by proxy on the 22nd of April, 1663.* No Garter-plate remains for him at Windsor. Christiern the Fifth succeeded to the crown of Denmark in 1670, not by election, like his predecessors, but as if by hereditary right; and one of his first measures was to institute the titles of count and baron, previously unknown to the nobility of the North, and thus to assimilate them more nearly in respect of rank to the feudal model still flourishing in Germany, whilst their political power was actually curtailed. For the inferior nobility he revived the order of the Dannebrog. He died in 1699.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, K.G.

The Lady Anne, younger daughter of James Duke of York, by his first wife Ann Hyde, was born on the 6th of February, 1664-5. Her sister Mary, who was nearly three years her senior, had been married six years before. But Anne was only eighteen when married: Prince George of Denmark was thirty. Three years earlier, however, in 1680, another suitor came to England to "pay his respects" to the Lady Anne, and this was none other than "the Prince of Hanover, afterwards King George the First.† At that period he had no foresight of his future throne, but his father was occupied by smaller views of aggrandisement, and it was in order

* Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter. In the Appendix to Ashmole's Order of the Garter, No. cxxxvi. is the King's warrant for the delivery of the Prince of Denmark's achievements from the Great Wardrobe, dated 12th Feb. 1662.

† He went to Oxford, where he was created Doctor of Laws, with great solemnity: see Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses*. His portrait was then published in England under the title of "The Prince of Hanover:" see Granger's *Biographical History of England*.

to reunite the duchy of Zelle with that of Lunenburg that the unhappy union with his cousin was soon after concluded.

Prince George of Denmark, the brother of Christiern the Fifth, was born at Copenhagen in April 1653. We hear of his paying a short visit to the English court in 1669.* His arrival to become one of the English royal family was in 1683. Evelyn saw "the young gallant at dinner at Whitehall," the day he landed, being the 19th of July, 1683. On the 25th, "I again saw Prince George of Denmark. He had the Danish countenance, blonde, of few words, spoke French but ill, seem'd somewhat heavy, but reported to be valiant; and indeed he had bravely rescued and brought off his brother the King of Denmark in a battaile against the Swedes, when both those kings were engaged very smartly."

On the 28th "he was married to the Lady Anne at Whitehall. His court and household to be modelled as the duke's her father had been, and they to continue in England."

Prince George was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 1st of January following, invested on the same day, and installed on the 8th of April, 1684, as recorded on his Garter-plate, with the following titles:—

Du Tres-haut Tres-puissant et Illustre Prince George Prince Hereditaire de Danemarc, (Frere unique de Tres-haut Tres-puissant et Tres-excellent Prince Christien cinquieme du Nom, par le grace de Dieu Roy de Danemarc, Norvegue, &c.) Chevalier de Tres Noble Ordre de la Jartiere, Enstallè au Chateau de Windesor le VIII^{me} Jour de Avril, MDCLXXXIIII.

ARMS, marshalled as those of his grandfather Christiern the Fourth, except that in the arms of the Goths are ten hearts, 4, 3, 2, and 1. Supporters, two savage men, looking outwards, wreathed about the head and loins with ivy, each holding a club armed with spikes in the exterior hand, resting on the shoulder. Crest, on the helmet, out of a ducal coronet, a demy-lyon guardant sable, crowned or.

(This achievement will be found engraved in Willement's Regal Heraldry.)

It was not until some years after that the Prince became an English peer, by the title of Duke of Cumberland. This dig-

* Sandford's Genealogical History of England, edit. 1707, p. 620.

nity (which has subsequently been conferred on three occasions on junior princes of the Royal Family, and is now actually vested in a continental king), had been enjoyed by Prince Rupert (the nephew of Charles I.) from the time that the ancient earldom had expired with the family of Clifford, and it had been vacated by that Prince's death in 1682. Possibly it may have been destined for the Danish Prince from his first arrival: but it was not conferred either by King Charles or King James. To the parliament of his brother-in-law King William the Prince was summoned as Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Kendal, and Baron of Wokingham, on the 9th of April, 1689. The character of Prince George is thus sketched, during his lifetime, by Macky: "In the reign of Charles II., having little English, and being naturally modest, he made no considerable figure, nor in the reign of King James, till the increase of Popery alarming the whole nation, he concurred with the rest of the Protestant nobility for the bringing over the Prince of Orange, and, with his princess, left the court to join the party. During King William's reign he never entered into the administration, yet always came to Parliament regularly, and often to court; he diverted himself with hunting, and never openly declared himself of any party. On the Queen's accession to the crown he was made Lord High Admiral of England and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He is a prince of a familiar easy disposition, with a good sound understanding, but modest in showing it, and a great lover of the High Church of England the nearer it comes to Lutheranism; this he often shows by his vote in the House of Peers, otherwise he doth not much meddle with affairs out of his office. He is very fat, loves news, his bottle, and the Queen."

Prince George died before Queen Anne, on the 28th October, 1708, and was buried in the royal vault, under Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster. His life was written by Dr. Birch in Houbraken's *Illustrious Heads*; his portraits will be found described in the works of Granger and Noble; and his statue, with that of the Queen, still stands in the town-hall of Windsor. Sepulchral monument he had none.

THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR AND ADVOWSON OF
HAMPTON-POYLE, IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD, &c.
BY BENJAMIN WYATT GREENFIELD, ESQ. BARRISTER AT
LAW.

(Continued from p. 224.)

By indenture quadripartite dated 20th June, 16 Eliz. 1574, for the extinguishment of the annuities appointed by the will of James Bury, late of Hampton Poyle, esq. deceased, between William Hawtrey, esq. of Checkers, in the parish of Ellysborowe, co. Bucks, and Jane his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of the said James Bury, of the first part; Edmund Harewell of Besforde, co. Worcester, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, another daughter and heir of the said James Bury, of the second part; Henry Cocke of Punsborne, co. Herts, esq. and Ursula his wife, sister of the said Jane and Elizabeth, of the third part; Thomas Hawtrey of London, merchant, and Edward Lamborne of Ellysborowe, gentleman, of the fourth part; in consideration of 300*l.* paid to the said Henry Cocke by William Hawtrey and Jane his wife, the said Edmund Harewell and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Cocke and Ursula his wife, for themselves, their heirs and assigns, remit, release and quitclaim all their estate, right, title and interest whatsoever in the manor and lands of Hampton Poyle to the said William Hawtrey and Jane his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said Jane for ever, with warranty; and they also covenant to levy in the ensuing Michaelmas term a fine of the said manor and its appurtenances, and of the advowson of the church of Hampton Poyle, to the said Thomas Hawtrey and Edward Lamborne, with recognizance, quitclaim, and warranty; for which recognizance, &c. the said Thomas and Edward shall grant and render the said manor and tenements, with the appurtenances, to the said William Hawtrey and Jane his wife, to have the same unto the said William and Jane, and the heirs of the body of Jane; the remainder to Ursula and the heirs of her body; remainder to Elizabeth and the heirs of her body; remainder to the heirs of Jane for ever.

In Feb., 18 Elizabeth, 1576, Henry Cocke, esq. of Punsborne, co. Herts, by deed (reciting that Jane Hawtrey, now wife of William Hawtrey, esq. by the name of Jane Dormer, of Askott, co. Oxford, widow, did by deed in writing give upon trust to the said Henry Cocke all her goods, chattels, plate, and household stuff, late Ambrose Dormer's, late of Askott, esq. deceased, late husband of the said Jane), remits and releases the said goods, plate, &c. to the sole use of the said William Hawtrey and Jane his wife.

By indenture dated 10th Jan. 31 Eliz, 1589, between William Hawtrey the elder of Checkquiers, co. Bucks, esq. and Jane his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of James Bury, late of Hampton Poyle, co. Oxford, esq. deceased, of the one part, and John Latham gentleman and Richard Butler yeoman of the other part, the said William Hawtrey and Jane his wife, being by good and lawful conveyances and assurances in the law, as in right of the said Jane, seized to them and the heirs of the body of the said Jane, with certain remainders over, the remainder in fee simple in expectancy being at this present time in the said Jane and her heirs, of and in the manor of Hampton Poyle with the appurtenances, and of the advowson and patronage of the church there, &c. which sometime were the inheritance of James Bury deceased, father of the said Jane,—in consideration of the natural love which the said Jane bears to Michael Dormer, esq. her son, and to Winifred her daughter, and for the advancement and maintenance of the said Michael during his life, and of Winifred and the heirs of her body, and also unto Ursula wife of Sir Henry Cock, knt. sister of the said Jane, and the heirs of her body, and to Elizabeth, another sister of the said Jane, and wife of Edmund Harwell, esq. and the heirs of her body, and also for vesting an estate in the premises in the said William Hawtrey and Jane his wife for their lives and the longest liver,—covenant and grant that they will, before the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist next ensuing, levy a fine, with recognizance, quitclaim, and warranty of the said manor and its appurtenances, and of the advowson of the church there, to the said John Latham and Richard Butler, to the intent that, after the levying of such fine, the said John Latham and Richard Butler shall, before the

feast of Michaelmas next, permit and suffer John Allen and Edward Lambourne to sue and prosecute a writ of *entry sur disseisin in le post* against them, in order that a perfect common recovery may be had and executed by a writ of *habere facias seisinam* of all the said manor and advowson; and that, immediately after such recovery is had and suffered, the said John Allen and Edward Lambourne shall stand seized of the said manor of Hampton Poyle and its appurtenances, and of the advowson of the church there, to the following uses and limitations: viz. to the use of the said William Hawtrey and Jane his wife, and the longest liver of them, with power to them, and to her if she survive, to demise or let the said manor and premises, or any part thereof, for a term not exceeding thirty-one years, or three lives; and after the deaths of the said William and Jane to the use of the said Michael Dormer and his assigns during his life and subject to impeachment of waste; and after the death of the said Michael, or other determination of his estate, to the use of William Hawtrey the younger, son and heir apparent of the said William the elder, and to the above said Winifred, wife of the said William the younger, and the heirs of the body of the said Winifred; and for default of such issue to the use of the said dame Ursula Cock and the heirs of her body; and for default of such issue to the use of the said Elizabeth Harwell and the heirs of her body; and for default of such issue to the use of the abovesaid James Bury.

In Hilary Term, 31 Eliz. 1589, a fine of the premises was levied accordingly between the said John Latham and Richard Butler, querents, and the said William Hawtrey the elder, and Jane his wife, deforciant.

On 24th May, 34 Eliz. 1592, a court baron of the manor was held at Hampton Poyle by William Hawtrey and Jane his wife, when the homage made its presentments.

On 26th Oct. 1594, probate of the last will of Jane Hawtrey, wife of William Hawtrey, of Checkers, esq. was granted to her daughter and executrix, Winifred Hawtrey, alias Dormer. In the will, which bears date 13th June, 23 Eliz. 1581, she states that, by indentures dated 7th Feb. 16 Eliz. 1574, in consideration of a marriage to be had between William Hawtrey, esq. of Checkers, and herself, then Jane Dormer, widow, a right of

making a will was reserved to her respecting all her chattels, plate, and household stuff at Askott, in charge of her brother-in-law Edmund Harewell of Besford, co. Worcester, by virtue whereof she makes this her present will; and she appoints her daughter Winifred Dormer her sole legatee and executrix. It is witnessed by Edward Lewkenor and Edmund Lucye. She does not appear to have had any issue by her second husband.

William Hawtrey, the surviving husband of Jane, became—under the deed of settlement of 1589—seized of an estate for life in possession in the manor of Hampton Poyle, and its appurtenances, on Jane's death.

He died in, or before, 1597; for, on 10th May in that year, probate of his will, with a commission to administer his effects during the minority of Mary Hawtrey his grandchild, and a legatee under his will, being the eldest daughter of his late son and heir apparent Sir William Hawtrey, *knt.* deceased, issued from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Elizabeth Lady Wolley widow, guardian of the said minor, in consequence of sentence to that effect pronounced on the same day, after hearing counsel upon the point in dispute between Dorothy Hawtrey alias Dormer his next of blood, Elizabeth Lady Wolley guardian of the said grandchild, and Winifred Lady Hawtrey alias Pigott mother of the said grandchild and relict of the said Sir William Hawtrey, *knt.*

In the will, which is without date, he styles himself William Hawtrey of Checkers, in the parish of Ellesborough, co. Bucks, *esq.*; and he bequeaths to Dorothy Hawtrey 10*l.* and to Mary Hawtrey, his son's daughter, 500*l.*

On his death the possession of the manor of Hampton Poyle and its appurtenances devolved, according to the settlement of 1589, to Michael Dormer, as tenant for life.

MICHAEL DORMER, afterwards Sir Michael Dormer, *knt.* served under Robert Earl of Leicester and Sir Francis Vere, in the Low Countries, as a military commander. He had married Dorothy Hawtrey before her brother William Hawtrey the younger made his will in July, 1591. He resided chiefly at Ascot, the fee simple of which manor, together with that of the manors of Great and Little Milton, co. Oxford, all which he

inherited from his father and grandfather, he sold in 1588 to Sir Michael Grene. He died without issue, and was buried on 24th Sept. 1624, at Great Milton; in which church, in 1618, he erected a sumptuous monument to the memory of his father, his wife, and himself. Dorothy, his wife, was buried at Great Milton 20th Nov. 1616.

His last will, in which he styles himself Sir Michael Dormer, of Askott, co. Oxford, knt. and desires to be buried at Milton, by his father and his wife, was dated 10th Sept. 1620, and proved by his kinsman Sir John Dormer, knt. of Dourton, co. Bucks, the executor and sole legatee, 30th Oct. 1624. On his death, the four daughters and coheirs of his sister Winifred succeeded, under the deed of settlement of 1589, as coparceners to an estate in fee in possession in the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle.

Winifred Dormer was twice married. Her first husband—as is already observed—was William Hawtrey the younger, son and heir apparent of her mother's second husband by a former wife. This marriage had not taken place before the date of her mother's will in 1581. As William Hawtrey the younger, of Checkers, esq. he made his will 12th July, 1591, which was proved by Winifred his widow and executrix 20th Feb. 1592-3. He therein states that he makes his will as he is about proceeding on a journey into France; and in the probate he is styled Sir William Hawtrey, knt. He was in the expedition which was sent into France in July, 1591, under the Earl of Essex, and in the same year was knighted by that nobleman when before Rouen. He mentions his sister in his will as Dorothy Dormer.

By Winifred his wife he had issue three surviving daughters and coheirs, viz.:—

First, MARY HAWTREY, to whom her grandfather William Hawtrey gave 500*l.* by will, and whose wardship was committed to Elizabeth Lady Wolley, widow of Sir John Wolley, knt. This lady effected a marriage between Mary Hawtrey her ward and her only son Francis Wolley. He was afterwards SIR FRANCIS WOLLEY, knt. of Pirford in Surrey. His father, Sir John Wolley, knt. of Pirford, was private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, Dean of Carlisle, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. According to the inquisition on his death,

he died 28th Feb. 38 Eliz. 1596, when Francis his son and heir was 11 years and 11 months old; consequently his son was born about 1584. Sir Francis Wolley died while still a young man, and without lawful issue. His last will was dated 1st Nov. and proved 12th Dec. 1609, wherein he mentions Mary his wife, and desires to be buried by his father and mother in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mary Lady Wolley, his relict, survived him many years, and latterly resided at Bodicote, near Adderbury, co. Oxford, where she died in the beginning of 1638. Being childless, she for many years befriended Katharine Pigott, her younger sister of the half blood, having on two occasions, viz. on 30th Aug. 1614, after her mother's death, and on 31st July, 1626, entered into covenants, but with power of revocation, to settle on her said sister and her heirs her fourth part or share in the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle, to vest on her death. The first of these was revoked by deed dated 23rd Sept. 1624, after the death of her uncle Sir Michael Dormer, and the latter by fine levied in Michaelmas, 1629, 5 Car. I. to the use of herself and her heirs. By her will, dated at Bodicote, 20th Feb. 1636-7, and proved 21st Feb. 1637-8, she desired to be buried at Adderbury. She therein mentions her sister Croke, and appoints her nephew Robert Croke and cousin Alexander Hawtrey her executors. The will having been disputed by Katharine Pigott her half-sister, sentence was pronounced for its validity, and power of administration thereof granted to the executors.

Second, BRIDGET HAWTREY, who married, before 1609, Henry Croke, esq. (second son of Sir John Croke, knt. of Chilton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench). He was afterwards SIR HENRY CROKE, knt. and was Clerk of the Pipe from 1616 to the time of his death, which happened 1st Jan. 1659, when he was in his 72nd year. She was buried at Ellesborough 5th July, 1638, leaving issue: viz. Robert, son and heir; 2nd, Henry Croke, living in 1663; Frances, married to Thomas Weedon, of Wigginton, co. Herts (both were living in 1663); Winifred, married to William Burnet of Staples Inn, London (both were living in 1663). These three younger children are not

mentioned in the late Sir Alex. Croke's History of the Croke family.

Third, ANNE HAWTREY, who married JOHN SAUNDERS, of Dinton, co. Bucks. He died 21st June, 21 Jac. 1623, possessed of the capital messuage and park of Dinton, the impropriation of the rectory of the parsonage and church, and the patronage of the vicarage of Dinton, the manor and advowson of the church of Pytchcott, and lands and woods in Pytchcott, Ludgershall, and Grendon, co. Bucks. She died 2nd Nov. 22 Jac. I. 1624, at which time their only child and heir, Elizabeth Saunders, was aged eight and a half years, and contracted in marriage to Walter Pye (afterwards a knight), son and heir of Sir Walter Pye, knt. of the Mynde, co. Hereford, Attorney-General of the Court of Wards. The marriage of "Mr. Walter Pye and Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders" took place at Dinton, 13th April, 1628. Dying in childbirth, "Elizabeth Saunders, wife of Sir Walter Pye, knt." was buried at Dinton 20th April, 1640.* Upon the death of her aunt Lady Wolley, in 1638, Elizabeth Pye became entitled to a moiety of that lady's fourth part or share of the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle, as coheir general with Sir Robert Croke. In 1614, after the death of Winifred Lady HawtreY, John Saunders and Anne his wife conveyed to Henry Croke and Bridget his wife Anne's expectant purparty or share in the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle, for which purpose a licence under letters patent (see the 5th document at the end), dated 1st Sept. 12 Jac. I. 1614, was obtained to alienate two-fourths of the manor and one-third of the advowson to feoffees to hold to the use of Henry Croke and Bridget his wife, and their heirs and assigns.

Winifred Lady HawtreY married, secondly, John Pigott, of Edlesborough, co. Bucks, and also called of Studham, co. Herts, and Stratton, co. Beds, barrister-at-law, and half-brother of the Earl of Kent, by whom she had issue one surviving child, Katherine Pigott, born 3rd July, 1596.

KATHERINE PIGOTT, being a daughter and coheir of Winifred, inherited, under the deed of entail of 1589, equally with her three

* Parish Church Register.

sisters of the half blood, a vested remainder in fee in the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle, and with them came into possession, in coparcenary, on the death of Sir Michael Dormer their uncle, in Sept. 1624. After partition had been made between them, in Oct. 1625, she enjoyed her fourth part or share of the manor and advowson in severalty. Subsequent to the sale of the manor to Mr. West, and after several suits in law and equity between the disputants, Katherine's interest in the manor was redeemed by Sir Henry Croke giving his bond, dated 31st June, 1655, under a penalty of 300*l.*, to pay to John West, esq. 32*l.* per annum during the life of Mrs. Katherine Plaistowe. Between 1633 and 1638, Katherine Pigott married to William Plaistowe of Little Hampden, co. Bucks, who for many years acted as steward to Mary Lady Wolley. They were living in 1655, and at that time had two sons, Samuel and Thomas Plaistowe.

Upon the death of Sir Michael Dormer, in Sept. 1624, his four nieces, or their representatives, succeeded, as coparceners, to an estate in fee in possession in the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle, as has been already observed.

In the following year, viz. in Michaelmas term, 1 Car. 1. 1625, Sir Henry Croke, knt. and Bridget his wife sued out a writ of partition to the sheriff of Oxfordshire for division to be made of the manor of Hampton Poyle, with the appurtenances, and of 6 messuages, 2 mills, 2 dovecotes, 6 gardens, 6 orchards, 400 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and 300 acres of furze and heath, with the appurtenances, in Hampton Poyle, and of the advowson of the church of Hampton Poyle, which were Winifred Dormer's, the mother of her Bridget, and of whom the same Bridget is one of the heirs. Accordingly, on the 24th Oct. the same year, 1625, the sheriff, Walter Dunche, esq. on the verdict of a jury of twelve men, caused partition of the manor and its appurtenances, and of the advowson of the church aforesaid, to be made into four equal parts to be held in severalty; and thereof he delivered and assigned two-fourths to Sir Henry Croke, knt. and Bridget his wife: viz. one-fourth (which included the capital messuage and advowson) in right of her, Bridget, of the pur-

party belonging to her, and another fourth as the purparty belonging to them, Henry and Bridget, by virtue of a feoffment to them made by John Saunders, esq. and Anne his wife, a daughter and one other of the heirs of the said Winifred Dormer, of the purparty belonging to her, Anne, of the said manor and advowson; one other fourth to Mary Wolley, widow, a daughter, and one other of the heirs of the said Winifred, of the purparty belonging to her, Mary, of the same manor and advowson; and the remaining fourth to Katherine Pigott, a daughter, and fourth of the heirs of the said Winifred, of the purparty belonging to her, Katherine, of the said manor and advowson: which partition, with the schedule annexed, was duly exemplified in the Court of Common Pleas on the 13th Feb. following.

On Lady Wolley's death without issue, in 1638, her fourth part or share in the manor and advowson descended to her right heirs: viz. to Robert Croke, as son and heir of her sister Bridget, and to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Walter Pye, as only child and heir of her sister Anne, whereby the Crokes further acquired a moiety of another fourth.

Sir ROBERT CROKE, knt. the eldest son and heir of Sir Henry and Bridget, was knighted 9th Aug. 1641, and was M.P. for Wendover in 15 and 16 Car. I. Adhering to the King, he deserted the Parliament at Westminster upon the King summoning the Parliament to assemble at Oxford 22nd Jan. 1644, and was one of the 118 members of the House of Commons who sat in the Royalist Parliament at Oxford. He was there at the time when the Earl of Dorset, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earl of Southampton, with others of the Council, on the King's part, signed the capitulation for the surrender of Oxford on the 20th June, 1646. He was consequently treated by the Parliament at Westminster as a delinquent; but had the benefit of the articles of that surrender under the certificate of the parliamentary general, Sir Thomas Fairfax, dated 24th June, 1646, whereby he and others had liberty to compound for the redemption of their lands, and not to be rated at above two years' revenue for estates of inheritance. In the official report, dated 23rd Dec. 1646, upon the following particular, it is stated that Sir Robert Croke "hath neither taken the negative oath, nor national covenant, but

prays to be spared therein upon the articles of Oxford and vote of the House of Commons pursuant. He compounds upon a particular delivered in under his hand, by which he doth submit to such fine, etc. and by which it doth appear:—”

“A PARTICULAR of the Estate of Sir ROBERT CROOKE, of HAMPTON POYLE, in the count. of Oxon, knt. as well reall as personall, as the same was worth in the best times, viz^t:

“Lands and tenem^{ts} in Hampton Poyle aforesaid, and the advowson of Hampton Poyle aforesaid, in the county of Oxon, whereof he is seized in ffee tayle & in possession, worth p’ ann’ . . . £105 0 0

“Lands and tenem^{ts} in Hampton Poyle aforesaid, whereof he is to be seized in ffee tayle in reversion expectant upon the death of S^r Henry Crooke his ffather, worth p’ annu’ £15 00 00, and the copyhold rents worth p’ ann’ £2 10 00, is . . . £17 10 00

“Lands and tenem^{ts} in Checquers in y^e p’ish of Elsborough & Much Rickborowe, in the county of Bucks, whereof he is seized in ffee tayle in reversion expectant upon the death of the said S^r Henry Crooke his ffather, worth p’ ann’ . . . £100 00 00

“Woods in Checquers aforesaid, whereof he is seized as is last above mencōned, worth p’ ann’ . . . £26 13 04

“Lands and tenem^{ts} in Stoke Mandevill, in com. Bucks, whereof he is seized as above, expectant upon the death of Sir Henry Crooke his ffather, worth p’ ann’ . . . £10 00 00

“Lands in Great and Little Kimbell and Great Hampden, in com. Bucks, whereof he is seized in revercōn expectant upon the death of his ffather, as above mencōned, worth p’ ann’ . . . £15 00 00

“Lands and pasture grounds in Fleet Marston, in com. Bucks, whereof he is seized in possession, worth p’ ann’ . . . £50 00 00

“Lands and pasture grounds in the p’ish of Lurgurshall, in com. Bucks, whereof he is seized as above in revercōn, expectant upon the death of his ffather, worth p’ ann’ . . . £40 00 00

“The moyetie of the manno^{rs} of Bodnecke and Steeplehall, in com. Essex, with th’ app’tenances, by indenture dated 23 July, 10 Car. [1634], was demised by S^r Peter Vanlore, barronett, to the said S^r Henry Crooke and John Lawrence for 80 yeares, if the said S^r Peter Vanlore and Dame Mary Powell, wife of S^r Edward Powell, or either of them should soe long live (S^r Peter Vanlore being dead, and the Lady Powell being of the age of 60 years or thereabouts), in trust onely for the said Sir Robert Crooke for his life, in right of his wife, worth p’ ann’ . . . £180 00 00

“ The fifteenth p'te of the manno^r and lands, in com. Berks, hereafter mencōned (viz^t), the manno^r of West Compton, East Compton, Bottome, Tylehurst, Speenehamland, & Tydmarsh, whereof he is seized for the tearme of his life, in right of his wife, one of the daughters and coheires of the said S^r Peter, who dyed about two yeares since, the same being as yet undivided, and worth p' ann' . . . £26 13 4

“ His personall estate worth £200 0 0

“ He is indebted by judgements, bonds, & otherwise £3000 0 0

“ The title of all w^{ch} lands and p'misses before mencōned, w^{ch} the said S^r Robert Croke claymeth in right of his wife, is controverted by S^r Edward Powell and his lady, who claimes the same under S^r Peter Vanlore, ffather of S^r Peter Vanlore, kn^t, deceased, and therefore cannot receive the rents and profitts; for they have forbidden the tenants to pay any rent unto the said S^r Robert Croke.

“ This is a true p'ticular of his estate, w^{ch} he doth desire to compound for with this hono^{ble} com'ittee, and doth submitt himselfe to the fine which shall be imposed upon him by them according to the Articles of Oxford.

“ Ro: CROOKE.

“ Vera copia, ex^r.

(Endorsed) “ S^r Robert Croke.

Particular.”

“ Paid £772 10 in full, 20 March, 1646 (-7).”

“ His reporte not passed.”

By indenture dated 2nd Oct. 24 Car. I. 1648, Sir Henry Croke, knt. and Sir Robert Croke, knt. his son and heir apparent, bargain and sell the capital messuage of the manor of Hampton Poyle, and all their messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, in Hampton Poyle (excepting the advowson of the church) to JOHN WEST, gentleman, and his heirs; and by indenture tripartite of the same date between Sir Henry Croke, knt. Clerk of the Pipe, dame Judith his now wife, Sir Robert Croke, knt. eldest son and heir apparent of the said Sir Henry, and dame Susan his wife, Richard Caryll, of Thorpe, co. Surrey, gentleman, and William Burnett, of Staples Inn, London, gentleman, of the first part; John West, of London, gentleman, of the second part; and John Brownall, of Furnival's Inn, London, gentleman, of the third part; the first parties, in consideration of the sum of 5000*l*. paid by the said John

West, grant and convey to the said John Brownall and his heirs, to hold to the use of the said John West and his heirs, the said capital messuage of the manor of Hampton Poyle with the other lands and appurtenances allotted to Sir Henry Croke and dame Bridget his wife under the writ of partition, and the moiety of the fourth part or share of Lady Wolley which was descended upon the said Sir Robert Croke as son and heir of Dame Bridget, and all other the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Hampton Poyle (excepting the advowson); and the first parties further covenant to levy a fine and suffer a recovery of the premises to the said John Brownall to hold to the use of the said John West and his heirs: which fine and recovery were levied and suffered accordingly in the ensuing Michaelmas and Hilary terms.

The advowson of the church of Hampton Poyle thus became severed from the manor; but it continued for some time longer in the possession of the Crokes, William Shipner having been instituted to the rectory on 21st Sept. 1660, on the presentation of Sir Robert Croke, knt. then patron. In the course of the following thirty years it became, and it has ever since continued to be, the property of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, who presented to the rectory in March, 1692-3.

By deed dated 14th Dec. 1648, Sir Robert Croke, knt. granted and conveyed the hundred of Poughlow, alias Ploughlow, in the county of Oxford, and the office of bailiff and bailiwick thereof, with all its rents, rights, liberties, and profits, &c. to John West the elder, his heirs and assigns; who, afterwards, upon the marriage of John West the younger, his son, settled the same, together with his capital messuage of Hampton Poyle and lands there, as is set forth below.

By indentures of lease and release, the release being quadrupartite, dated the 15th and 17th Oct. 1664, John West the elder, esq. and Mary his wife, of the first part, in consideration of a marriage then agreed to be had between John West the younger, their son and heir apparent, and Katharine Seaman the younger, spinster, the only daughter of Katharine Seaman the elder, widow, of the third part, convey to William Wright, gentleman, an alderman of the city of Oxford, and Katharine Seaman the elder, of the city of Oxford, widow, of the second

part, and their heirs, the capital messuage of the manor of Hampton Poyle, and all the premises purchased by the said John West as aforesaid, and also the hundred of Poughlow, in the same county, to the following uses: viz., as to part, to the use of John West the elder for life, with remainder to the use of Mary his wife for life, and after her decease to the use of Thomas Rowney of the University of Oxford, gentleman, and Thomas Standard of Kidlington on the Green, co. Oxford, gentleman, of the fourth part, their executors, &c., for 500 years, in trust to raise 1,300*l.* to be paid as John West the elder by his will or deed should appoint, and in default of such appointment to his executors or administrators, the remainder to John West the younger for life, and after his decease to the use of the first and other sons of John West the younger by the said Katharine Seaman the younger in tail male successively, with remainder to the said trustees for 500 years for raising daughters' portions, the remainder to the heirs male of the body of John West the younger, the remainder to the right heirs of the said John West the elder; and as to the residue of the premises to the use of John West the elder for four years, rendering 100*l.* per annum to the said John West the younger and his said intended wife, the remainder to John West the younger for life, and after his decease to the use of Katharine Seaman the younger for life as her jointure, the remainder to the first and other sons of John West the younger by the said Katharine in tail male, the remainder to the said trustees for 500 years for raising daughters' portions, the remainder to the said John West the younger in tail male, the remainder to the right heirs of John West the elder.

In Michaelmas term, 1664, a fine and recovery were had and suffered for corroborating the above settlement.

On 5th Jan. 1664-5, the marriage of John West the younger and Katharine Seaman the younger took effect; and the said Katharine afterwards, within four years, died without issue.

John West the elder, being thus tenant for life, made his will, dated 2nd Sept. 1697, of which he made his daughter Mary, then Mary Streete, widow, sole executrix, who proved the same accordingly. He therein appointed the sum of 1,300*l.* the raising of which was, by the settlement of 1664, charged upon

the Hampton Poyle estate, to be paid to her ; and left various pecuniary legacies to others, altogether amounting to 3,000*l.* and more.

On his decease, which took place immediately after the date of his will, he was succeeded in the possession of Hampton Poyle by his son and heir, John West the younger, as tenant in tail male general under the settlement of 1664, his first wife, Katherine Seaman, having died without issue. Soon after her father's death, Mary Streete, widow, remarried John Conant, LL.D. of Oxford ; and against the Conants, as executors of the late John West's will, her brother John West brought an action at law to enforce compensation for an unfulfilled covenant in the settlement of 1664, and obtained judgment ; whereupon Dr. and Mrs. Conant filed a bill in equity 28th Nov. 1698, and obtained an injunction restraining Mr. West from executing a writ of inquiry. John West the younger, by indentures of lease and release, dated 14th and 15th Feb. 1695-6, between himself of the first part, Joseph Offley of the second part, and Edward Barry and Winwood Serjeant esquires of the third part, made a settlement of his estate tail expectant on the death of his father in the manor and premises of Hampton Poyle, subject to a mortgage of 1,000*l.* with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to the said Joseph Offley, esq. ; and by indenture tripartite, dated 20th July, 1698, between himself of the first part, the said Winwood Serjeant, esq. and Thomas Norton, gentleman, of the second part, and the said Joseph Offley of the third part, he made a further mortgage of the premises for securing a further sum of 250*l.* lent by the said Joseph Offley, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

By indentures, dated 30th Sept. 1697, John West the younger made a further mortgage of his inheritance in Hampton Poyle to Christopher Clitherow, of Boston, near New Brentford, co. Middlesex, esq. as security for the loan of 1,600*l.* and interest ; and an assignment of a term of 500 years in the premises to John Elwick, of London, mercer, in trust for the said Christopher Clitherow as a further security. In Michaelmas term, 1697, a fine was levied, in corroboration of the above assignment, between the said John West the younger and Elizabeth his wife, querents,

and Christopher Clitherow and John Stevens, deforciant, after the said John West had been in possession of the manor and premises by the death of his father, John West the elder. On 24th Nov. 1697, a deed indented was effected between the said John West and Elizabeth his wife, of the first part, and the said Winwood Serjeant, esq. and Thomas Norton, gentleman, of the other part, for declaring the uses of the above fine levied to the said Christopher Clitherow and John Stevens.

From the abstract of two indentures tripartite, dated 2nd Sept. 11 William III. 1699, between the said John West of Hampton Poyle, esq. son and heir of John West deceased, of the first part; the said Christopher Clitherow and John Elwick of the second part; and William Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill in Ireland, and Edward Birch, of Leocroft, co. Stafford, esq. serjeant-at-law, and Michael Noble, of the Middle Temple, London, esq. two persons nominated in trust for the said Lord Digby, of the third part; it appears that some, if not all, of these mortgages were transferred to Lord Digby, and subsequently, about March, 1701-2, from him to Christopher Dighton, esq., and afterwards to the executors and trustees under the will of the late Sir Edward Sebright, bart.

John West the younger died leaving Elizabeth his second wife surviving; and she with the mortgagees aliened the manor and premises in fee to ARTHUR ANNESLEY EARL OF ANGLESEY, as is shown by the following abstracts, viz.:—

Indenture of bargain and sale inrolled, dated 16th Jan. 1717-18, between Elizabeth West, widow, Edward Sayer of Berkhamstead, Herts, esq. and John Coppin, of Marketsell, Herts, esq. executors of the will of Sir Edward Sebright, bart. deceased, and Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, bart. eldest son and heir of the said Sir Edward Sebright, bart. deceased, of the one part, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Francis Annesley, and Thomas Barsham, esquires, of the other part.

Indentures of a fine, Easter term, 4 Geo. I. 1717-18, between the said Francis Annesley and Thomas Barsham, querents, and the said Elizabeth West, widow, Edward Sayer, John Coppin, and Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, bart. deforciant.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey died 1st April, 1737, and by his will bequeathed all his real unentailed estate, of which the manor and premises of Hampton Poyle formed a part, to the said Francis Annesley, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, from whom this property has lineally descended to Viscount Valentia, the present possessor.*

The accompanying genealogical tables set forth the ramifications of the families that possessed the manor down to the middle of the seventeenth century.

The Gaynesford descent, during the period of that family being in possession, is compiled from the MS. Book of Evidences above mentioned, and Harl. MSS. 1533 and 1561, and, prior to that period, from the Gaynesford Cartulary, viz. Harl. MS. 392—which supplies a generation between 1348 and 1406 that is wanting in all the Heralds' Visitations, and in the elaborate pedigree in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 174.

The second table is compiled from the Heralds' Visitations and original private documents, collated with county histories, and from wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

* Our correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this careful abstract of a very instructive series of documents, is also the author of a pedigree of the Annesleys, forming part of the Genealogy of Tyndale, printed privately in 1843, at the expense of his late father-in-law, George Booth Tyndale, esq., F.S.A., a Cottonian Trustee of the British Museum. (EDIT. H. & G.)

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE POSSESSORS OF THE MANOR AND ADVOWSON OF HAMPTON POYLE, FROM 1422 TO 1511.

TABLE I.—PEDIGREE OF GAYNESFORD.

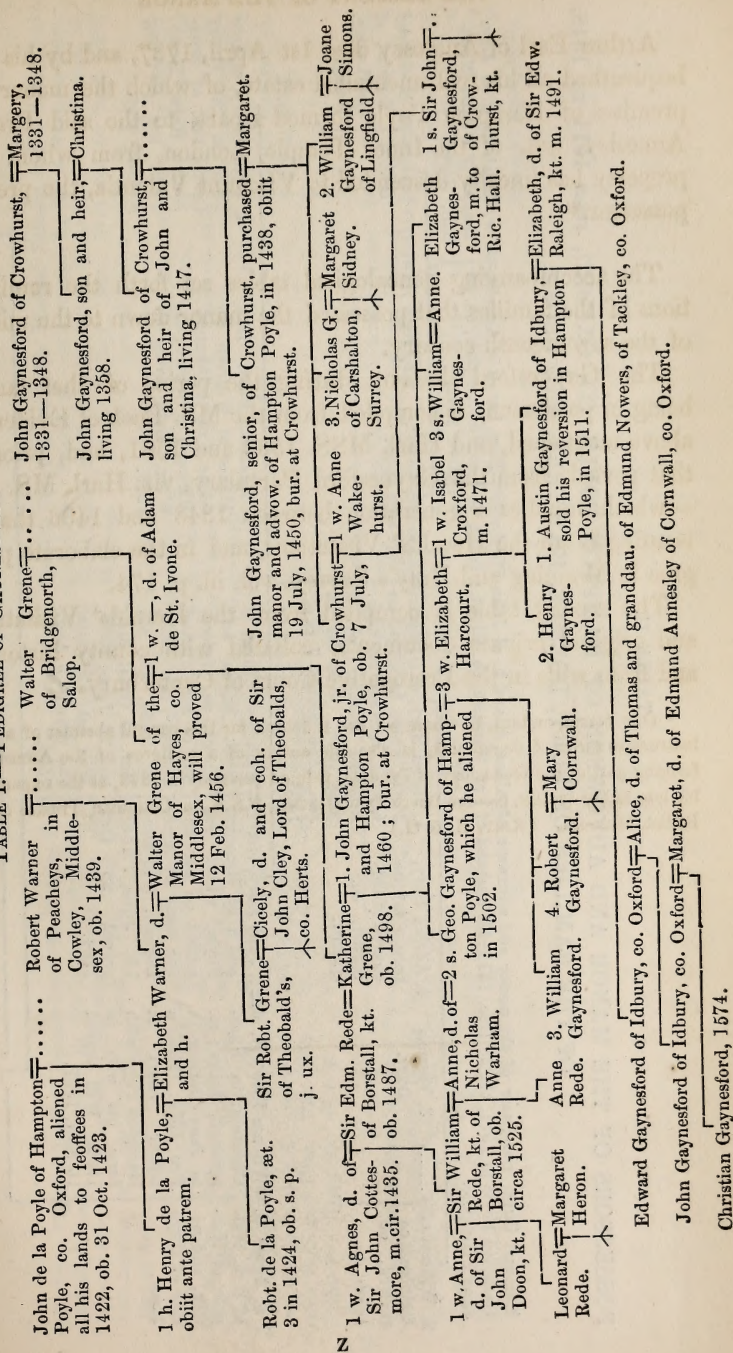


TABLE II.

POSSESSORS OF THE MANOR AND ADVOWSON OF HAMPTON POYLE, CO. OXFORD, FROM 1511 TO 1648,
OF THE FAMILIES OF BURY, DORMER, HAWTREY, AND CROKE.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|---|
| Edmund Bury, purchaser of the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle in 1511, ob. 20 Dec. 1512; 1st husband of Jane Pinchpole. | | Jane, d. and h. of John Pinchpole = Thos. Lovett of Astwell, = 1 w. Elizabeth, d. of John Boteler of Watton-Woodhall, Herts. | |
| 1556. | | | |
| 2. William of Culnham, co. Oxford, ob. 1563. | 3. Thomas Bury. | 1. James Bury, of Hampton Poyle, which he settled on his dau. Jane and her husb. Ambrose Dormer; ob. 3 Aug. 1558. Will dat. 12 Jan. 1556, proved 7 Sept. 1558. | 2 h. John Hawtreay = Elizabeth Lovett, ob. ante 1556. |
| | | | 1 h. Gabriel Dormer, of Lee Grange, Bucks. |
| 1 w. Agnes, d. of William Hawtreay, of Checkers, in Ellensborough, Bucks; m. to Jane Dormer in Feb. 1574. Held a manor court at Hampton Poyle with Jane his wife in 1592. Will proved 10 May, 1597. | | 1. Jane Bury, eld. d. of Ambrose Dormer, of Great Milton and Ascott, co. Oxford, son of Sir Michael Dormer; mar. 1556, ob. 1566, æt. 43. Bur. at Great Milton, 23 June, 1566. Will dat. 12 June, and proved 5 Aug. 1566. | 2. Elizabeth Bury. Had Manor of Winrush, co. Glouc.; m. to Edmund Harewell of Besford, co. Wore. Both living in 1589. |
| | | | 3. Ursula Bury, m. ante 1573 to Sir Henry Cocke, knt. of Broxbourne, Herts. He ob. 1609, she surviving and had issue. |

TABLE II.—(Continued.)

| A | | | B | | | C | | | D | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 h. John Pigott=Winifred Dormer had=Sir William Hawtrej, m. before Jan. 1589, and after June, 1581; ob. circa 1592; will dat. 12 July 1591 before going into France, proved Feb. 1592-3. | Sir Francis Wolley, knt. of Pirford, will dat. 1 Nov. and proved 12 Dec. 1609; ob. s. p. | Sir Henry Croke, knt. Clerk of the Pipe, of Checkers, j. ux., joined with his son in sale of Hampton Poyle; nat. 1588; ob. 1 Jan. 1659; bur. at Ellesborough. | Bridget Hawtrej, 2 w. Judith | Dorothy Hawtrej, m. ante 1591. Buried at Great Milton 20 Nov. 1616, s.p. | Sir Michael Dormer, knt. of Ascott, had only an estate for life in Hampton Poyle. Buried at Great Milton, co. Oxford, 24 Sept. 1624. Will dat. 10 Sept. 1620, proved 30 Oct. 1624; ob. s. p. | John Saunders=Anne Hawtrej, 3rd dau. and coh. She conveyed her $\frac{1}{4}$ part in Hampton Poyle to the Crokes; ob. 2 Nov. 1624. | Winifred Croke, m. to Thomas Weedon of Wigginton, co. Herts, esq.; both living 1663. | Henry Croke, living 1663. | Henry Croke, living 1663. | Henry Croke, living 1663. | Henry Croke, living 1663. |
| Kath. Pigott, coh. of her mother, born 3 July, 1596; m. cir. 1638 to Wm. Plaistowe of Little Hampden, Bucks, and had issue, Sam. and Thos. Plaistowe; living in 1655. | Sir Robert Croke, knt. Clk. of the Pipe, knighted 9 Aug. 1641, compounded for his estates with Parliament, Dec. 1646. He, with his father, aliened the manor of Hampton Poyle for £5,000 to John West, 2 Oct. 1648; succeeded to the inheritance of the estate of Chequers; ob. 8 Feb. 1680, æt. 71. | Susan, d. and coh. of Sir Peter Vanlore, bart. of Berks; mar. circa 1634; bur. at Ellesbro' 10 Sept. 1635, æt. 60. | Frances Croke, m. to William Burnet, of Staple's Inn, London; both living 1663. | Winifred Croke, m. to William Burnet, of Staple's Inn, London; both living 1663. | Elizabeth Saunders, sole child, nat. April 1616; m. 13 April, 1628, to Sir Walter Pye, knt. s. and h. of Sir Walter Pye, knt.; she ob. at Dinton, and was buried there 20 April, 1640. | | | | | | |

(I.) Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Walterus de la Puyle, dominus de Hampton Stephani, concessi, dedi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Radulfo filio Otbrith de Hampton, pro servitio suo, et pro septem marcis sterlingorum quas mihi dedit præ manibus in cersu-mam, medietatem totius illius virgate terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, exceptis mesuagio et crofta eidem virgate terre pertinentibus que ego omnia retinui. Quamquidem virgatam terre Rogerus de Cossale capellanus aliquando de me tenuit in eadem villa. Habenda et tenenda predicto Radulfo et heredibus suis et suis assignatis,—exceptis judeis et domibus religiosis, de me et heredibus meis et de meis assignatis in perpetuum, bene, in pace, libere, quiete, jure hereditario, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, in pratis, pasturis, in viis, in semitis, et in omnibus aliis aysiamendis et locis congruentibus infra villam de Hampton et extra, tanto tenemento eidem feodo pertinentibus: Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis duodecim denarios argenti ad quatuor anni terminos, videlicet, ad Natale Domini tres denarios, ad Pasca tres denarios, ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste tres denarios, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis tres denarios, pro omnibus servitiis secularibus, sectis curie, consuetudinibus, et demandis, mihi, vel heredibus meis, vel meis assignatis pertinentibus. Salvo omni servitio forinseco et regali quantum pertinet ad tantum tenementum in eadem villa; et non licebit predicto Radulfo nec heredibus suis nec suis assignatis vendere predictum tenementum, nec aliquid eidem pertinentem, alicui; nec alienare, nisi mihi vel heredibus meis vel meis assignatis dummodo parati fuerimus pro eodem tantum dare quantum alii rationabiliter dare voluerint. Et ego predictus Walterus et heredes mei et mei assignati totum predictum tenementum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Radulfo et heredibus suis et suis assignatis sicut supradictum est per liberum servitium supradictum contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. Et ut hec mea concessio, donatio, et hujus carte mee presentis confirmatio, rata, stabilis et inconcussa in perpetuum permaneat, hanc presentem cartam meam Sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus:—Johanne filio Thome, Henrico de Camera, Johanne Felip, Ricardo Coco, Stephano de Hampton, Adam de Blechesdon clerico, Gilberto Geyt de Hampton, Johanne filio Willielmi de Hampton, Ricardo filio Martini de Blechesdon, et aliis.

(II.) Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus filius Otbrith de Hampton dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis, Johanni filio Thome et Petronille

uxori sue, eorum heredibus vel assignatis, pro eorum servicio et octo marcis sterlingorum quas mihi pre manibus in cersumam dederunt, unam virgatam terre in villa de Hampton una cum prato predictæ terre pertinente et cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, illam videlicet quam habui de dono domini Walteri de la Puyle domini de Hampton: Tenendum et habendum predictis Johanni et Petronille eorum heredibus vel assignatis de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis totam predictam terram et pratum bene, in pace, integre, libere, quiete, jure hereditario in perpetuum, cum omnibus libertatibus suis et liberis consuetudinibus, in pratis, pasturis, pascuis, aquis, viis, semitis et in omnibus aliis aysiamendis suis,—Reddendo inde annuatim ipsi, eorum heredes, vel assignati, mihi heredibus meis vel assignatis unam rosam in festo nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiste, et capitali domino duodecim denarios argenti ad quatuor anni terminos, videlicet ad Natale Domini tres denarios, ad Pasca tres denarios, ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste tres denarios, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis tres denarios, pro omnibus servitiis secularibus, curiarum sectis, consuetudinibus, querelis, exactionibus et demandis. Salvo servitio regali quantum pertinet ad tantum liberum tenementum in eadem villa. Ego vero predictus Radulfus, heredes mei vel assignati, predictis Johanni et Petronille eorum heredibus vel assignatis supradictam terram et pratum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ut supradictum est, per predictum servitium contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. Et ut hec mea donatio, concessio et hec presentis carte confirmatio rata et stabilis in perpetuum permaneat hanc presentem cartam Sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: dominis Waltero de la Puyle et Henrico de Boweles militibus; Henrico de Camera, Johanne Phelipes, Ricardo Coco, Stephano de Hampton, Adam de Blechesdon clerico, et aliis.

(III.) Ad festum Purificationis beate Marie Virginis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici xxxi^{mo} [Feb. 2, 1303], facta fuit hec conventio inter Petronillam Carbonel de Cudlington ex parte una et Nicholaum Brid et Aliciam uxorem suam de Hampton ad Pontem ex altera, videlicet, quod predicta Petronilla dimisit, concessit et ad firmam tradidit predictis Nicholao et Alicie ad terminum vite eorum vel alterius eorum qui diutius vixerit unam dimidietatem virgate terre cum prato pertinenti in campis de Hampton ad Pontem, cujus una roda jacet in Eforlong inter Willielmum Lily et Willielmum Cope; una dimidietas acre jacet super Westhull inter Willielmum Lily et Adam Paynot; una dimidietas acre jacet apud Cleypottes inter Willielmum

Cope et Adam Paynot; una dimidietas acre jacet super Asteroft inter Willielmum Lily et Nicholaum Brid; una roda jacet versus Walden inter Willielmum Cope et Willielmum Molendinarium; una dimidietas acre jacet in Ovre Eldefeld inter Willielmum Lily et Ricardum Bate; una roda jacet apud Dicheshurne inter Willielmum Lily et Thomam Attelak; una dimidietas acre jacet apud Forwardgredindon inter Willielmum Lily et Henricum Thome; una dimidietas acre jacet apud Nyelond inter Willielmum Cope et Willielmum de Istlep; una dimidietas acre jacet apud Brodmers inter Walterum Adam et Ricardum de Bourton; una dimidietas acre jacet super Ysforlong inter Walterum Adam et Petronillam Carbonel; una roda jacet in Yidelforlong inter Petrum Oureg et Ricardum Bate; una dimidietas acre jacet in Oteforlong inter Willielmum Cope et Henricum Thome; una dimidietas acre jacet in eadem cultura inter Willielmum Robin et Willielmum Lily; unum buttum jacet in Chadcrove inter Willielmum Lily et Adam Paynot; una dimidietas acre jacet in Wydforlong inter Willielmum Lily et Johannem Thom; una dimidietas acre jacet in Wolshamforlong inter Parsonam et Willielmum Cope; una roda jacet in Stapforlong inter Petrum Oureg et Robertum Bigg; una dimidietas acre jacet in Threswaldesmer inter Dominam et Willielmum Lily; unum buttum jacet apud Randolfsbrigge inter altam viam et Willielmum Lily; una roda jacet in Coleworth inter Adam Paynot et Petrum Oureg; una dimidietas acre jacet in eadem cultura inter Johannem le Cran et Walterum Piscatorem; et pratum jacet in diversis locis juxta Petrum Oureg percipiendum per sortem. Habendum et tenendum totam predictam terram cum prato pertinenti de predicta Petronilla et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis predictis Nicholao et Alicie uxori sue ad terminum vite eorundem vel alterius eorum qui diutius vixerit libere, quiete, bene et in pace. Reddendo inde annuatim predictae Petronille et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis sex solidos ad quatuor anni terminos equali portione percipiendos, et capitalibus dominis ejusdem feodi duodecim denarios ad eosdem terminos eodem modo percipiendos pro omnibus servitiis, exactionibus et demandis. Et predicta vero Petronilla et heredes sui vel sui assignati totam predictam terram cum prato pertinenti predictis Nicholao et Alicie uxori sue ad terminum vite eorundem vel alterius eorum qui diutius vixerit ut predictum est contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabunt, acquietabunt et defendent. Pro hac autem dimissione, concessione et ad firmam traditione dederunt predicti Nicholaus et Alicia predictae Petronille quadraginta solidos sterlingorum pre manibus. In cujus rei

testimonium huic scripto ad modum cyrographi confecto partes sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus: Johanne de la Poyle, Johanne de Cruck, Willielmo Robin, Willielmo Stephen, Petro Oureg et aliis.

(IV.) Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Gaynesford, senior, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea indentata confirmavi Johanni Gaynesford filio meo et Katerine uxori ejus manerium meum de Hampton Poyle, in comitatu Oxonie, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque, excepta advocacione ecclesie de Hampton Poyle predicto. Habendum et tenendum predictum manerium cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque ut predictum est, excepto pre excepto, prefatis Johanni Gaynesford filio meo et Katerine uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et si contingat predictum Johannem Gaynesford filium et Katerinam sine herede de corporibus eorum legitime procreato obire quod absit, tunc predictum manerium cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque ut predictum est mihi prefato Johanni Gaynesford seniori, heredibus et assignatis meis, integre revertatur et remaneat imperpetuum. Tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Johannes Gaynesford senior et heredes mei predictum manerium cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque ut predictum est, excepto pre excepto, prefatis Johanni Gaynesford filio meo et Katerine uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis in forma predicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus carte indentate penes predictos Johannem Gaynesford filium et Katerinam remanenti ego predictus Johannes Gaynesford senior Sigillum meum apposui; alteri vero parti ejusdem carte indentate penes me residenti predicti Johannes Gaynesford filius et Katerina sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus: Roberto Jordan clerico, Johanne Wymbissh, Johanne Ovyngton, Johanne Power, Nicholao Col[. . .], Johanne Lylve et aliis. Datum apud Hampton predictum vicesimo primo die mensis Julii anno regni regis Henr[ici sexti post] Conquestum Anglie vicesimo quinto (A.D. 1447).

(V.) Jacobus Dei gratia Anglie, Scotie, Francie et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, &c., omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac pro sexaginta sex solidatis octo denariis solutis firmario nostro virtute literarum nostrarum paten-

tium concessimus et licentiam dedimus, ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, per presentes concedimus et licentiam damus dilectis nobis Henrico Croke armigero et Brigitte uxori ejus et Johanni Saunders armigero et Anne uxori ejus quod ipsi duas partes manerii de Hampton Poyle cum pertinentiis ac sex messuagiorum, duorum molendinorum, duorum columbariorum, sex gardinorum, sex vivariorum, quadringentarum acrarum terre, centum acrarum prati, centum acrarum pasture, decem acrarum bosci, trescentarum acrarum jampnorum et bruere, et viginti solidatorum redditus cum pertinentiis (in quatuor partes dividendarum) in Hampton Poyle, necnon advocationem tercię partis ecclesie de Hampton Poyle in comitatu nostro Oxonie, que de nobis tenentur in capite ut dicitur, dare possint et concedere, alienare aut cognoscere per finem vel per recuperationem in curia nostra coram justiciariis nostris de banco aut aliquo alio modo quocunque ad libitum ipsorum Henrici, Brigitte, Johannis, et Anne, dilectis nobis Roberto Higgins generoso et Thome Kellam generoso, Habendum et tenendum eisdem Roberto et Thome ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Roberti, ad opus et usum predictorum Henrici et Brigitte ac heredum et assignatorum suorum inperpetuum, de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta; et eisdem Roberto et Thome, quod ipsi predictas duas partes predicti manerii, messuagiorum, terrarum, et tenementorum ac ceterorum premissorum cum pertinentiis, de predictis Henrico, Brigitta, Johanne et Anna recipere possint et tenere sibi ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Roberti, ad opus et usum predictorum, de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris per servitia predicta sicut predictum est in perpetuum, tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis damus specialem: [Nolent]es quod predicti Henricus, Brigitta, Johannes et Anna, vel heredes sui, aut prefati Robertus et Thomas, vel heredes ipsius Roberti, ratione premissorum per nos heredes vel successores nostros, aut per justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites, ballivos, aut alios officarios seu ministros nostros aut dictorum heredum vel successorum nostrorum quoscunque inde occasionentur, molestentur, impetantur, vexentur in aliquo, seu graventur, nec eorum aliquis occasionetur, molestetur, impetatur, vexetur in aliquo, seu gravetur, &c. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium primo die Septembris, anno regni nostri Anglie, Francie et Hibernie duodecimo, et Scotie quadragesimo octavo (1614).

“BACON.”

THE LAW OF PROPER NAMES.

The right to change a Proper Name, *proprio motu*, has been recently submitted to the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas at New York; when the First Judge, the Hon. C. P. Daly, finding that the law had never been previously investigated, with any minuteness, by the lawyers of America, undertook a comprehensive review of the whole subject, from its earliest history in the mother country. As a sequel to the documents we have already collected upon Change of Name, this elaborate judgment will be thought deserving of preservation in our pages.

The case was brought before the judicial tribunal by a German immigrant who, having previously borne the name of Snook,* upon his arrival in America set up in business at New York under the synonymous appellation of Pike.† After the lapse of some years, doubts were thrown upon the legality of his having made this change; and he came before the court (so far as appears in the report before us,) on his own petition, in order to have the question determined. The judge, after noticing that the case did not fall under the New York law of 1847, proceeded as follows:

“The question has been asked upon this application, whether he has not the right to translate his name into the English language, and call himself by the word in English, which is equivalent to, or of the same meaning as, Snook. It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon ‡ that question; but, as this application has been made

* The English name of Snook or Snooks is regarded as “only a corruption or contraction of Sevenoaks:” and it has been stated that “Messrs. Sharp and Harrison, solicitors, of Southampton, had in their possession a series of deeds in which all the modes of spelling occur from Sevenoakes down to S’nokes, in connection with a family now known as Snooks.” (Notes and Queries, I. v. 438.) It is added by Mr. Lower in his *Patronymica Britannica*, that a Sussex family, in the early part of the last century, bore the name of Snooke. (EDIT. H & G.)

† See a note on the *translation* of names into the vernacular hereafter, in p. 354.

‡ This Americanism (as it must now be deemed) we find in the *American Dictionary of the English Language*, by Noah Webster, LL.D., 4to. 1828, with an example from Shakspeare—

“12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence.

‘Though well we may not *pass upon* his life.’ *Shak.*” (EDIT. H. & G.)

in good faith, and is very earnestly pressed, I have no objection to state my views.

“The word Snook is Dutch or Flemish, from *Snoek*, signifying *pike*, a species of fish. (*Wernick's Dictionary*.) The meaning of the word constituting the name of a person is of no importance; for, considered as a name, it derives its whole significance from the fact that it is the mark or *indiciu*m by which he is known.

“Many names have no specific meaning apart from indicating the persons that bear them; *designatio personæ*, it makes no difference should the word or name performing that office, as is frequently the case, be also a word for expressing something else. As the proper or lawful names of persons is a subject to which legal writers have paid but little attention, it will be necessary to examine the state of the law respecting it. As I have said, a man's name is the mark or *indiciu*m by which he is distinguished from other men. By a practice now almost universal among civilized nations, it is composed of his Christian, or given name, and surname. The one is the name given to him after birth or baptism; the other is the patronymic derived from the common name of his parents. In the case of illegitimates, they take the name or designation they have gained by reputation. (*Rex agt. Smith*, 6 C. & P., 151; *Rex agt. Clark*, R. & R. C. C., 358.) The Christian or first name is, in the law, denominated the *proper* name, and a party can have but one, for middle or added names are not regarded. (*State agt. Martin*, 10 Miss., 391; *Edmonston agt. The State*, 17 Ala. 179; *McKay agt. Speak*, 8 Texas, 376; *Rex agt. Newman*, 1 Ld. Ray., 562, 305; *Franklin agt. Tallmadge*, 5 John. R., 64.) Formerly, the Christian name was the more important of the two. ‘Special heed,’ says Coke, ‘is to be taken of the name of baptism, as a man cannot have two, though he may have divers surnames.’ (Coke Litt., 3, a[m.]) Indeed, anciently in England there was but one name, for surnames did not come into use until the middle of the fourteenth century, and even down to the time of Elizabeth they were not considered of controlling importance. Thus Chief-justice Popham (*Button agt. Wrightman*, Poph., 56), speaking of grants, declares that ‘the law is not precise in the case of surnames, but for the Christian name,’ he says, ‘this ought always to be perfect.’ And throughout the early reports the Christian name is uniformly referred,* as the most certain mark of the identity of

* It is remarkable that, in the indexes to our old historical works, particularly the Chronicles, and those of Dugdale's Monasticon, the alphabet is by the Christian names. So in the *Legenda Sanctorum* and Bale's *Scriptores*. (EDIT. H. & G.)

the individual in all deeds or instruments. Greater importance being attached to the Christian name arose from the fact that it was the designation conferred by the religious rite of baptism, while the surname was, frequently, a chance appellation assumed by the individual himself, or given to him by others, for some marked characteristic, such as his mental, moral, or bodily qualities; some peculiarity or defect, or for some act he had done; which attached to his descendants, while sometimes it did not. Camden mentions an instance of a knight in Cheshire, each of whose sons took different surnames, while their sons, in turn, also took different names from their fathers.* They altered their names, he says, in respect to habitation, to Egerton, Cotgrave, and Overton; in respect to colour, to Gough, which is red; in respect to learning, to Ken-clarke (a knowing clerk or learned man); in respect to quality, to Good-man; in respect to stature, to Richard Little; and in respect to the Christian name of the father of one of them, to Richardson, though all were descended from William Belward; and the gentlemen of Cheshire, he adds, bearing these different family names, would not easily believe that they were all the descendants of one man, were it not for an ancient roll which Camden saw. (Camden's Remaines, ed. of 1639, p. 141.) And Lord Coke refers to the Year Books to show that a man may have divers names, that is, surnames, at divers times. (Coke Litt. 3, a.)

“The insufficiency of the Christian name to distinguish the particular individual, where there were many bearing the same name, led necessarily to the giving of surnames, and a man was distinguished in addition to his Christian name, in the great majority of cases, by the name of his estate, or the place where he was born, or where he dwelt, or from whence he had come, as in the name of Washington,† originally

* The statement in the text is further amplified in an essay on differences by Sir Edward Dering, who says that “William Belward, lord of the moiety of Malpas in Cheshire, had issue David and Richard. From David came three sons, William de Malpas, Philip Gogh, David Golborne; and from them Egerton and Goodman. Richard, son of William Belward, had issue Thomas de Cotgreve, William de Weston [Overton?], and Richard Little, father of N. Kenclerk, and of John Richardson. Who would conceive, without good proof, that Malpas, Gough, Golborne, Egerton, Goodman, Cotgrave, Weston, Little, Kenclerk, and Richardson, were all in short time the issue of William Belward?”—Variations of the Arms in the family of Dering, by Sir Edward Dering, knt. and bart., printed as an Appendix to Lower's Curiosities of Heraldry, 8vo. 1845, p. 305.

† We do not know how far this etymology for Washington is current in America, but it is surely incorrect. The only two parishes in England so named are in the counties of Sussex and Durham. That in Sussex is in the midst of the chalk downs,

Wessyngton, which, as its component parts indicate, means a person dwelling on the meadow land, where a creek runs in from the sea; or else from his calling, as John the smith, or William the tailor, in time abridged to John Smith and William Taylor, and, as the son usually followed the pursuit of the father, the occupation became the family surname; or the son was distinguished from the father by calling him John's son, or William's son, which, among the Welsh, was abridged to *s*, as Edwards, Johns or Jones, Peters, which, as familiar appellations, passed into surnames. The Normans added *Fitz* to the father's Christian name, to distinguish the son, as Fitzherbert or Fitzgerald; and among the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, where each separate clan or tribe bore a surname to denote from what stock each family was descended, *Mac* was added to distinguish the son, and *O* to distinguish the grandson; and generally where names were taken from a place, the relation of the individual to that place was indicated by a word put before the name, like the Dutch *Van* or French *De*, or a termination added at the end, which additions were in time merged into and formed but one word; until from these various prefixes and suffixes numerous names were formed and became permanent. So, as suggested, something in the appearance, character, or history of the individual gave rise to his surname, such as his colour—as black John, brown John, white John, afterward transposed into John Brown, &c. or, it arose from his height, bulk, or strength, as Little, Long, Hardy, or Strong; or his mental or moral attributes, as Good, Wily, Gay, Moody, or Wise; or his qualities were practically personified by applying to him the name of some animal, plant, or bird, as Fox or Wolf,

some miles from the coast, and with no water near it. That in Durham is twelve miles away from the sea. Both of them occur as *Wassington* in early documents, and near the Sussex Washington (within the parish) is the *Essington* of Domesday, now Ashington. A family took name from the Durham Washington, and their armorial coat is supposed to have given origin to the *stars and stripes*, the national coat of America. Surtees has the following note: "Arms of Washington, Arg. two bars and three mullets in chief gules. It is probable that from cadets of this ancient house descended the Washingtons of Aldwicke le Street, co. York, whose pedigree appears in Dugdale, 1666, and those of *Leicestershire*, ancestors of the American patriot, George Washington." (History of Durham, vol. ii. p. 40.)

"Leicestershire" in Mr. Surtees' note is a mistake for Northamptonshire. The Washingtons owned the manor of Sulgrave in the latter county (part of the estates of the dissolved priory of St. Andrew at Northampton) 1538-9 to 1610; and Mr. Baker in his History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 513, has deduced their pedigree from John Washington, of Whitfield in Lancashire, great-grandfather of Lawrence the grantee of Sulgrave, down to the first President of the United States, and his several nephews and other collateral relations. (EDIT. H. & G.)

Rose or Thorn, Martin or Swan ; and it was in this way that the bulk of our surnames, that are not of foreign extraction, augmented and became permanent.

“They grew into general use, without any law commanding their adoption, or prescribing any course or mode respecting them ; for I know of but one instance of a positive statute, commanding the taking of names, or regulating the manner of selecting them, and that was limited to a particular locality. In the fourth year of the reign of Edward IV., an act* was passed compelling every Irishman that dwelt within the English pale to take an English surname, and enacting that it should be the name of some town, or of some colour, as black or brown, or of some art or occupation, or of some office ; which led to an extensive change of names in that part of Ireland, as a non-compliance was attended by a forfeiture of goods.

“But, though for several centuries the practice of giving or assuming surnames was general, it extended little further than the individual of whom it was the designation or mark. His descendant adopted it or not at pleasure ; or he assumed a new name himself, or others conferred upon him some characteristic appellation which adhered to him and his descendants. This fluctuation and change, however, was materially arrested by a statute passed (1 *Henry V. c. 5*), called the Statute of Additions, which required not only the name of the individual to be inserted in every writ or indictment, but, in addition, his calling, his estate, degree, and the town, hamlet, or place to which he belonged ; and in the reign of Henry VIII., Cromwell, the secretary of the King, established a regulation by which a record was required to be kept, in every parish, of births, marriages, and deaths, a regulation which, in

* This act, being short, we append :—“At the request of the Commons it is ordained and established by authority of the said Parliament [holden at Trim in 1465], That every Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst Englishmen in the county of Dublin, Myeth, Ureill, and Kildare, shall go like to an Englishman in apparel and shaving of his beard above the mouth, and shall be within one year sworn the liege man of the King in the hands of the Lieutenant or Deputy, or such as he will assign to receive this oath for the multitude that is to be sworn, *and shall take to him an English surname of a town*, as Sutton, Chester, Trim, Skryne, Corke, Kinsale ; *or colour*, as White, Blacke, Browne ; *or art or science*, as Smith or Carpenter ; *or office*, as Cooke, Butler ; *and that he and his issue shall use this name*, under pain of forfeiting of his goods yearly till the premises be done, to be levied two times by the year to the King’s wars, according to the discretion of the lieutenant of the King or the deputy.” (We take this from the Statutes at Large of Ireland, folio, 1786, vol. i. p. 29 ; and, as the spelling is there in great measure modernized, have modernized it altogether except in the proper names.) EDIT. H. & G.

connection with the previous act, operated to check the caprice of individuals in the matter of their names, and to fix them as durable appellations; for every man's name thereafter became a matter of record at his birth, his marriage, and at his death, and this recording of such events in every family led to the use of one name to designate the members of one family, which the record served to perpetuate, transmitting it from father to son, until the practice became general for all descendants to bear and become known by the name of a common ancestor. But this was the work of several centuries, and even at the present day, in remote and sparsely-settled districts of England and Wales, the practice is not extinct of assuming and changing names.

All this, it will be seen, was brought about without any positive provision of law, other than those that have been referred to. By a usage sufficiently general to be called universal, the son now bears the name of the father, and in turn transmits it to his own male descendants.

Surnames, from their infinite variety, have now become a more certain mark of identity than the first name; for the whole number of Christian or first names now commonly in use does not exceed 600, while the directory of this city * exhibits no less than 20,000 varieties of surnames. It is the combination of the Christian and surname that now marks the individual's identity, and he is distinguished still more accurately by the use, now very general, of middle names or initial letters.†

“But though the custom is wide-spread and universal for all males to bear the name of their parents, there is nothing in the law prohibiting a man from taking another name if he chooses. There is no penalty or punishment for so doing, nor any consequence growing out of it, except as far as it may lead to or cause a confounding of his identity.

* New York.

† This passage describes a singular custom, peculiar to our Transatlantic cousins—that of giving usually the first baptismal name with the *initial* of the second. Here in England, where persons have more than one baptismal name, we indifferently abridge both to their initials, or express both or either at length, as space or inclination may dictate. We were once induced to believe that the American initials were letters which were arbitrarily adopted, and nothing more; but a gentleman from Massachusetts assured us that we had been misled in adopting that notion, and that they really stand for names, though names that seldom make their appearance. It is asserted, however, in *Notes and Queries* (1856), II. ii. 197, on the authority of “a book on American Facts,” that the ex-President James Polk, having no other name, adopted the signature of James K. Polk, “merely to ensure the safe delivery of letters intended for him.” This assertion was not contradicted; and, if true, the like may have been done by others. (EDIT. H. & G.)

In some countries it is otherwise. In France a law was passed in the second year of the first revolution (*L. 6 fructidor An II.*); and another (19 *nivose An VI.*), which is still in force (*Codes Française par Bourguignon et Royer Collard*, § 34, and notes; *Dictionnaire de Législation Universel, par Chabrol Chaméane*, vol. ii. page 734), forbidding any citizen to bear any first name (*prénom*) or surname than that which is expressed in the registry of his birth, or to add any surname to his proper name; but no enactment of the kind has ever been passed in England or in this State, but on the contrary there have been many instances in which individuals have changed their names, and held offices of public trust and become distinguished by the name they adopted. The poet Mallet may be cited as an illustration. His father was of the clan Macgregor, and when that clan was suppressed, and its name abolished by law, in consequence of the violent acts of Rob Roy, he took the name of Malloch, by which name the son was known until he came to London, in his twenty-sixth year, when, disliking his Scotch patronymic, he adopted the French name of Mallet, and by this name held an office under government, became distinguished in literature, and transmitted the name to his descendants. That such instances rarely occur may be readily accounted for, in the fact of the absence usually of any object to induce a man to change his name, in the circumstance that there is a just and honourable pride in bearing the name of one's ancestors, and in the further fact that it is scarcely in the power of a man to change his name unless he goes to a place where he is unknown, for as long as he continues to abide where he is known, people will continue to call him by the name to which they are accustomed.

"It is this difficulty, I apprehend, mainly, that has led to the practice of applying for the King's Licence, or the passing of a statute, in cases where the taking of a new name has become necessary, in consequence of the devise of an estate upon that condition, as all persons will conform to what is decreed or enjoined by the sovereign authority of the State. Lord Mansfield seems to have thought (in *Sullivan agt. Ashbo*, 4 Bur., 1840) that the King's Licence or an Act of Parliament was essential to entitle a man to assume another name; but in later cases the right of an individual to take another name without the King's Licence or an Act of Parliament has been distinctly recognised, and the validity of acts done in the adopted name have been sustained, even when they imposed a charge upon the public. In the *King agt. the inhabitants of Billingham* (3 Maule and Selwyn, 250), the question

was whether a pauper, whose baptismal and surnames were Abraham Langley, and who, by that name, had a legal settlement in Billinghamhurst, could, with his wife and family, be charged upon that parish. He was married in another parish by the name of George Smith, and had been known in that parish three years before his marriage by that name. The wife and children had no settlement in Billinghamhurst, unless they had acquired one by marriage, and the point involved was the validity of the pauper's marriage by the name of George Smith; the marriage act of 26 Geo. II. c. 33, rendering it essential to the validity of a marriage that there should be a publication beforehand of the 'true' Christian and surnames of the parties. It was insisted that this had not been done, that the marriage was thus void, and that the wife and children were not chargeable upon the parish of Billinghamhurst; but the court held that the publication of the banns by the name of George Smith, that being the name which the pauper had gained by reputation, and by which he was known at the time in the parish where he was married, was a publication of the true name within the meaning of the act. In a note at the end of the case, several decisions of Lord Stowell in the Consistory Court are collected. In one of them, *Frankland agt. Nicholson*, Ann Nicholson was married, and the banns published by the name of Ann Ross. Sir William Scott, in reply to the argument that the proper Christian and surname of a party could not be altered except by the King's Licence or an Act of the Legislature, said that there might be cases where names acquired by general use and habit would be taken as the true Christian and surname of a party; but as there was not sufficient evidence in the case before him to show that the woman had ever been known by the name of Ross, he annulled the marriage. In another case before him, *Mayhew agt. Mayhew*,* which was a proceeding for a divorce on the ground of adultery, the woman set up that she had never been legally married, having been described in the publication of the banns as Sarah Kelso, when her real name was Sarah White. It was shown in reply that she had gone by several different names, but was generally known by the name of Kelso before the marriage, and upon this evidence he held the marriage to be valid.

"Doe *agt. Yates*, 5 Barn. and Ald., 544, is a case still more distinctly in point. An estate was devised upon condition that the devisee should take the surname of the testator. The will provided that within three years after the devisee arrived at the age of twenty-one, he should procure his name to be altered to the testator's name of Lus-

* Maule and Selwyn, Reports, 266 n.

combe, by Act of Parliament, or in some other effectual way. The devisee, before he was of age, and before he was entered upon, or was let into the possession of the estate, took the name of Luscombe, which name he continued thereafter to bear. At twenty-one he took possession of the estate, but suffered the three years to go by without applying for the King's Licence, or an Act of Parliament, to entitle him to use the name of Luscombe, and he continued to hold and enjoy the estate for eight years thereafter, when he conveyed it to the defendant. It was insisted that he had forfeited the estate, by having failed to comply with the testator's directions within the three years after he reached twenty-one, in not obtaining or applying for the King's Licence, or an Act of Parliament, authorising him to take the name of Luscombe. But the Court gave judgment for the defendants, holding that the devisee had sufficiently taken the testator's name, and that it was not necessary for him to apply for an Act of Parliament, or for the King's Licence. 'A name,' said Chief-Justice Abbott, in delivering the judgment of the court, 'assumed by the voluntary act of a young man, at his outset into life, adopted by all who knew him, and by which he is constantly called, becomes, for all purposes that occur to my mind, as much and effectually *his* name as if he had obtained an Act of Parliament to confer it upon him;' and there are numerous cases, both in this country and in England, holding that where a man enters into a contract, or does any act in a particular name, that he may be sued by the name that he used, whatever his true name may be; and generally, that wherever a man has done an act in a particular name, or where he makes a grant, it may always be shown in support of the validity of the act, that he was known by that name at and about the same time when the act was done, though he may have been baptized or previously known by a different name. All that the law looks to is the identity of the individual, and when that is clearly established the act will be binding upon him and upon others. (Waterbury *agt.* Mather, 16 Wend., 611; Griswold *agt.* Sedgwick, 6 Cow., 456; Jones' Estate, 27 Penn, 336; Prettyman *agt.* Wales, 4 Harring, 299; Toole *agt.* Peterson, 9 Ired., 180; Selman *agt.* Shackelforde, 17 Geo., 615; Williams *agt.* Bryant, 5 Meeson and Welsby, 447; Finch *agt.* Cocken, 5 Tyrwhitt, 774; Attorney-general *agt.* Hawkes, 1 Crompton and Jervis 120; The Queen *agt.* Avery, 18 Adolphus and Ellis, N.S., 576; Comyns's Digest, Fait E. 3.)

"I have gone into the examination of this question so minutely, because it has never, so far as I am aware of, been previously investi-

gated; and into the origin of the usage that now prevails in respect to Names, because the works commonly referred to in matters of general knowledge are exceedingly barren of information upon the subject of personal nomenclature. The result of the examination will show, I think, there is nothing in the law to prevent the petitioner continuing to call himself John Pike. If, as stated in his petition, he adopted it some years ago, engaged in business by that name, and is known among his business acquaintances and customers by that designation, there is no reason why he shall not continue to use it. Any contract or obligation he may enter into, or which others may enter into with him by that name, or any grant or devise he may hereafter make by it, would be valid and binding; for, as an acquired and known designation, it has become as effectually his name as the one which he previously bore. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that I think he may lawfully use it hereafter in all transactions as his name or designation."

We have already ventured to append one or two remarks to the statements of the learned judge; and have now to add that we consider it somewhat of an omission that, confining himself strictly to the law of the matter, he has made no allusion to the frequency of the practice, particularly in America, of *translating* foreign names into the vernacular. It is said that in this respect William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, took a hint from the Indians, with whom he was known as Onas, their word for *pen*. A correspondent of Mr. Lower* states that Penn, in issuing patents for lands, "was in the habit of translating the names of Germans whenever it could be done; thus the Carpenter family in Lancaster county are descended from a Zimmermann." Bridgebuilder is now a name in America, translated in very modern times from Brückenbauer.† Sturdevant has been changed to Treadaway; and La Pervin to Dipperwing. Of two brothers living in Philadelphia (1854) one was known as Mr. La Rue, and the other as Mr. Street.

The preceding was already in type when, among our own legal reports, we met with the opinion of an English Chief Justice upon this subject. In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 20th of Nov. 1862, Mr. *Horace*

* *Patronymica Britannica*, p. 395.

† *Ibid.* p. 40.

Lloyd moved, on the part of one John Henry Gimlet, an attorney, for a rule directing that his name might be re-entered on the rolls as John Henry Henry, and that the Master might endorse the alteration on the certificate of his admission: when the following discussion ensued:—

Mr. Justice *Wightman*.—He has changed his name?

Mr. *Lloyd*.—He has; and he has used no other name since August last. He explains in his affidavit his reason for having done so. The learned counsel said he had looked into the cases on the subject, and it seemed that, although the Courts at first had been reluctant to accede to such an application, they had now no difficulty in so doing. There had been a case before Lord Chief Justice Wylde, who had allowed it to be done. In a subsequent case a similar application had been acceded to by the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer (April 17 and 23, 1850), in the case of an attorney whose name had been Thomas James Moses, and who desired to drop the Moses. There had been a similar case before Mr. Justice Erle, who also had made the order *ex parte* Duggett dropping the name of Ingledew. Thus the Courts had considered that they ought to accede to such applications, notwithstanding the objections which had lately been raised by Lord Llanover.

The *Lord Chief Justice*.—It has been said that a man may go under any name he pleases, but that no man is obliged to call him by that name. Latterly, the question has been very much agitated, and this appears to be the solution of it; namely, that you may call yourself by what name you please, and I may call you by the name you have borne before. However, it appears that this has been done before, and let it be done now. Only we are not to be considered as having given any opinion on the question of law as to whether a man may change his name without Royal Licence.—Rule absolute accordingly.

There was another case of the like character on the following day; when Mr. *Field* moved, on the part of an attorney whose names were Edmund Jonathan Watkins Hornblower Clarke, for a rule to allow his name on the roll to be altered, by dropping the two intermediate names Jonathan and Watkins, so as that his name should run thus, “Edmund Hornblower Clarke.”* The ground stated for the application was, that the name as it stood was one of extreme length, and inconvenient in affidavits or legal proceedings.

* The *Lord Chief Justice*.—Then he intends to keep Hornblower? Mr. *Field*.—Yes. I should have thought the gentleman would have been glad to get rid of it: but I understand it is a family name that he wishes to retain. (Daily Telegraph. The report in the text is from The Times.)

Mr. Justice *Wightman* observed that the Court would not require that the name should always be set out at length; and the *Lord Chief Justice* said he did not desire to encourage these applications on insufficient grounds.

Mr. *Field* said there were many cases in which such applications had been acceded to—one only yesterday.

The *Lord Chief Justice* observed that that was on very different and special grounds, assigning family reasons for the desire to change the name.

Mr. *Field* said, that in a case in this Court before Mr. Justice *Cole-ridge*, the reason given by the applicant was that, his name being *Thomas James Moses*, his father would advance him money to go into partnership, on condition of his dropping the name of *Moses*.

The *Lord Chief Justice* said, there also was a reason of some force; but it surely was scarcely a sufficient reason for the application, that a man's godfathers and godmothers had been a little too bountiful in their allowance of names.*

Mr. *Field*, however, pressed his application on the ground that similar applications had been so often acceded to, and the Court ultimately assented to the application, and allowed the learned counsel to take a rule.

It would be perfectly unnecessary for us to state, as a piece of heraldic news, that the Jones's of Clytha have persevered with great resolution in their efforts to establish their adopted name of *HERBERT*, and that those efforts have finally, through somewhat tortuous paths, accomplished their object; but for future reference, and as a matter of historical curiosity, we have prepared a *précis* of the sequel of this extraordinary controversy, in order to complete the particulars given in our former pages. We must not, however, occupy too great a proportion of one Part of this Miscellany upon a single subject; and we therefore defer to our next the concluding narrative of *HERBERT, LATE JONES, OF CLYTHA*, together with such remarks and illustrations as it suggests, in order that we may offer to our Readers the variety which they justly expect.

* This troublesome generosity has now descended very low in the social scale. In 1855 it was mentioned in the *Cardiff Guardian* that a child had received at the baptismal font at Merthyr, the aspiring names of "James Louis Napoleon Malakhoff Broom." His parents were labouring people. Every sensible clergyman will endeavour to restrain this inconvenient fancy.

COUNTY HISTORIES, AND PARTICULARLY HUTCHINS'S DORSETSHIRE.

IN the award of literary immortality the County Historians have no reason to be dissatisfied. Next to the Poets, their reputation is we think most lasting. The works of the general historian are continually being superseded by the developement of fresh materials, as those of the philosopher, however sagacious, are by the progressive march of science; and though a Bacon, a Gibbon, and a Hume may stand their ground, they do so rather as great masters of style and method, than as enduring authorities of facts. It is only by engrafting an apparatus, in great measure new, upon the old stock, that we still preserve the student's Hume, as for legal studies we have the magistrate's Blackstone. In like manner our County Histories may be amended and amplified *ad infinitum*, and they bid fair, for the most part, to last like the standards of the orchard, if not like the trees of the forest.

Sir William Dugdale has now for two centuries been the accepted historian of Warwickshire; his work was re-edited by Dr. Thomas in the last century, and no one could now do better than to build again upon his sure foundations. No successor has hitherto displaced the name of Thoroton from its presidency over the history of Nottinghamshire, and it is nearly a century since Morant was accepted as the historian of Essex, though it would not be at all difficult to produce a better work than his. We have no doubt that it will long be the same with the names of Blomefield in Norfolk, of Nash in Worcestershire, of Nichols in Leicestershire, Shaw in Staffordshire, Manning and Bray in Surrey; and a like enduring reputation will gather round the more modern names of Whitaker and Hunter in Yorkshire, Surtees and Raine in Durham, Hodgson in Northumberland, Lipscombe in Buckinghamshire, and Eyton in Shropshire.

The History of Cheshire will hand down the name of Ormerod to a distant posterity, while at the same time, from its mode of arrangement, it commemorates those of his predecessors, Leycester and Legh. Clutterbuck, though a dry and jejune historian, has perhaps jostled Sir Henry Chauncy from his throne in Hertford-

shire; but Baker in Northamptonshire, though one of the best models both for accuracy and completeness as a topographer, unfortunately proceeded scarcely one-fourth of his way to supersede the labours of Bridges and Whalley. The History of Kent by Hasted is a great book, but not great in proportion to the vastness of its subject: he can scarcely be said to have entirely eclipsed the names of his predecessors Lambarde, Philipot, Somner, and Harris; and the county of Kent, which was the first to engage the attention of our topographers, has still to offer its historic palm to some more masterly hand. So perhaps in Gloucestershire the works of Atkins, Rudder, Bigland, and Fosbroke have divided the praise, and still left that county without a standard historian. In the West of England, also, both Cornwall and Devonshire have several topographers, none of them of the first rank (though partaking of the very intelligent labours, in an abridged form, of the brothers Lysons, whose *Magna Britannia* terminates with Devon); and Somersetshire is badly off in Collinson and Phelps. But Dorsetshire is evidently proud of her Hutchins, and constant in upholding his fame as her historian.

The Rev. John Hutchins, a native of the county, born in 1698, spent a long life in the accumulation of materials, which he would probably have left, as other collectors have theirs, in an unfinished state, but for the active interference of Mr. Gough, the editor of Camden's *Britannia* and Director of the Society of Antiquaries. After various difficulties had been overcome, this History was proceeding through the press at the time of the author's decease, in 1773; and it thus actually became a posthumous work, when completed in the following year, in two volumes folio.

Some twenty years later, Major Bellasis, the son-in-law of Hutchins, having acquired a fortune in India, was induced, from respect to the memory of his father-in-law, to listen to the wishes of the public for a second edition; and Mr. Gough again zealously contributed his assistance. "At three different periods was Dorsetshire traversed by Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, assisted by Mr. Basire and other able draftsmen, for the improvement of a second edition;"* of this the first volume was pub-

* Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vi. 283.

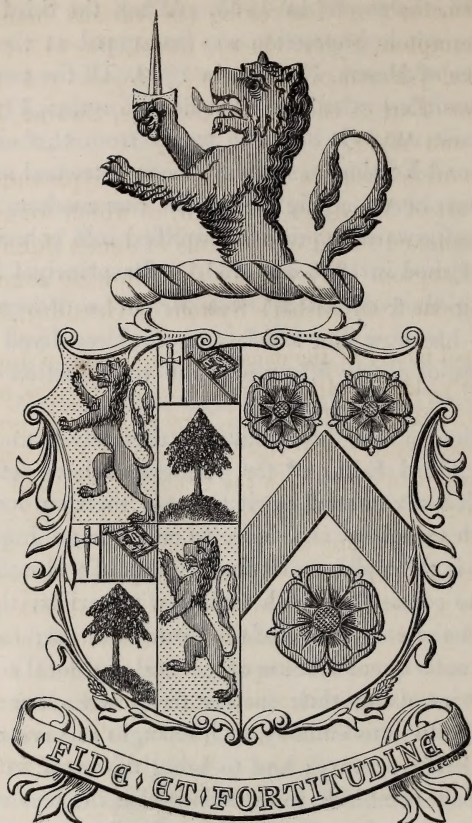
lished in 1796, the second in 1803. When the third was nearly complete, the whole impression was consumed at the fire of the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols, in 1808. Of the two preceding volumes it was then calculated that not more than 112 copies remained in existence. It has been partly from this circumstance that the Second Edition has always been esteemed as a precious book, and has borne a high price in the market. The third volume was afterwards reprinted, amplified into volumes III. and IV. and published in 1813 and 1815. Its principal Editor (Mr. Gough being then deceased,) was Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A. who has now the satisfaction to have lived to witness, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, the reproduction of his early labours.

The gentlemen who have devoted themselves to the task of preparing a Third Edition* for publication have set themselves to work with a reverential spirit towards their author. Though finding much to correct and more to enlarge and improve in the old work, it is their plan to retain as much of "Hutchins" as can be reduced to consistency with their new materials; their "object being to test the correctness of the former edition; to collect and arrange the subsequent labours of general and local topographers and antiquaries, using their matter freely whenever it appeared of sufficient value; to embody such changes as have occurred by the lapse of half a century; and to bring the work, in the various subjects its pages embrace, to the standard of the received opinions and state of information of the present day."

How much this involves it requires but little reflection to estimate. We need only instance the subject of mediæval architecture, which was so imperfectly understood at the date of the former edition as to be almost entirely deficient, but which deficiency is now very fully supplied.

The primæval antiquities, with which Dorsetshire abounds, are also carefully developed: and we may direct attention in particular to those remarkable relics of the aboriginal lathe which were once called the Kimeridge Coal Money, represented and described in a great variety of forms.

* The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, by John Hutchins, M.A. The Third Edition, corrected, augmented, and improved by WILLIAM SHIPP and JAMES WHITWORTH HODSON. Parts I. and II. 1861. Part III. 1862.



In other respects we can fairly report that the work of the Editors is very satisfactorily executed. They have had excellent assistance from all quarters, and more particularly from one whom they justly designate as "that accurate and accomplished genealogist and topographer, Thomas Bond, esq. of Tyneham." The history of the Isle of Purbeck contained in the Third Part is especially copious and complete from the hands of that gentleman.

The Pedigrees of the leading families are well posted up to the present time: and we may mention among the more important of those that have already appeared in the three Parts of the History now published, the names of Burland, Calcraft, Coker,

Culliford, Daccomb or Dackombe (in various branches), Farquharson, Frampton, Fyler, Husey, Lovel, Pitt (Earl of Londonderry), Berkeley-Portman, Radclyffe, Rogers (of Bryanston), Salkeld, Scott (Earl of Eldon), Strangways, Swaine, Tregonwell, Turberville, and Weld.

Their armorial insignia are admirably represented by the experienced art of Mr. John Cleghorn, of which we give a specimen in the annexed shield of the arms of James John Farquharson, esq. of Langton. We extract the following commentary on this atchievement from Nisbet's System of Heraldry, 1773 :

The principal family of the name is Farquarson of Invercald, who carries quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a lion rampant gules, as descended of M'Duff Earl of Fife; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a fir-tree growing out of a mount in base, seeded proper (upon the account his country abounds with such trees), on a chief gules the Banner of Scotland displayed—upon the account one of his progenitors, Finlay More, was killed at the battle of Pinkie holding the royal banner, and a canton dexter of the first charged with a dagger, point downward, to perpetuate the action of his progenitors of Rothimurkes, who joined with the M'Phersons in defeating and killing Cumming of Strathbogie, enemy to King Robert the Bruce: which figure upon the same account is carried by the M'Phersons; and for Crest, a lion issuing out of a wreath gules and or, holding a sword in his right paw proper, hilted and pomelled or. Supporters, Two wild cats proper. Motto, *Fide et Fortitudine*. As the abstract of his arms from the Lion Office.

The impalement is Argent, a chevron between three roses gules, seeded proper, for Phelips, Mr. Farquharson having married for his second wife Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. Charles Phelips, of Bayford, co. Somerset, and widow of John Phelips, esq. of Montacute in the same county; and his eldest son (by his former wife) James John Farquharson, esq. having married Mary, the only daughter of the said John and Mary Ann Phelips—so that the same impalement belongs to both generations.

We also exhibit to our readers the armorial insignia of the EARL OF ELDON, upon the history of which we have obtained the following original particulars:—

They are formed upon the arms of Scott, of Balwearie in Fifeshire, which are Argent, three lion's heads erased



gules.* The anchor was added in allusion to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, in which Sir William Scott, the elder of the illustrious legal brethren, became Advocate General in 1787, and was constituted the Chief Judge in the year 1798. The wavy chief we may presume to be allusive to their father's occupation in the port of Newcastle: and the portcullis is the well-known emblem of an English judge.

We do not find that any grant of arms had been made to Sir

* Seton's *Scottish Heraldry*, 8vo. 1863, p. 116. A chevron is placed between the lion's heads in some seals of Scott of Balwearie (as used in 1292 and 1412) in Laing's *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, 4to. 1850, p. 119.

William Scott; but when he was admitted a member of the College of Advocates, in the year 1779, his armorial shield was suspended there according to custom, and we have lately seen it fixed at the head of the Dining-Room in Doctors' Commons. It is simply the arms of Scott of Balwearie, but the lion's heads appear to be rather coupé than erased. There is neither crest nor motto, but this inscription:

WILL^m. SCOTT,

L.L.D.

Nov^r. 3rd. 1779.

When the younger brother, Sir John Scott, having been appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was created a peer, by the title of Baron Eldon, on the 18th of July 1799, it became necessary to provide his arms with supporters, and consequently (in pursuance of a warrant from the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, dated 19 Sept.), Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, on the 10th of October following, proceeded to assign him Supporters, "and also to exemplify the Arms borne by his family, with such variations as may be necessary to be borne by his Lordship and his descendants, and by those of his late father, William Scott, deceased." This was done in the following terms:—

Argent, an anchor erect sable between three lion's heads erased gules, on a chief wavy azure a portcullis or. For Crest, on a wreath of the colours, a lion's head erased gules, gorged with a chain, a portcullis therefrom pendant or, a mullet for difference.

Supporters, on each side, a lion guardant proper, gorged with a double chain, a portcullis attached thereto gold, from which is suspended a shield argent charged with a civic wreath vert.

Motto, SIT SINE LABE DECUS.

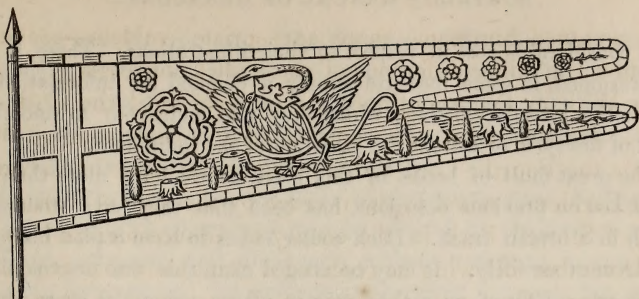
It will be observed that the words in the Grant, "and by those of his late father," made it equally applicable to Lord Stowell and to Lord Eldon, the mullet only being absent from the coat of the elder brother. Both shield and supporters are somewhat overloaded: and it would have been in better heraldic taste to have omitted from the arms of Lord Eldon the anchor of the Admiralty, with which he had no personal concern, and to

have assigned him some more appropriate emblem—rendering of course the minor difference of the mullet unnecessary.*

Sir William Scott continued a commoner until the 17th July 1821. He was then (on occasion of the coronation of King George the Fourth, Lord Eldon being at the same time advanced to an Earldom,) raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Stowell, of Stowell Park in the county of Gloucester: and on the 7th December following he received a grant assigning Supporters to his arms. They were the same in all respects with those borne by his brother, except that the shields suspended were charged with an anchor erect sable instead of the civic wreath.

The Chancellor became a Dorsetshire proprietor in April 1807 by the purchase from William Morton Pitt, esq. of the Encombe estate, in the parish of Corfe Castle; to which very considerable accessions have been subsequently made by his successors. When created an Earl in 1821, he took the title of Viscount Encombe for his heir apparent. He frequently resided there, especially after his retirement from official life; and there, whilst he was still Chancellor, he once buried the Great Seal under ground on an alarm of fire in the mansion, and during the next day his family were long occupied in digging for it, the exact place of its secretion having been forgotten. The Chancellor was himself buried in the neighbouring chapel of Kingston in 1838, as was his grandson and successor in 1854.

* In the arms of Lord Eldon, as now represented in the Hall of the Middle Temple, there are placed erroneously *two* mullets on the chief, instead of one. In fact, the mullet might now be altogether dropped by the Earl of Eldon, the issue of Lord Stowell being extinct, his children having all died without issue.



STANDARD OF HENRY OF BOLINGBROKE, EARL OF DERBY.

BOUTELL'S MANUAL OF HERALDRY.*

There is certainly something very delightful in the pursuit of Heraldry; as it brings us into contact with many pleasant associations. It introduces us to agreeable people, and to very pretty books.† The Officers of Arms whom we have had the good-fortune to number among our friends, have been, and are, gentlemen of habitual courtesy of manners, full of historical and general information, and remarkably willing to impart it; as well as sagacious, persevering, and cautious in the more important duties of their station. These are the regular army of Heraldry: the books (or their authors) may be regarded as the volunteers. The volunteers, on the whole, have equal zeal, but less discretion. But they render their share of service to the community. They keep alive that popular estimation of the art without which it would be lost among the more engrossing cares and enterprizes of this busy world: and they enable every one who has a panel to his carriage, a book-plate for his library, a crest on his spoons, or a stamp on his note-paper, to feel that he is not entirely ignorant upon heraldic matters, though his knowledge may not penetrate very deeply.

We infer that this taste is more prevalent than may be generally imagined,‡ from the number of elementary works upon Heraldry that are from time to time produced, often in a very handsome guise, and at

* A Manual of Heraldry, Historical and Popular, with Seven Hundred Illustrations. By CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. 1863. 8vo. (Winsor and Newton, 38, Rathbone Place.)

† On the eve of our publication we have received from Edinburgh a copy of another very handsome volume, entitled "The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland. By GEORGE SETON, Advocate, M.A. Oxon., F.S.A. Scot. etc. 1863." This we shall introduce more fully to our readers in our next Part.

‡ We learn with pleasure that Messrs. Winsor and Newton have sold their first edition of the present work, and are preparing another.

very considerable cost in respect to their illustrations. These, it must be presumed, in some measure supply a demand for information and instruction already existing; whilst they also endeavour to smooth the path of the tyro, or attract the attention of the indifferent.

The great fault of books of this class, as we have more than once remarked on previous occasions, has been that they have trodden too much in a beaten track. Each writer seems to have copied his predecessor most servilely. It may be alleged that this was unavoidable in the developement of an art or science whose principles were settled, and its rules immutably fixed. This however was more an imagination than a reality. The *modern* rules of Heraldry were stereotyped, but the *ancient* rules have never been sufficiently ascertained, and that, we take leave to say, is one of the chief reasons why we have opened the pages of THE HERALD—not merely for their investigation, but actually for their discovery.

The modern rules of Heraldry have been transmitted from book to book like of those of Grammar or Arithmetic, but without even the originality of most lexicographers or mathematicians. The commonest spelling-books would shame many of them in regard to originality.* Such has been their plagiarism, that they have copied, like a Chinese artist upon a European design, every blemish and every error, as well as every established truth. The compilers of such books as Berry's Cyclopædia of Heraldry, one of the largest and most worthless of its class, and of many others of various gradations of size, have not risen to the dignity of authors. In fact, many have attempted to explain an art which they themselves very imperfectly understood, and upon which they could only follow their prototypes, having no fresh ideas to produce nor any new information to impart.

We may date an improvement from the appearance of the present Rougecroix Mr. Planché's more critical volume, entitled *The Pursuivant of Arms*, if not from the issue of Mr. M. A. Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, a book displaying much ingenuity and containing many valuable remarks, in a strain of never-failing humour,—

—delectando pariterque monendo.

The example has not been lost, and we now find both the antiquities and the art-treasures of Heraldry combined with its elementary princi-

* We have pointed out some remarkable instances of this. The persistent repetition of Gerard Legh's *nine* differences, though condemned by his immediate successor Boswell, is perhaps the most prominent of them. See also the note upon "Forms of Shields" in our Second Part, p. 191.

ples in our popular manuals. The *Glossary of Heraldry*, published by Mr. Parker of Oxford, though by no means so successful as his admirable *Glossary of Architecture*, was rightly conceived in this spirit: and now Mr. Boutell has brought the experience of many years' study of mediæval art to bear upon the same subject.

The work before us is essentially an elementary one. It develops the art of Heraldry *ab ovo*, and may be adopted by the student as his accidence, grammar, and dictionary, without reference to any of its numerous forerunners. Its contents are agreeably disposed: not so formally as to make an unreadable book, and yet with ready means of reference both from general arrangement and copious indexes. But its chief merit consists in the proportion in which its numerous illustrations are derived from the existing relics of mediæval art, instead of the ordinary modern delineations of heraldic figures. Mr. Boutell has brought the sepulchral monuments with which he has been long conversant to excellent use, as well as the seals, achievements, and armorial records of our old nobility. Heraldry appeals so peculiarly to the eye that we are quite of opinion that this mode of instruction is the best calculated to improve the national taste in the art, as the taste in English architecture has been at last successfully revived by the graphic works of John Carter, John Britton, the two Pugins, and their followers, until a flourishing school of *renaissance* has been established among our professional architects. "The Heraldry of the present time I have desired (writes Mr. Boutell) to exhibit as the direct descendant and the living representative of the past; and the student will observe that I have systematically endeavoured to impress him with the conviction that Heraldry is, essentially and at all times, inseparably associated with History, or at any rate with Biography." This is an aim conceived in the right spirit, and to succeed in its accomplishment would be to apply Heraldry to its most useful and valuable capabilities. The Manual further recommends itself to the Architect, the Historical Painter and Sculptor, and to all in whose view Heraldry is, as it was of old, an elegant branch of art-ornamentation. We shall doubtless have frequent occasion to mention this Manual hereafter, and shall possibly very shortly find space to describe its plan more fully, and consider its contents more minutely.

Of the excellent illustrations we are enabled to give some specimens:

In the Standard of Henry of Bolingbroke Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry the Fourth, (placed at the head of this article,) the cross of St. George is placed, as usual, next the staff. The fringe is of white

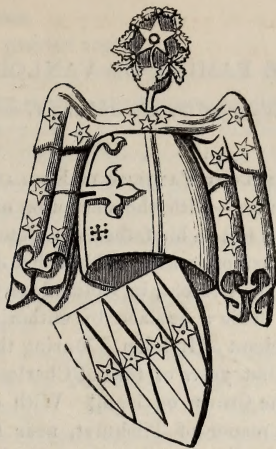
and blue. The streamer is per fess argent and gules, stated by Mr. Boutell to have been the livery colours of the Plantagenets. The badges are red roses, roots of trees, fox's tails, and in the centre the swan of Bohun collared and chained.

The atchievement of Humphrey Stafford, Earl Stafford, and afterwards Duke of Buckingham, elected K.G. 1429, as engraved on his stall-plate in Saint George's Chapel. The crests in these compositions are generally very large in proportion to the shields.



FROM THE GARTER-PLATE OF HUMPHREY EARL STAFFORD, 1429.

The monumental slab at Norton Brise in Oxfordshire, commemorating Sir John Daubygné, A.D. 1345, is a very remarkable composition, and singularly interesting in its heraldry. Three of its five shields are charged with the arms of Daubygné: of these one bears simply, Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse argent; another bears the fusils ermine, and adds three mullets in chief; and the third, which is the principal shield of the group, charges each fusil with a pierced mullet. A pierced mullet, which appears to demonstrate conclusively the derivation of that charge from a pointed spur-rouelle, within a



ATCIEVEMENT OF SIR JOHN DAUBYGNY.

wreath of olive-leaves, forms the Crest, and the bantling of the Helm is also powdered with pierced mullets.

ARMS OF THE CREUZE FAMILY.

Gules, a dexter arm issuant, the hand holding a sword, on its point three crescents interlaced in triangle, all proper.

John Creuzé, who died in 1823 (see p. 260), bore these arms for Creuzé, impaling, Azure, an annulet, around it at equal distances three bunches of beans, leaves and stalks or, on a chief argent an eagle displayed sable, for Gosset.

Francis Creuzé, who died in 1809 (see p. 260), bore the same coat of arms, and on an escocheon of pretence, quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a cross flory argent, for Goldsborough*; 2 and 3, Gules, a bend between three martlets or, for Slaney. Crest, a pelican vulning herself, wings erect, proper? This was the crest of Goldsborough.

The seals of Francis and of John Creuzé bearing arms as above described, are now in my possession, and also a third seal engraved with the arms of Creuzé alone, and above the shield, in lieu of a crest, a medallion, containing apparently a very small portrait in profile.

The crescents in the arms of Creuzé are traditionally said to commemorate the capture of a Turkish standard in battle.

Horham Hall, Thaxted.

F. G. WEST.

* William Goldsborough, Mrs. Francis Creuzé's father, was the son of Nicholas Goldsborough and Katharine Hedges, his wife, daughter of Robert Hedges of Kingsdown in the parish of Stratton St. Margaret's, Wilts, and niece of Sir William Hedges, who was first cousin to Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State to King William and Queen Anne.

THE FAMILY OF VANLORE.

To the Editor of the Herald and Genealogist.

DEAR SIR,

In your article on "REFUGEE FAMILIES IN ENGLAND," the remarks at pp. 168-9, on Sir Peter Vanlore—with the exception of who was his wife—do not relate to the Baronet, but to his father, Sir Peter Vanlore, Knight.

This Peter Vanlore, senior, was knighted by James 1st about Nov. 1621.* He was a native of Utrecht, in Holland, settled in England in the reign of Elizabeth, was made a denizen by authority of parliament,† and became an eminent merchant of London. During the whole of the reign of James I. and the two first years of that of Charles I. he was advancer of moneys, jewels, &c. to the Crown on loan.‡ With other landed estates he became possessed of the manor of Tilehurst, near Reading, and built the house there. He died in Fenchurch Street, London, 6 Sept. 1627, aged 80, and was buried at Tilehurst on 1st October following,§ in which church a sumptuous alabaster monument, now going to decay, was raised to his memory. This monument, which stands against the south wall of the nave, is in the Italian style, and represents an altar-tomb under a vaulted canopy. Upon the tomb and under the canopy are the recumbent effigies of Sir Peter and his wife, and standing, one at their head and the other at their feet, the effigies of a young man in armour and a young lady, to represent his only son and his wife. On the plinth in front are the effigies of six young women kneeling and holding skulls in their hands, and three infants recumbent in death and bound in cere-clothes. On the face of the tomb, above the poetical epitaph given at p. 169, is the following inscription:—

Here lies y^e Body of Sr Peter Vanlore, Knt.
who died on y^e 6 day of Septemb^r.
An^o. Dni. 1627.

Within the canopy, on a small shield, is the single coat of arms of VANLORE, viz:—Or, a chaplet or garland proper.

The drawing and colouring of this peculiar heraldic charge seem to portray the oleander,—the "*lorbeer-rose*" of the Germans. If so, may it not have reference to the latter part of the name,—*Lore*, or *Loor*? But in Harl. MS. 1582, fol. 92*, this charge is called a "*Blue-bottle*," the corn Bluebottle, or *Centaurea Cyanus* of the botanist.

Above the canopy, on the cornice, are three shields of arms. That in the centre is Quarterly;

* Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1621, p. 308.

† Add. MS. Brit. Museum, No. 14,283, fol. 25. Pedigree of Vanlore.

‡ Lansd. MS. Brit. Museum, No. 162, art. 37.

§ Register I. 23, 18, in Coll. of Arms.

1 and 4, VANLORE.

2, Gules, a lion passant argent.

3, Argent, a chevron between three horse-shoes sable.

Over this shield is the Crest, surmounting a helmet and mantling, viz. :—

On a ducal crown argent, a demi-negro fullfaced holding in his right hand a leaf, or wisp, of tobacco, fess-wise behind his head, vert.

The shield on the spectator's right is party per pale,—

1, VANLORE, impaling

2, Azure, a fess between two estoiles in chief, and a chevron in base or, TEIGHBOT.

That on the spectator's left is Quarterly ;

1 and 4, TEIGHBOT.

2 and 3, Argent, a lion rampant azure, langued gules.

His wife was Jacoba, or Jacomina, daughter of Henry Teighbot, of London, merchant-stranger. She died at Chelsea in 1636. They had issue one son and six daughters, who arrived at full age. The daughters were—1. Jacoba, or Jacomina, who was the first wife of Jacob de Laida, and died without issue ; 2. Elizabeth, married to John Vanden Bempde, of London, merchant-stranger, and had issue John, Abraham, and Peter (the present Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart. of Hackness, is descended from this marriage) ; 3. Anne, born May 1592, married about 1614 to Sir Charles Adelmare Cæsar, Knt. Master of the Rolls ; she died 13th June, 1625, aged 33, leaving issue two daughters ; he died 6 Dec. 1643, aged 53, and both were buried in Benington church, Herts ; 4. Mary, born circa 1586, married to Sir Edward Powell, Knt., and Bart. of Chelsea, and Pengethly, co. Hereford, who died in 1653 s.p., leaving her surviving ; 5. Catherine, married to Sir Thomas Glemham, of Glemham, co. Suffolk, Knt. and had issue ; 6. Jane, married to William Ferrers, of Bromley, near Bow, Middlesex ; she died 27 Dec. 1623, leaving an infant son. The only son,

Sir Peter Vanlore, of Tilehurst, was created a Baronet 3rd October, 1628. He died without male issue circa 1644-5. He married Susan, daughter of Lawrence Becke, of Antwerp, who died in 1639, and had by her three daughters coheiresses, viz. 1. Jacoba, married to Henry, eldest son of Sir Sigismund Zinzan, Knt. of Molesey, Surrey ; he became of Tilehurst in right of his wife ; he died 18 Nov. 1676, and she 22 June 1677, and they were buried at Tilehurst, leaving issue ; 2. Susan, who died Sept. 1685, aged 60, having married Sir Robert Croke, Knt. Clerk of the Pipe, of Checkers and Hampton Poyle, by whom she had issue three daughters coheiresses ; 3. Maria, married to Henry Alexander, Earl of Stirling, who died in 1650, by whom she had issue.

The authorities from which this account is compiled, besides those already referred to, are Le Neve's Baronets, ii. 89, Visitation of Berks, 1623, C. 18, 55, 56, and Register I. 22, 92, all in the College of Arms.

Yours faithfully,

BENJ. W. GREENFIELD.

February 12th, 1863.

WORCESTERSHIRE FAMILIES.

At the annual congress of the British Archæological Institute, held at Worcester in July last, a memoir upon the *Families of Worcestershire Extinct and Extant* was read by STEPHEN TUCKER, Esq. M.A. This formed a new and interesting feature among the papers usual at these meetings, and we were glad to hear, not only that it was Mr. Tucker's intention to pursue the same inquiries in other counties, but that he had made arrangements for the publication of this his first composition of the kind. We have no doubt that it will be materially amplified and improved before it is finally produced; but we are enabled, from a newspaper report, to give the following sketch of its contents.

At the date of Domesday a very large proportion of the county of Worcester was held by the King and various religious establishments, there being but fifteen lay holders *in capite* of the rest, of which Earl Roger had a goodly share. None of those names exist now, nor were any of their descendants in line holders at the time of the Heralds' Visitations. Urso de Abetot, who had here large grants from the Conqueror, received also the office of Hereditary Sheriff of the county, an office conveyed by his granddaughter's marriage to William de Beauchamp, and hence the introduction of that distinguished house into Worcestershire. That the families of none of these Norman grantees should have taken root is accounted for by Dr. Nash by their dispersion and ruin, from siding with the losing cause in the various revolutions and struggles for sovereignty which occurred between the Conquest and the establishment of the first Plantagenet on his throne. The Beauchamps were in these, as well as in the subsequent wars of the Roses, hardly dealt with. William de Beauchamp was deprived of his lands and shrievalty by Stephen, for his assistance rendered to the Empress Maud; and his descendants suffered in like manner, always however recovering their possessions and position.

At the dissolution of the monasteries Worcestershire probably underwent a greater change than any other county, for the land was parcelled out among a great many new names. The fifteen chief owners at the time of Domesday had multiplied to some 300 during the Heralds' Visitations, at which the pedigrees of some 240 are recorded. The fool-hardy attempt of Essex involved the forfeiture of the possessions of several of his followers, and amongst these were many Worcestershire proprietors. In the next reign the Gunpowder Plot had the supposed support of some great Worcestershire families, who suffered deprivation in consequence; and in the wars between Charles and his Parliament, the gentlemen of Worcestershire probably played a more conspicuous part than those of any other county either on one side or the other. It is a noteworthy fact that the first and

last battles of this civil war were both fought at Worcester, and in the same month, September, though at an interval of nine years. The Worcestershire men ranged under the King's banner were Talbot, Windsor, Lyttelton, Sandys, Russell, Berkeley, Winford, Barrett, Pakington, Clare, Ingram, Bromley, Hornyold, Wylde, Cookes, Acton, Townshend, Sheldon, Walsh, Habington, Penel, Langston, Herbert, and Prior. Amongst those who fought for the Parliament are recorded Rouse, Lechmere, Dobyns, Lygon, Salway, Cookes, Pytts, Dingley, Edgiok, Millward, More, Smith, Colins, Younge, and Symonds. Some of these wasted or ruined their estates by the parts they played, but the majority continued and still are time-honoured names, and hold the same properties as then.

Mr. Tucker commenced his notices of individual families by tracing the descent of the Earldom of Worcester; and then sketched, in succession, the titled houses of Beauchamp—since Lygon and Pindar; of Dudley, Windsor, Coventry, Lyttelton, Sandys, Foley, Somers, Lechmere, and Rushout; the Baronet houses of Pakington, Winnington, Blount, and Russell; and lastly, the other well-positioned families who had belonged, or who still belong, to the county: Rouse, of Rouse Lench, created a Baronet in 1641, and now represented by Sir Charles Rouse Boughton; the Winfords, of Norgrove, now represented by Mr. J. R. Cookes; the Wintours, of Huddington, now represented by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot; the Biggses, of Lenchwick; that extraordinary man, Sir Henry Bate Dudley, created a Baronet 1813; Sir Edward Goodere, who married the heiress of the Dineleys (or Dingleys), and thereby became connected with Worcestershire; Walsh, of Abberley (the poet), who paid 80*l.* for a wig; the Berkeleys, of Cotherridge and Spetchley; Sheldon, of Beoley; Bromley, of Holt, of which house came Lord Chancellor Bromley; Nanfan, a Cornish family, which owed its rise to one of them having been a chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey Habington, of Hindlip; Bourne, of Battenhall, of which family was Sir John Bourne, principal Secretary of State under Queen Mary, and Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells; also Vernon, of Hanbury; Hanford, of Wollas-hill; Sebright, of Besford; Talbot, of Salwarp; Cookes, of Bentley; Dowdeswell, of Pull Court; Amphlett, of Hadzor; Rudge, of Evesham; Egiok, of Egiok; Hornyold, of Blackmore Park; Acton, of Wolverton; Herbert, of Ribbesford; Clutton, of Pensax; Martins, of Ham Court and Overbury; Jeffreys, of Hom Castle; Knight, of Wolverley; Bearcroft, of Mere Hall; Meysey, of Shakenhurst; Watkins, of Woodfield; Zachary, of Areley; Lowe, of Lindridge; and some others.

REVIEWS.

LE HERAUT D'ARMES, *Revue illustrée de la Noblesse*. Directeur, Le C^{te} ALFRED DE BIZEMONT: Gérant, V^r BOUTON, peintre héraldique (1 Rue de Pont de Lodi, Paris.) *Grand in-8vo.* (Issued Monthly.)

Amidst a large amount of modern literature upon the subjects of our study with which a recent visit to Paris has made us acquainted, we were pleased to meet with a namesake of our own, of whose existence we were previously uninformed: although our French cousin is really our senior, having made his first appearance in Nov. 1861, and having now attained to his 18th Number.

In England a College of Arms is happily still in vigour, consisting of thirteen members, of the several ranks of Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants: but in France there are now no public officers of this description,—no actual “Heralds of Arms.” When the Coronation of Charles X. was conducted with great splendour in the year 1825, there were representative *Hérauts d'Armes de France*, whose sumptuous tabards are now exhibited in the *Musée des Souverains* at the Louvre; but these were mere *dramatis personæ* of the pageant, like the representative Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine who used to walk in our own Coronation processions.

The *Genealogistes* of France are gentlemen who adopt the profession on their own speculation, and generally endeavour to advance their private practice by the publication of collections entitled *Armoriaux* or *Nobiliaires*. The biography of Viton St. Allais, one of the most eminent of the class (who died in 1842), describes their ordinary course of proceeding. After having served in the army of the Republic, that gentleman quitted the military profession “pour se livrer à des recherches historiques, recueillit de précieux renseignements sur l'origine d'un grand nombre de familles, et fonda un cabinet de généalogiste, qui attira bientôt une nombreuse clientèle.” It is added, “On l'accuse de s'être montré très-facile sur l'admission de certaines généalogies.” The system of private practice must naturally lead to such *facility*. In our Office of Arms it is obviated by every pedigree or other matter of record being submitted to the examination of impartial functionaries before registration.

The true import and character of a Herald is now evidently but

partially understood in France:* and we consequently find, in the introductory Prospectus of the work before us, the following exposition of what a Herald of Arms once was:

“ Quelles étaient autrefois les fonctions et les attributions des Hérauts d'Armes ?

“ Ils étaient les conservateurs des Honneurs de la guerre, dont le *Blason* est un symbole.

“ Ils recevaient et vérifiaient les preuves du Nom et des Armes des Chevaliers, dont ils faisaient peindre les quartiers dans les livres armoriaux et cartulaires de la Chevalerie.

“ Ils avaient droit de corriger tous les abus et les usurpations de Couronnes, Heaumes, Timbres, et Supports; ils connaissaient les différends entre les Nobles pour leurs Blasons, pour l'antiquité de leur race, et leur prééminence.

“ Ils avaient le droit de se faire ouvrir toutes les Bibliothèques, et de se faire communiquer tous les vieux titres des Archives du Royaume.

“ Nous n'avons pas la prétention d'avoir, comme *Montjoye Saint-Denys* en France, ou *Garter* en Angleterre, nos entrées dans toutes les cours pour y déclarer la paix ou la guerre, pour y faire respecter les préséances, pour régler les tournois.

“ Autres temps, autres mœurs.

“ La Noblesse n'est plus un corps de l'Etat; elle n'est plus qu'une tradition.

“ Elle ne confère plus de privilèges, elle impose des obligations : *Noblesse oblige.*”

How far these latter assertions are precisely true, is now a great question in France, and has been the topic of much controversy. But we must defer the consideration of the *Noblesse* of France to a distinct article, for which we have collected some interesting materials.

The *Héraut d'Armes* has itself been occupied with many papers

* We met with an amusing proof of this, *à propos* of recent occurrences in England. In the illustrated newspaper named *L'Univers Illustré* of the 12th March, 1863, there is a letter from an assumed correspondent in London describing the entry of the Princess Alexandra, and sending “ deux croquis. L'un représente l'arrivée du cortège devant le palais de Buckingham, l'autre des hérauts sonnant l'entrée de l'auguste fiancée dans le palais même.” How the artist undertook to sketch incidents which never actually occurred is explained by the fact that the engravings are *de bon marché d'occasion*, having evidently done former service as representations of the Queen departing from Buckingham Palace to open Parliament: but the feature of the contrivance to which we specially desire to point is this, that the personages designated as “ *Hérauts* sonnant l'entrée de la Princesse de Danemark au Palais de Buckingham,” are really three Trumpeters of the Guard !

bearing upon this very question: and with others discussing the history, philosophy, and jurisprudence of heraldry and distinctions of rank, together with personal nomenclature, change of name, and the particle (*De, De la, &c.*) The more substantial or documentary articles consist of copies or abstracts of ancient Armorial, and other proofs of nobility, such as the Names of the 119 Gentlemen who defended Mont St. Michel when assaulted by the English in 1423. The miscellany is interspersed with articles of bibliography and biography: a few genealogies of particular families; and necrological notices of persons recently deceased, particularly those belonging to the old aristocracy of France. Upon the art of blason the editor, M. Victor Bouton, has inserted various articles, which are illustrated by shields of his own engraving, and we may mention that his *Nouveau Traité de Blason*, of which these articles form portions, has been published complete in an octavo volume 1863, illustrated by 460 engraved shields.

A memoir upon *Hereward the Saxon Patriot*, by the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE, M.A. F.S.A., which has been published in the Reports and Papers, for 1861, of the Associated Architectural Societies, is illustrated by six elaborate folding sheets of pedigrees, compiled by THOMAS CLOSE, Esq. of Nottingham, and presented by him to the publication in conjunction with Sir Charles Wake, Bart. They exhibit the genealogical descents of THE FAMILY OF WAKE in these several portions: 1. Hereward the Saxon; 2. Wac or Wake, Barons Wake; 3. Wakes of Blisworth, co. Northampton; 4. Wakes of Clevedon, co. Somerset; 5. Wakes of Clevedon, Baronets; 6. Wakes, Baronets, of Courteen Hall, co. Northampton.

Chronological Memoir of the Reverends Henry, John, Edward and Byam, sons of the Rev. Lawrence Byam, Rector of Luckham, in Somersetshire, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. from A. D. 1574 to A. D. 1614. By EDWARD S. BYAM, Esq., translator, from the Welsh, of the *Backslider's Mirror*, author of *Literary Avocations*, of *Genealogical and Historical Chart of the Kings of England, with their Arms severally emblazoned, from the Norman Conquest, &c. &c. &c.* Tenby, 1862. 8vo. pp. 82.—Henry Byam, D.D., the eldest of the three brothers mentioned in this title-page, is described by Anthony Wood as “one of the greatest ornaments of the University of Oxford,” and “the most acute preacher of his day.” He was a member of Christchurch, and both his B.A. and his M.A. degrees, in 1602 and 1605, were taken in company with two men of the same college who are greatly distinguished in literary history, Richard Corbet, afterwards Bishop of Oxford and Norwich, and Robert Burton, author of “*The Anatomy of Melancholy*.” He subsequently proceeded B.D. in 1612, and D.D. in 1642. He was for fifty-five years Rector of Luckham; was a

Canon of Exeter, a Prebendary of Wells, and Chaplain to Charles the Second, whose exile he shared both by land and sea.* He died in 1669, at the age of eighty-nine.

The Rev. John Byam, of Exeter College, Oxford, M.A. 1606 (the second brother), was Rector of Clotworthy, in Somersetshire, and in 1625 received episcopal licence to hold with it the vicarage of Dulverton in the same county; but was sequestered from his preferments in 1646, and carried prisoner to Wells. He died before the Restoration.

The Rev. Edward Byam, the third brother, a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, M.A. 1607, became Vicar of Dulverton in 1612, and, having transferred that living to his brother John in 1625, appears at that date to have migrated to Ireland, where he became Precentor of Cloyne in 1627, and a Prebendary of Lismore in 1639. His chief patron was the Earl of Barrymore (son-in-law of the great Earl of Cork), who presented him to the vicarage of Castle Lyons, and there he was buried in 1639, as is recorded in a funeral certificate drawn up on the occasion by Thomas Preston, Ulster king of arms.

From this brother the present family are descended. William, his second son, after having distinguished himself as a captain of horse in the royal army, was in the garrison of Bridgwater when that town was captured by Fairfax and Cromwell in 1645. Having been carried prisoner to London, he was one of those who were shortly after allowed to withdraw with Colonel Walrond to Barbadoes, an event which has influenced the whole subsequent career of this family. Shortly after his arrival, Byam was made Master of the Ordnance and Treasurer of the Island; and in Jan. 1651-2 he appears as Serjeant Major Byam among the commissioners who then surrendered the colony to Sir George Ayscue, the commander of an expedition sent by the Parliament for its reduction, after Lord Willoughby the governor had boldly established the royal authority under the name of King Charles the Second. Very shortly after (in common with Lord Willoughby and his fellow-commissioners) Colonel Byam sustained another banishment. He was allowed to remove with his property to the new colony of Surinam, where he became, by election, the first governor, and so continued until the surrender of that settlement to the Dutch in 1667. He then became governor of the island of Antigua, still under the patronage of the Lord Willoughby, and he died there in 1670, at the age of forty-eight. The actions of this courageous and earnest cavalier occupy a large share of the pages before us; and at p. 32 the author has devoted a long note to the vindication of his ancestor from the groundless aspersions of Stedman, in his "History of Surinam;" and the reckless inventions of Aphra Behn, in her play of

* "—Serenissimæ Majestatis Caroli Secundi Regis Capellani et Concionatoris ordinarii; necnon ejusdem, sæviante illa Tyranide et semper execranda Phanaticorum Rebelle, terra marique comitis exulisque simul." (Epitaph.) The monument bearing the inscription of which this is part has been recently restored by his descendants. It is in the church at Luckham.

Orinoco; or the Royal Slave; and of Southern in his play founded on the same story.

Governor William Byam married Dorothy Knollys, and by that marriage, through the several names of Cary, Boleyn, Howard, and the Earls of Norfolk, the Byams are descended from Thomas of Brotherton, one of the sons of King Edward the First. Dorothy's mother had taken for her second husband Sir Henry Huncks, sometime Governor of Barbadoes.

From Colonel Willoughby Byam, William's elder surviving son, who was mortally wounded at the capture of St. Christopher's in 1690, descend the family which has flourished for several generations in Antigua, and which is now represented by Sir William Byam, President of H.M. Council for that island. His younger brother is Lieut.-General Edward Byam, Colonel of the 18th Hussars.

Brigadier-General Edward Byam, younger brother to Willoughby, was Governor of Antigua from 1715 to his death in 1741; and was great-grandfather of the author of the memoirs before us. He married Lydia Thomas, aunt to Sir George Thomas, Baronet, and the widow of Samuel Martin, esq. whose grandson Sir Henry Martin, of Lockynge in Berkshire, was created a Baronet in 1791. The two families descended from this lady have reciprocated the use of each other's name in baptism. The Martins have had to boast of Sir Byam Martin, G.C.B. late Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom; and of the present Byam Martin, esq. late Governor of Amboyna and Resident at Hyderabad. Our author had an uncle and a brother both named Martin Byam.

The junior branch of the family is represented by our author's elder brother, the Rev. Richard Burgh Byam, M.A. formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and now Vicar of Kew and Petersham; their mother was Mary daughter of the Rev. Richard Burgh, and great-granddaughter of Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh, the ancestor of Lord Downes. In right of that descent, they were permitted by the late Ulster king of arms to add to their quarterings that of Burgh.

The former arms of the family were five Welsh coats; for the name was, like Bevan, a patronymic from Evan,—originally ab Ievan, which passed in Somersetshire into Abyan, Abyam, and Byam: and the Pedigree with which the present memoir closes, ascends to the ancient Princes of Wales. The whole forms a valuable accession to our minor works on family history.

Documents relating to the Winkley Family. Collected by WILLIAM WINKLEY, Jun. F.S.A. Printed at the Harrow Press (January, 1863). 8vo.—A century has just elapsed since William Winkley, who was born at Tydd St. Mary, in Lincolnshire, in 1741, came to reside at Harrow on the Hill, in Middlesex; and this volume, compiled by his great-grandson, has originated from a tradition which he brought with him:—"that noble blood flowed in his veins, and that his ancestors had fled into Lincolnshire during some civil or religious commotion."

Anxious to recover some confirmation of this remarkable tradition, the author addressed a namesake residing at Whaplode Drove, in Lincolnshire, and found that the same tradition was preserved there, with the following particulars:—"The Winkleys were farmers, and in good circumstances, and became settlers in the time of the Civil Wars, about 200 years since, from Lancashire."

The author had previously ascertained that the Winkleys were living in the county of Lincoln not merely two, but somewhat more than three, centuries ago, the will of William Wynkley, husbandman, of Irby in the Marsh, having been proved at Lincoln on the last day of February, 1542.

Relying, however, upon the excellent rule that such traditions, though generally inaccurate, are not entirely gratuitous or unfounded, Mr. Winkley pursued his inquiries, and has gathered, very ingeniously, some clue to the truth from the marriage of another person recorded in the register of the same parish. Having discovered that a Richard Trafford was married in 1541 at Irby in the Marsh, and knowing Trafford to be also a Lancashire name, the author proceeded to trace out who he was. He was found to have been the fifth son of Sir Edmond Trafford, of Lancashire, who died in 1533, by the daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford; and it was further ascertained that his brother George, the second son of Sir Edmond, married Helen, daughter and heiress of William Roberts, of Holbeach, in Lincolnshire; and that Henry Trafford, abbot of Salley, who was executed in 1537 for being concerned in the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, was brother to Sir Edmond, and consequently uncle to the said Richard Trafford.

These particulars seem to furnish the historical reason for the migration of the Winkleys related by the tradition; for, as Irby in the Marsh was a very small parish, which in the reign of Elizabeth contained only twelve families, it is not unfair to presume that there was some connection between the Richard Trafford married there in 1541, and the William Winkley who died there in the following year, presuming that both had come from Lancashire. Salley abbey was only about five miles distant from Winkley, the ancient seat of the Lancashire Winkleys; and the abbey of Whalley, whose head, Dr. John Paslew, was hung two days later than his brother of Salley, is not more than two miles from the same locality.

Mr. Winkley has not discovered any other distinct family of his name in early times, though Mr. Lower has remarked in his *Patronymica Britannica*, that there is a parish so called in Devonshire: "nor prior to the Reformation do the family appear to have resided anywhere but in Lancashire. I also think that the similarity of the christian names of the Winkleys of Lancashire and of Lincolnshire is suggestive of a common ancestry. The not very common christian names of Geoffrey, Nicholas, and Isabel occur in both branches."

The documents which Mr. Winkley has very industriously collected in support of the statements of which we have now given some idea, are—

"Winckley, considered as to its etymology:" which all his best informed correspondents agree in explaining as *wincel leag*, the corner pasture.

The Wills of—1. Roger Wynkley, of the township of Aighton, in the parish of Mytton, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, 1556; 2. Roger Winkeley, of Mitton, 1577; and 3. Henry Wynckley, of Woodfieldes, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, 1589.

Extracts from three other wills of Winkleys of Lancashire.

Extracts from nine wills of Winkley of Lincolnshire.

Entries in various parish registers of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, and Middlesex.

Extracts from the parish records of Lutton, co. Lincoln.

Pedigrees: 1. Winkley of Winkley, from the collections of Dale, Suffolk herald, in the College of Arms; 1A. Winkedley, from the title-deeds of Mr. Weld, whose family once owned Winkley; 2. Winkley, from the Visitation of Lancashire, 1613; 3. The same from Canon Raines's MS. Lancashire Collections, vol. xiii.; 4. From the Visitation of Lancashire, 1665; 5. Winkley of Preston, from the collections of John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald in the College of Arms; 6. Winckley, of Banister Hall, Lancashire; 7. Winkley, of Harrow on the Hill, in Middlesex, deduced from Walter Winkley, who, from the parish records, appears to have been overseer of the poor 1703-4, and churchwarden in 1705 of Lutton, or Sutton St. Nicholas, in Lincolnshire.

This last pedigree is the result of a remarkable discovery. Mr. Winkley, after nearly twenty years' search for an entry of baptism or birth, ascertained that a non-parochial register of the Baptists of Wisbech had been withheld by a private individual from the Royal Commissioners appointed to collect them. Eventually the holder delivered it up, and Mr. Winkley lodged it in the General Register Office at Somerset House, having first printed about a dozen copies, one of which has been deposited in the British Museum, and another in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It extends over a period of 130 years, and includes entries relating to many families.

The pedigree (No. 5) by J. C. Brooke commences with "Edward Winckley of Preston, in co. Lanc. descended from a younger son of the house of Winckley of Winckley, which is now extinct." He was grandfather of Thomas Winckley, who was registrar of the court of chancery at Preston for the Duchy of Lancaster; and whose son, John Winckley, Esq. of the same town, by Margaret Starkie, of the family of Starkie of Huntroyd, was father of Margaret, wife of Edward Hornby of Scale Hall, near Lancaster, Esquire. The latter Margaret was the mother of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, who married Lady Lucy Stanley, daughter of James Earl of Derby, of which marriage came Charlotte Margaret, married to her cousin Edward, 13th Earl of Derby, and the mother of the present Earl.

These "Documents relating to the Winkley Family" are privately printed in a handsome but unassuming form, and we trust that their circulation among the collector's friends will contribute to the desired result of obtaining the communication of further information.

HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THOMAS PRESTON, of BRIDLINGTON.

In the north aisle of the Priory Church of Bridlington, on a raised tomb, is a blue marble slab covered with ancient sculpture, which was considered so remarkable that it was engraved at the expense of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. of Wallington, for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and published in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. II. Plate V., also as Plate IX. of the Rev. Marmaduke Prickett's *History of Bridlington*, 1831, 8vo. It is of the usual ancient form of a coffin-lid, wider at the head than the feet; and the subjects of the carvings upon it appear to be: first, two winged dragons combatant; below them a church, possibly that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; next, Æsop's fable of the wolf, the crane, and the narrow jar; and at the foot a lion passant, seeming to lie on his back, but doubtless intended to be viewed from the opposite end.

This sculptured slab was discovered some years ago, and placed in its present position by the late Mr. Prickett. It had been reversed, and an inscription cut round the rim of the under side, of which the historian of the church (p. 48) could only decipher the date, 1587. The date is not now visible, but the legend runs thus: "Here lieth under this stone the bodie of THOMAS PRESTON, late of this [towne?], who being about lxxj. yerres of age departed this lif to the mercie of Almighty God the xxj. of April, A^o Dⁿⁱ [1587]."

Referring to the Registry of Wills at York, I find that one Thomas Preston, in his will dated 11 April, and *proved* 3 May, 1587, desired burial in this church. Besides lands in Bempton, Bessenby, Ruston, and Flamborough, he had in Bridlington a dwelling-house, the Abbey Lathe-garth, the Lathe, kilnes and querns, the Horse-mylne, four oxgangs of arable land, Malthouse garth, the Almehouse cote, the spring close, and the houses adjoining upon the church yard, Covend Mylne, Cowland Mylne, and the mylne pitt. Also "the inheritance of the Ladie Guild Hall, and the scite, sole, and ground of the Trenitie Guild Hall in Bridlington."

A man holding under the Crown so many of the buildings of the late dissolved Monastery might take his choice of any of the monuments of former days. In selecting a slab more than a foot thick, he showed judgment, if not good taste.

CHARLES BEST NORCLIFFE, M.A.

Langton Hall, Malton, 12th Jan. 1863.

THE PREVALENCE OF TINCTURES, METALS, AND FURS.

In consequence of the remarks in *THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST*, pp. 51 and 191, upon "Purpure in English Armory," I have amused myself by forming a calculation of the prevalence of the Metals, Colours, and Furs in the coats of our oldest families, as they are exhibited (326 in number) in that *libro d'oro* of Englishmen, Mr. E. P. SHIRLEY's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*. The only coat there described having a field (partly) *purpure* is that of Burton, now Denison Lord Londesborough, but formerly of knightly degree at Longnor in Shropshire. They are thus described: Per pale azure and purpure, a cross engrailed or between four roses argent; and stated to have been granted in 1478, in commemoration of the devotion of this family to the White Rose of York. There are in Mr. Shirley's book only three coats with a field of Vert; 43 of Sable; 42 of Gules; 39 of Azure; 27 of Or; 106 of Argent; 16 of Ermine; and 5 of Vair or Vairée. The remaining 45 are of composite fields, *i.e.* Quarterly, Lozengy, Checky, Per pale, Gyronny, Per fess, Barry, &c.

D. D. H.

ALCIATUS "DE INSIGNIBUS ET ARMIS."

The only passage in "the booke called Parergon" upon account of which Gerard Legh could have classed Alciati as a writer on Armory (see his list in p. 4) appears to be this—

ANDREÆ ALCIATI PARERGON JURIS, Lib. V. cap. xiii.

De insignibus et armis, aliter quam a Bartolo traditum: itemque de Velis regis.

In this chapter the writer first mentions the treatise of Bartholus *De Insigniis et Armis*, and notices the criticism of Laurentius Valla, who remarked that more correctly Bartholus ought to have written *de Insignibus*—a correction which, it will be observed, Alciati adopts. He then advances the judicious decision that neither Bartholus nor Valla could derive anything out of ancient authors with regard to such matters: these ensigns not having been in use among the ancients, but at first established in the warfare of later times, and afterwards adopted by individuals as an evidence of nobility and family antiquity. He adds some notice of the *Vela Regia* of the Emperors, derived from Cassiodorus; and of Trade marks, taken from Bartholus. This seems to be all that Alciatus ever wrote on Heraldry: and the result of the investigation only shows that this author had too much sense to be led into the absurd opinions as to the antiquity of armorial bearings entertained by some of his predecessors and by many of his own and the next age.

C. S. P.

GRANT TO ROGER AND THOMAS KEYS. (P. 137).

Last year, in turning over the Court Rolls of the manor of Wilton-upon-Wye, co. Hereford, I made a note, the substance of which follows.

In 1764, one Robert Keyse, gent., was lieutenant (*i.e.* deputy steward) to Neal, steward of the manor of Wilton, then the property of the Duke of Chandos, but now of Guy's Hospital. From his seal affixed to a document inserted in the Court Rolls of that manor, it appears that he bore, Per chevron gules and sable, three keys —, the wards all facing the dexter side; thus differing from King Henry VIth's grant only in the position of the wards. On the seal this coat is impaled with, Argent, a chevron between three castles sable flaming with fire; ascribed by Mr. Papworth and in Burke's Armory to Madocks of Middlesex; confirmed 26 March, 1592.

With respect to the ARMS OF NICHOLAS CLOOS (p. 136), allow me to suggest that the charges in this coat may after all be *passion-nails*, and a play on the French word *Clous* intended.

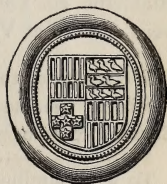
C. S. P.

GOLD SIGNET RING.

I send an impression of a gold Signet Ring, weighing 10 dwts., which was ploughed up in this neighbourhood, and is now in my possession. It bears three coats quarterly, the identification of which will greatly oblige me.

*St. Catherine's, Weycliffe,
near Guildford.*

D. D. H.



1 and 4. Per fess paly of six counterchanged. We find in the Ordinaries assigned to

Spieß of Essex (Speyes?) Per fess argent and gules, paly of six counterchanged.

Posynworth. Per fess argent and azure, paly of six counterchanged.

Sir Richard Gurney, alias *Gurnard*, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, 1642. Per fess or and azure, paly of six counterchanged. (Examined by Sir William Segar, Garter, 26 July 1634, when Sir Richard was Sheriff.)

2. On a fess between six martlets two martlets.

In Vincent's Ordinary this coat, tinctured as follows, is assigned to *Henry Hays*: Argent, on a fess gules between six martlets sable two martlets or.

And thus to *John Panill*, Azure, on a fess between six martlets argent, two martlets of the first. (See in the Ordinaires other somewhat similar coats of Paynell.)

3. On a cross couped five mullets pierced.

Gules, on a cross argent five mullets sable, is attributed to *Randall*.

How far any of these names were allied we are not able to say; but we hope some of our friends may, with these suggestions, recognise the coats quartered on the Ring in Visitations or elsewhere. (EDIT. H. & G.)

INQUIRIES.

What are the best MS. authorities for Irish Arms?

S.

PRESTWICH'S *Respublica* contains an account of the armorial bearings, flags, pennons, &c. of many of the officers who served in the army of the Earl of Essex in 1642-3. On what authority are they given?

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

1. What were the arms of Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, a celebrated character in the History of North Wales in the time of Edward the First; and do any of his descendants now exist?

2. What Welsh chieftain bore, Argent, three bull's heads sable (sometimes armed or)? Many families in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire bear the above arms, which I presume are those of some well-known person in one of those counties.

S. N.

To what family do the following arms belong?—*Azure, a chevron compony counter-compony argent and gules.*

They occur as a quartering in the shield of Sir John Jackson, Knt., of Hickleton, co. York, benchet of the Inner Temple, &c. who died 1623, and were allowed at Visitations.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We are sorry that we have no information to afford our correspondent at Quebec. Can he not state the names of the parents of the late Judge Bernard of Jamaica?

To what families do the 2nd and 3rd quarterings in the following coat which is carved at Sharples Hall, Bolton-le-Moors, belong? 1. Sharples; 2. three garbs; 3. appears to be on a fess (?) three roundles or annulets—otherwise these charges between two barrulets. It is difficult to make out the quartering. 4. Sharples.

D. C. L.

The Rev. MARK NOBLE, in his Memoirs of the Cromwells, states that Mary Walford, great-great-granddaughter of Jane Cromwell (sister of Oliver Cromwell) married Mr. Arthur Tabrum. I find that a Maria Walford married Robert Tabrum at Great Bardfield in 1691. Who was this Maria Walford, and what relation was she to Mary Walford, and what relationship existed between Robert and Arthur Tabrum? I have in vain endeavoured to obtain copies of monumental extracts from Hatfield Peverel, where the Walfords and Tabrums are buried. It is also likely that at Finchfield, Bocking, and Great Bardfield, there may be some epitaphs having reference to Walfords and Tabrums.

R. A. S.

THE SCROPE AND GROSVENOR CONTROVERSY.

IN Hearne's Collection of Curious Discourses* will be found a short account of the manner in which judicial proceedings were conducted in the Court of the Constable and Marshal, touching the usage and bearing of coats of arms, and the determining of controversies and challenges in respect to the rights of contending parties thereto.

Amongst the precedents there referred to is the celebrated contest between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the reign of King Richard the Second, 1385—1390, a case which stands pre-eminently distinguished amongst the memorable events of that remarkable period, so brilliant in the annals of chivalry.

The original Roll containing the proceedings of the Court, with the depositions and proceedings in the case, was preserved amongst the records of the Tower of London, lately removed to the General Record Office under the jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls.

This Roll, while it is unquestionably curious, as exhibiting the proceedings of the Court, abounds in historical, biographical, and topographical facts. It was printed entire in 1832 under the editorship of Sir Harris Nicolas; followed by a second volume illustrative of the subject, containing biographical and genealogical notices of the Scrope family and of the deponents on the part of the Plaintiff; but that volume was not quite completed, and it was to have been succeeded by a third, which was to have contained an account of the House of Grosvenor and the depositions of the Defendant's witnesses. The progress of this interesting work, however, was arrested by the illness and subsequent death of the editor, in 1848.

Owing to the expense attending the publication, the impression was limited, and consequently the printed volumes are, comparatively speaking, in the hands of but few persons.

* Vol. ii. No. 39, p. 363, ed. 1775.

We are therefore induced to believe that a summary translation of the preliminary proceedings, which are written partly in Latin and partly in Norman French, may be acceptable to our readers, as exhibiting the practice of the Court of the Constable and Marshal.

We insert references throughout to the pages of the printed Roll.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUIT BETWEEN SIR RICHARD LE SCROPE AND SIR ROBERT GROSVENOR, RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT TO THE ARMS, "AZURE, A BEND OR."

On the 17th August, 1385, proclamation was made throughout the English army then in Scotland, inviting all persons who had any matter to produce, whether as Plaintiffs or Defendants, for the cognizance of the Constable of England, to appear for that purpose at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 20th of the same month (p. 35).

On the day appointed Sir Richard Le Scrope, Knight, came into Court before the Lord Fitzwalter, Lieutenant for the Constable, and divers assessors, Sir John de Multon attending as Lieutenant for the Marshal; and alleged that Sir Robert Grosvenor, Knight, then and there personally present, had borne his arms contrary to right, as he would prove to the Court; and for this injury prayed remedy of the Judges;—with protestation to say further, add to, amend and declare when occasion shall require. The Defendant replied that the arms borne by him were his proper arms, and not the arms of the Plaintiff; which he declared himself prepared to defend in such manner as the Court should direct;—with like protestation. And thereupon the Plaintiff found as pledges to prosecute his suit to the end, Sir John Lovell, Sir John Marmyon, and Sir Richard de Burley: and the Defendant produced in like manner as his sureties to defend the action, Sir Fulk de Penbrigge, Sir Lawrence de Dutton, and Sir Ralph de Vernoun. The proceedings, in that stage, were adjourned to the 20th of October following before the Constable or his Lieutenant, in the Whitehall at Westminster, in order to be continued according to law and usage of arms.

On which day the parties appeared at Westminster before the Constable sitting in person with divers learned counsel, Sir John de Multon, Lieutenant for the Marshal, and others: when, for certain causes, an

adjournment was made to Wednesday, and from that day until the day following; when the Lieutenants sitting in Court, and the Duke of Lancaster and many other lords being present, Sir Richard Le Scrope offered to prove his right to the arms in question, as he had before declared. Whereunto Sir Robert Grosvenor alleged that the said act should be deemed as null, for that the Plaintiff must put into Court a libel of his demand according to the constitution and custom of the Court. The Lord Fitzwalter, one of the Lieutenants, however, considering that the suit had been brought in time of war, the Court granted licence to Sir Richard to state his plaint by word of mouth with consent of the other party, and decreed that such act should be of force, saving to both parties their protestation above mentioned. The further proceedings were then appointed to take place in fifteen days from Saturday next; when a further adjournment was made to Friday, the 24th [November], Sir John Mountague, Steward of the King's house [being present]. (p. 37).

On which day the parties appeared before the Constable in person, Sir John de Multon, Lieutenant for the Marshal, and others; and Sir Richard Le Scrope confirmed orally his case; offering to prove that the arms appertained to him and his ancestors for a period sufficient to establish their right thereto. Whereunto Sir Robert Grosvenor stated, as he had affirmed at Newcastle by protestation there made, that the arms in dispute were his and not the arms of Sir Richard: and, as a negative cannot be proved, he put aside that negative by his said protestation, demanding to be admitted to the affirmative, saying and affirming that the arms were his. He said, moreover, that he knew not what were the arms of Sir Richard; but produced an escocheon, [Azure, a] bend or, alleging and propounding orally that those were his arms, and that he was ready to defend his right to the same under the order of the Court; alleging that Sir Gilbert Grosvenor came with the Conqueror into England armed in those arms, which had since descended in a direct line to him the Defendant, as he should sufficiently prove; and thereupon prayed assignment of a convenient day for production of such proof. Whereupon Sir Richard alleged that the said Sir Robert had averred at Newcastle that the arms were his, and not the arms of Sir Richard. Wherefore the Plaintiff demanded to be admitted to his proof that the arms were his, and that Sir Robert should be held to his defence and abide the judgment of the Court. The case was then adjourned to Wednesday following; and from that day continued to Monday then next ensuing.

On which day [4 December] the Lord Fitzwalter and Sir Matthew de Gourney, Lieutenants for the Constable, sitting in court with divers lords and learned men, Sir John de Multon, Lieutenant for the Marshal, the Duke of York, the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Stafford, the Lord Cobham, William Byde doctor of laws, and others, (p. 38) the Complainant declared that he had seen the Defendant armed in the said arms which he had challenged on his body, and offered to maintain his right thereto before the Constable and Marshal; and the Defendant answering that they were his, and not the arms of the Complainant, as set forth in the acts, the latter claimed to be admitted to prove his case, and that the Defendant be held to abide by his answer without being admitted to amend the same, which by law he might not do. Whereupon the Defendant claimed, in pursuance of his protestation, to amend his answer, as more plainly contained in the said Acts, and to be admitted to maintain his defence. The parties and their counsel, thereupon concurrently requiring the judges to decide the point in dispute, withdrew; and the judges, after deliberation had with several noble and experienced lords and doctors of law, decreed (the parties having been called in) that the Complainant who first challenged the said arms and put in his libel against the Defendant should be admitted as Plaintiff to prove his case, and that the Defendant should be held to abide by this mode of contest without varying his answer. And thereupon the Defendant prayed the judges that he might be admitted to join issue upon the matter contained in the first act made at Newcastle, asserting that the arms belonged to him. The judges then decreed that the Defendant should appear on the fifteenth day of St. Hilary next ensuing, to do and declare what he could in his defence according to law and right, and on the day following the judges by their authority adjourned, on account of the interment of my Lady Mother,* by proclamation, the said fifteenth day, until Monday fifteen days after Candlemas then next ensuing.

* Joan, Princess of Wales, mother of King Richard, is stated in Sandford, p. 217, and elsewhere, upon the authority of Walsingham, to have died on 8 *July*, 1385; but this date is evidently inaccurate, as that princess made her will at Wallingford Castle on the *7th of August* in that year. She died, therefore, between the latter date and the 9th of December following, when probate of the will was granted. Her death is said to have been accelerated by grief for the King's just resentment against her other son Sir John Holand, for having slain Ralph Lord Stafford, the eldest son of Hugh Earl of Stafford. That unfortunate event happened between Bishopsthorp and York, as Stafford was proceeding from the army in Scotland to attend the Queen, being one of the knights of her household. Holand fled to sanctuary at

On that day [16 Feb. 1385-6,] the parties appeared before the said Lieutenants to hear their order in pursuance of the act of the term preceding ; when Sir Richard Scrope demanded to be admitted to adduce his proof, and to know in what manner he would be required to exhibit his right to the arms in question, and prayed assignment of a day for that purpose ; whereupon the judges assigned the fifteenth day in Easter then next for production of his proof, in manner following (p. 39). In order to avoid battle in this case, according to the law and custom of the Court, they appointed him to prove his said arms by good, noble, and sufficient witnesses deriving information from their ancestors, and by ancient charters and other authentic proofs ; and the said Sir Richard had a term appointed for making proof in authentic form ; and he demanded moreover to have issued a Commission from the Court to certain Commissioners in his country, in order to examine aged honorable persons who, being necessary witnesses in his case, might not well be able to travel ; which Commission was granted to him accordingly. And the judges afterwards assigned the same term to Sir Robert Grosvenor, reserving to him for his defence all benefits and privileges of the law, &c.

On the 7th May, 1386, before Sir Hugh de Calverley, Lieutenant for the Constable, and Sir John de Multon, Lieutenant for the Marshal, sitting in Court in the Whitehall at Westminster ; when, none of the assessors being present, they adjourned to Friday next ; and the adjournment was by the Constable prolonged for the same reason to Wednesday ensuing.

Upon which Wednesday [16 May], the Constable sitting in court with divers assessors, the Duke of York, the Earl of Salisbury, Sir John de Multon, Lieutenant for the Marshal, and others, the parties appeared ; and, the previous proceedings having been read, the Judges decreed that the parties should concur in proof without prejudice to either (p. 50). Which being done, the Constable assigned Monday the 21st of January next for the parties to appear and adduce peremptorily proof

Beverley. The King, however, highly incensed by the transaction, gave orders for his indictment and outlawry, and for seizing his lands and depriving him of his offices. The Princess, having ineffectually implored his clemency, is said to have died within four or five days after the return of her messenger to Wallingford ; whereupon her body, being wrapt in cerecloth and incased in lead, *was kept until the return of the King from his Scottish expedition*, and then interred in the Grey Friars at Stamford. The day of the interment has not been preserved by historians ; but it would appear from the above recital that the ceremony took place on the fifteenth of Hilary, being the 27th January, 1385-6.

in manner following, that is to say, upon view of muniments, chronicles, tombs, and the testimony of abbots, priors, and others of Holy Church, and other honorable proofs, having notice of their ancestors and descent, and from tombs, paintings, glass windows, vestments, and other evidences, as also by the testimonies of lords, knights, and esquires of honour, and gentlemen having knowledge of arms, and from none of the commons or other estate; all persons giving such evidence being first to be sworn, excepting the Dukes of Lancaster, York, and Gloucester, the Earl of Derby, and all other Earls of England. The Judges also granted commissions for examination in various countries (*paises*) in England, and directed the results to be transmitted on the day appointed. And both parties came before the Constable, on Monday the 28th of May, and delivered in the names of the Commissioners, viz.: The Plaintiff gave in the following,—the Archbishop of York, the Abbot of our Lady of York, the Bishop of Durham, the Prior of Durham, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Prior of Carlisle, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Prior of St. Katherine's of Lincoln, Master Richard Wenwyk, the Lord Cobham, Sir Simon de Burley, John Frenyngham, the Lord Willoughby, Sir John de Multon, Sir James de Pykeryng, Sir John de Derwentwater, Sir Roger Heron, Sir Robert de Claveryng, Sir Ralph Hastings, Sir Brian de Stapilton, the Lord la Zouche, Sir William Moyn, Sir John de Burgh, Sir Thomas Mortymer, Sir Richard de Waldegrave, Sir John de Gildesburgh, Sir Reginald de Cobham, Sir Bernard Brocas, the Lord de Lovell, Sir John Daundesey, Sir John Mautravers, Sir Stephen de Derby, Sir Peter Courteney, Sir John Kentwode, Sir John de Aynesford, Sir John de Bromwych, Sir Nicholas de Lillyng, Sir William Bagot, the Lord de Burnele, Sir Hugh Cheyney, the Lord Ferrers de Chartley, Sir Nicholas de Stafford, Sir Nicholas de Haryngton, Sir Richard de Houghton, the Lord de Grey, Sir William Flaumville, Sir Reginald Grey de Ruthyn, Sir Gerard de Braybroke, Sir Henry de Grey de Wilton, Sir Thomas Sakevile, the Lord Fitzwalter, Sir John Marmyon, Sir William Beauchamp, Sir Henry Percy, Sir Ralph de Vernoun, Sir John Massy de Podyngton, Richard Massy the elder; to whom the Plaintiff prayed commission to be issued jointly and severally, requiring also two clerks to attend the Commissioners in their examination, and to commit to writing the depositions, and retain the same in their custody until the said 21st of January (p. 41).

And the Defendant gave in the names following,—the Abbot of Dieulencres, the Abbot of Basinwerk, the Abbot of Rochester, the

Abbot of Alcester, the Prior of Trentham, John de Wodehouses chamberlain of Chester, Sir Nicholas de Vernoun, Knt., Sir John le Botiller, Baron of Waryngton, Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt., Sir Thomas de Aston, Knt., Master Thomas Stretton canon of the church of Lichfield, Sir William Blilchawe canon of the said church, John de Grendon, Sir William Broumburgh parson of the church of Aldford, Sir John de Ros syndale, Robert de Pilkington seneschal of Halton, Sir John de Rixton, Geoffrey Stark de Stretton, to whom he prayed commissions, &c.

And the parties prayed the appointment of Proctors on either side to make entries of record in their register in London, issue summonses, &c., those for Sir Richard being Master John Coumbe, Master Denys de Lopham, and John Dymmok, Citizen of London: and on the part of Sir Robert, John Eskheved and Henry Brycoille (p. 42).

Then follows (p. 47) the Commission, dated Westminster, 5 June, 9 Rich. II., whereby Thomas Duke of Gloucester, Constable of England, appoints six of Sir Richard Scrope's Commissioners to receive depositions, and a letter certificatory directing the Marshal to summon the Defendant, or his Proctor, to be at Plymouth on the 14th of that month.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The procuration of the Plaintiff to John de Gunwardby is dated London, 8 June, 1386.

On the 16th June three of the Commissioners, viz. Lord Fitzwalter, Sir John Marmyon, and Sir John Kentwode, sitting at the palace of the King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, being the monastery of the Carmelite Friars at Plymouth, called before them Sir Richard le Scrope, who appeared, and Sir Robert Grosvenor, or his proctor, who did not appear. They then took THE DEPOSITIONS of that King and of sixty-nine other witnesses for the Plaintiff (pp. 49—72), and certified the same by an instrument under their seal, dated at Plymouth on the 26th of the same month (p. 44).

On the 12th July Sir John de Kentwode examined Sir John de Sully in his own church at Yerdeley, he being unable, by reason of his advanced age, to travel, and the Earl of Devonshire in the manor house of that nobleman at Tiverton (p. 73).

Other depositions were received on the 16th July by Sir Stephen de Derby in the refectory of the Abbey of Abbotsbury (p. 76).

On the 4th September Sir Nicholas de Haryngton made his report

(p. 78) to the Constable, reciting in part the commission to him directed, and that, sitting in the Church of St. John without the Walls of West Chester, the parties had appeared by their proctors, viz. John de Gunwardby for the Plaintiff, and John Askheved for the Defendant. The former produced his procuration; and Sir Robert Grosvenor, being present, avouched for his proctor. Ten witnesses were then examined for the Plaintiff, besides one who refused, and was fined 20*l.* for contumacy, the Defendant interposing certain interrogatories (pp. 79—84).

On the 17th September the Abbot of our Lady of York and Sir John de Derwentwater, two of the Commissioners (appointed by the Constable at the Abbey of Nottlewe the 10th of the preceding month), certified (p. 84) reception of the Commission in the cathedral of St. Peter at York, and their examination on that day of the Abbot of Selby and others, of Sir Thomas Roos and others on the 18th Sept., Sir John Derwentwater having on the day following excused himself, being obliged to attend on the King's business in the country of Appleby for three days, and the said Abbot and other Commissioners received the depositions of the Prior of Marton and others.

The Plaintiff having alleged that Sir Richard de Roucliff of Pykering, Sir William de Aton of Aton, and John de Rythir, Esquire, of Scarborough, were so old and infirm, that they could not repair to York, their depositions were taken at their houses respectively on 24th Sept. by Richard Herford, Clerk to the Commission, specially delegated for that purpose (p. 147).

And the Plaintiff having also alleged that there were several witnesses in the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham who could not travel from home for this purpose, the said Abbot appointed Monday the 1st of October to receive their testimonies in the Church of our Lady at Nottingham (p. 148).

On that day Sir James Pykering, one of the Commissioners sitting at Nottingham, called Sir Robert Grosvenor, who not appearing himself or by his proctor, he was declared contumacious; and the depositions of Sir John de Loudham and others (pp. 150—156) were thereupon taken in the refectory of the Friars Minors there; and on the 4th October the deposition of Sir Ralph de Ferrers (p. 155) was received before the same Commissioners in the conventual church of the Friars Minors at Leicester.

The procuration of the Plaintiff to John Tibay is dated London, 20th November.

Sir John Derwentwater reported (p. 156) on the 6th December to the Constable that, in virtue of his letters received on the 12th October in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, he had examined Sir John Eyneford and others, and continued his sittings under divers prorogations until the 5th December, when the Duke of Gloucester, Constable, sat in person in the White hall at Westminster, and, certain depositions having been taken, adjournment was made to the 18th of December at Lancaster.

The Abbot and Convent of Whitby certified under their common seal on the 29th December, 1386, a document from their muniments of the date of 7th March, 5 Hen. III. and at the same time a recovery of Sir Henry le Scrope against the Abbot of St. Agatha of the 11th Edward III.

On the 12th January, 1386-7, the Rector of Merdeburn, in the diocese of Lincoln, Vicar-General to the Archdeacon of Richmond, certified, by an instrument under the seal of the vicariat, that the arms of Sir Richard Scrope and his ancestors were then extant in divers churches, monasteries, chapels, and hospitals enumerated in that document (p. 220).

On the 16th of the same month Richard de Wynwyk, Canon of Lincoln, one of the Commissioners appointed by a Commission issued by the Lord Constable on the 4th of December preceding, certified (p. 226) that he had taken the depositions of Thomas de Wilton, Prior of the monastery of Bardenay, and others, in the cathedral of Lincoln. Then follow the depositions so taken of three witnesses, including the said Prior.

On the 20th of the same month Sir John de Derwentwater, in pursuance of a commission issued by the Constable on the said 1st of December, certified (p. 231) the production before him of the witnesses named in the schedule thereto annexed (p. 233), and their examination in the parochial church of Lancaster on the 18th of December then past.

Then follow certain depositions taken in the parochial church of Laxton on the 17th January before Richard Wynwyk.

On Monday, the 21st Jan. 1386-7, the Court met in the White Hall, at Westminster, the Constable in person, and Sir John de Multon, Lieutenant for the Marshall; and the Plaintiff, referring to the previous appointment of that day for the transmission of the depositions taken on his behalf, prayed judgment thereupon according to law; stating moreover that Richard Herford, who had been assigned unto him as clerk, was dead; and that one John Pygot, then present,

had the custody of the documents as sworn assistant to the deceased. The Plaintiff therefore prayed assignment of another clerk (p. 242). To which the Defendant objected, that two clerks had already been assigned; and that the Plaintiff should have made his application before so late an hour. The Constable, however, overruling the objection as frivolous, John Pygot exhibited a coffer containing the depositions, and delivered the key thereof into Court, whereupon Pygot was sworn, and proved that the depositions were the same which had been delivered into his custody by Herford. And Master Richard Pittes was then assigned as clerk for the Plaintiff in the room of the deceased. The Plaintiff then produced the common seal of the Friars Minors of Richmond, on one side of which were the arms aforesaid, as also divers vestments, chronicles, charters, and other muniments. And thereupon Robert de Thorlee was assigned clerk for the Defendant.

The Plaintiff's case concluded here; and then follows the evidence in support of the Defence.

THE DEFENDANT'S CASE.

The case of the Defendant opens with an instrument (p. 245) dated at Chester, 11 Jan. 1386-7, whereby certain of the Commissioners on his behalf attest the reception in St. John's Church, Chester, on the 3rd Sept. 1386, of the Constable's Commission, dated at Westminster on the 5th July preceding, which with the citations by the Marshal for the appearance of the parties are recited at length. The Commissioners further certify the examination of divers witnesses for the Defendant at sundry places, from the 4th Sept. 1386 to 10th January following, such examination being prefaced by instructions as to the points relative to which the same was to be made.

Then follow (p. 322) several exceptions taken by the Plaintiff to the evidence of the Defendant, and the replications of the latter; but all such exceptions as were antecedent to the 9th Article are lost.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff prayed copies of the Defendant's replications, which were granted; and the 15th October, 1388, was appointed for decision thereon; but an adjournment took place until Wednesday the 12th May, 1389, when judgment was given by the Constable, in the presence of the Earls of Warwick and Devonshire and the Lord Cobham, Sir John Peyto being Lieutenant for the Marshal.

The JUDGMENT (p. 330) sets forth that, having heard and understood the merits of the cause, and considering that Sir Richard le Scrope

had proved his allegations, and that Sir Robert Grosvenor had not controverted the same, the Court pronounces definitively the arms, Azure, a bend or, to appertain to Sir Richard le Scrope, and condemns the Defendant in the costs of the suit from the day which had been assigned him to except against the exhibits of the Plaintiff, and moreover assigns to the said Sir Robert Grosvenor to bear the arms, Azure, a bend or, *with a plain bordure argent.*

APPEAL TO THE KING.

Three days after the decision, viz. on the 15th May, 1389, Sir Robert Grosvenor appealed to the audience of the King against the definitive judgment so given; and the parties were thereupon cited to appear in the house of the Friars Preachers in London, on Monday the last day of that month, of which citation letters certificatory were granted on the 27th.

On the 16th May the Defendant issued his SECOND APPEAL, which is given at length, against the judgment and condemnation in costs; and on the day following, the King, by letters patent (p. 2), tested at Westminster, empowered Thomas de Holand Earl of Kent, William de Montague Earl of Salisbury, Henry de Percy Earl of Northumberland, Sir John de Cobham and Richard Adderbury, knights, John Appulby, Dean of St. Paul's, John Barnet, Robert Weston, and Nicholas Stoket, doctors of law, to hear evidence and decide on the appeal.

On the 31st May the Commissioners met (p. 1) in a certain great chamber next the close of the Friars Preachers in the city of London, and, having heard the King's Commission and the certificate of citation read, and decreed copies to be delivered to the Appellant as prayed, adjourned to Tuesday next after the feast of Holy Trinity ensuing.

On which day, 15th June, 1389, the Counsel for Sir Robert Grosvenor tendered exceptions (p. 5) to the Commission and to the powers thereby given; and, copies of the exceptions having been granted to Sir Richard le Scrope, the Court adjourned to Tuesday next after the Feast of Corpus Christi.

A second Commission (p. 11) with more plenary powers, was issued on the 20th June, and on the 22nd the Court met, when John Bishop of Hereford appeared by the command of the King, and required the proceedings to be prorogued until Tuesday following the 29th of the month; when the Court assembled, and adjourned to Monday then next.

On which day, being the 5th of July (p. 13), the Commission having been read, John Dutton produced the first protest of Sir Robert Grosvenor, and prayed a term to exhibit allegations against the second Commission obtained, as he stated, by Sir Richard le Scrope.

On the 12th July the Court assembled (p. 14), when Sir Richard le Scrope appeared and prayed that Sir Robert Grosvenor might be publicly summoned by the crier for default of appearance, which was accordingly done, and thereupon a strange servant delivered to the Earl of Salisbury a letter under the King's Privy Seal (p. 19). The object of which, dated Windsor Castle, 12th July, was to signify that the Earl of Northumberland could not attend on that day at 3 o'clock, and to command the adjournment until Wednesday, which took place accordingly.

The Court met on the 14th July (p. 14), when the second protest of Sir Robert Grosvenor was put in, and prorogation made to the following Tuesday the 20th; when Sir Richard le Scrope protested against certain informalities in the appointment of attorneys by the Appellant on the 14th preceding.

On Wednesday the 21st July (p. 29), it was decreed to send to the Constable requesting communication of all the proceedings before him or his lieutenants, against the day after the Commemoration of All Saints, being the 3rd of November next.

At the assembly of the Court on that date (p. 32), the Proctor for Sir Robert Grosvenor complained that, although he had offered ten pounds of silver for copies of the proceedings, the clerk of the Constable had refused to give the same except for twenty pounds, whereupon the Court taxed and limited the said copies at and to twenty marks sterling.

By an instrument (p. 34), under the seal of his office, dated at Gloucester the 28th Oct. 1389, the Constable certified the transmission of the proceedings in the original suit.

The Court met on the 3rd November, and the parties protested as before.

Dr. John Appulby, Dean of St. Paul's, dying about this time, the King by letters patent, tested at Westminster 22 November, 1389, associated Sir Peter Courtenay, Sir Edward Dalyngrugge, and Sir Lewis Clifford, knights, and John Welburn and William Sanday, doctors of law, with the other Commissioners.

On the 23rd Nov. 1389, the Court met (p. 331), when the transactions of the last Court having been read, and after some altercation

touching the same, and the brevity of the term assigned for the hearing against the return of the proceedings transmitted by the Lord Constable of England to the Lords Commissioners appointed by the King in this case, the Proctor for Sir Robert Grosvenor there personally present said that he had used diligence to have his copies collated with the said return, and having made oath that further delay was necessary to enable his principal to reply thereto, the Commissioners were induced to assign the eighth day after the feast of St. Hilary then next for the said hearing.

On which day, viz. the 21st Jan. 1389, the parties appeared (p. 332), before the Earls of Salisbury and Northumberland and Dr. Robert Weston, in the chapter house of the Friars Preachers, London, and, the proceedings of the last Court having been read, the Proctor for Sir Robert Grosvenor exhibited in writing a certain exception to the diminution of the process so transmitted by the Constable, and, the same having been read, the Proctor for Sir Richard le Scrope exhibited another exception also to the diminution of the said process, which having likewise been read, the said Sir Richard thereupon complained of the injury accruing to him by the great delay; whereupon the Commissioners after deliberation decreed to write to the Lord Constable for a more full return of the process for each party, according to the form of their petitions, and that such more full return should be forwarded to the Commissioners within fifteen days.

Then follows the mandate at length (p. 333), addressed by the Commissioners to the Lord Constable, setting forth that the parties had excepted to the process which he had already transmitted, upon the ground that it was too much abbreviated, that is to say, whereas the party for Sir Robert had produced before the Constable and his lieutenants divers muniments and sealed charters, nine in number, and also divers chronicles and other evidences the originals of which remain in the registers of the Court, yet neither the tenors nor the originals appear in the process so transmitted. The Commissioners therefore with all reverence require that such documents shall be exhibited to them on Friday next after the feast of Candlemas. Dated at London, 21 Jan. 13 Rich. II. [1389-90].

A similar mandate (p. 334), was issued on the same day on behalf of Sir Richard le Scrope, who complained of the abbreviation of the process so transmitted in the particulars following, viz., that, whereas the said Sir Richard had by letter of attorney under his seal deputed certain proctors to produce on his part certain witnessess, and to exhibit

certain muniments, and the said Sir Robert had been cited to appear at Plymouth and elsewhere to attest the production and admission of the witnesses for him, Sir Richard, the process transmitted by the Constable did not contain the tenors of the said letters of procuration nor the certificate of the citations so made; wherefore the Commissioners, with all reverence, require the Constable to transmit the said procurations, certificates, and other muniments not included in the process, already transmitted by Friday next after Candlemas.

The petitions of both parties for the above objects are then given at length.

On which day, the 4th Feb. [1389-90], the parties appeared (p. 339) before Henry Earl of Northumberland, John Lord Cobham, and Dr. Robert Weston, when the clerk of the Lord Constable exhibited a certificate with a close roll, sealed with the seal of the Constable thereunto annexed, and a closed box, in which were contained two letters patent, viz. an acquittance or release of a certain sum of money, and a delivery of four obligations made and granted by Sir Henry le Scrope, Knt. to the Abbot of St. Agatha, dated at Ellerton super Swale on Thursday before the feast of the Circumcision, in the 7th of Edward III. and another testimonial sealed with the oblong seal of the abbot and convent of Whitby in red wax, dated 29th Dec. 10 Rich. II. and an oblong seal of red wax impressed on white wax, with a representation of the resurrection of our Lord above, a tower, with two shields on either side of the figure, the one shield being charged with a saltire, and the other with a bend; and on the circumference of the seal are these words,—*Sigillum Gardiani ordinis Fratrum Minorum Ricamundi*, which were produced on the part of Sir Richard le Scrope; and one other certificate, sealed with the seal of the Lord Constable, and a closed box, also sealed therewith, in which box were contained nine sealed letters with white wax, eight of which were sealed with a shield with a bend thereon, and the remaining one with another shield without the bend, but the writing thereon could not be ascertained, by reason of its antiquity, and other impediments; the true tenors of which letters are described *seriatim* in the process already transmitted, all which were produced on the part of Sir Robert Grosvenor, and notarial act is thereupon issued, and Monday next appointed for hearing thereupon, if the parties have ought to allege.

Then follows (p. 341) the Constable's return to the mandate on behalf of Sir Richard le Scrope, of which the former part only has been preserved.

Also the Constable's return to the mandate on behalf of Sir Robert Grosvenor, the concluding part of which is likewise imperfect. The object, however, of this and the preceding document was merely to transmit the documents required in the two several mandates.

THE JUDGMENT ON THE APPEAL, MAY 27, 1390.

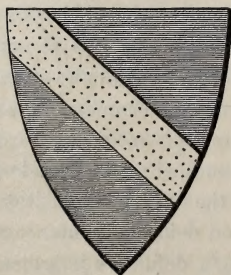
This final judgment (p. 349) recites the original sentence by the Constable, and condemnation of Sir Robert Grosvenor in the costs, with reservation of the taxation of the same. The King, considering the great and frivolous delays in the cause, and that the Commissioners have fully inspected and diligently examined all the acts produced, and the witnesses in the first as well as in the second instance, with full and mature deliberation, had with his uncle the Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster and other learned persons, declares the sentence and judgment pronounced by the Constable as aforesaid to have been in all points good and lawful, that is to say, that the Arms, *Azure, a bend or*, do appertain to the said Sir Richard le Scrope; and doth ratify and confirm the same, adjudging the said arms to Sir Richard and his heirs, and laying and imposing upon Sir Robert Grosvenor and his heirs perpetual silence in respect of the bearing of such arms entire or with difference, and condemning him the said Sir Robert and his party in the costs and expenses of the said Sir Richard, the taxation whereof the King reserves to himself or his Commissioners. And whereas the said Constable hath of his courtesy awarded and ordained to the said Sir Robert to bear the arms, *Azure, a bend or, with a plain bordure argent*, the King nevertheless, considering the premises, and that such bordure is not a sufficient difference in arms between two strangers [in blood] in one kingdom, but only between cousin and cousin in blood, considering also that the said Sir Robert hath in his libel of appeal demanded generally that the said sentence should be cancelled and annulled, and also that in his two objective informations to the Commissioners he had alleged that the award and ordinance of the said arms with a plain bordure was erroneous, inasmuch as he had never demanded such arms, requiring that such award and ordinance so made should be cancelled and annulled; and considering further that the said Richard hath preferred the same requisition; the King therefore cancels and annuls the said definitive sentence accordingly. Given and promulgated as the King's definitive judgment in the great chamber called the Chamber of Parliament within the Royal Palace of Westminster, the 27th of May, in the thirteenth year of his reign [1390], in

the presence of his uncles the Dukes of Aquitaine and Gloucester, the Bishop of London, the Lords Roos, Neville, Lovell, John Devereux, Steward of the Household, Thomas Percy, Vice-Chamberlain, Henry Percy the son, Mathew de Gourney, Hugh la Zouche, Sir Brian de Stapilton, Sir Richard Adderbury and Sir William de Faryndon, Knights, and others Doctors and Batchelors of Laws, and of Knights and Esquires a great number.

Of which judgment Sir Richard having prayed an exemplification under the Great Seal, the King by warrant under the Privy Seal dated at Westminster the 4th of June following, directed such exemplification to issue, and the same was accordingly issued on the day of the date of the said warrant.

On the 28th Nov. 1390, the King empowered, by letters patent tested at Westminster, the Bishops of London and Hereford, the Dukes of Aquitaine and Gloucester, the Earls of Salisbury and Northumberland, John Lord Cobham, and Sir Thomas de Percy, with Drs. John Barnet and Richard Rouhale, to cause the costs and expenses of the suit to be taxed and paid to Sir Richard le Scrope, and to hold Sir Robert Grosvenor to the satisfaction thereof, as well by arrest and imprisonment of his body, as by distraint of his goods and effects moveable and immovable, and every other lawful coercion.

According to a MS. No. 293, in the Harleian Collection (p. 362), the costs of suit amounted to £466 13s. 4d., and the exceptions were assessed at 50 marks; for contumacy in not appearing a further fine of 500 marks was imposed on the 3rd Oct. 1391, but the latter fine was subsequently forgiven at the intercession of Sir Richard le Scrope, and the parties were reconciled before the King in the Parliament House.



THE FAMILY ALLIANCES OF DENMARK AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from p. 320.)

Of many children* born to the Princess Anne and Prince George of Denmark, the only one who survived infancy was WILLIAM, who went by the title of DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, though not actually created to that dignity, and who was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1696. The following is the inscription of his Garter-plate:—

Du Tres-haut, Tres-puissant, et Tres-illustre Prince GUILLAUME Fils de la Princesse ANNE par le Prince GEORGE de DANEMARK, Chevalier du Tres-noble Ordre de la JARTIERE, Installé au Château de WINDESORE le 24^{me} jour de Juillet l'an MDCXCVI.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4. France and England quarterly; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland: in pretence, Denmark. Over all a label of three points, the middle point charged with St. George's cross.† Supporters, the lion and unicorn, as his uncle King William, and Crest the lion passant, all differenced with a label as the arms.

It was the premature decease of the Duke of Gloucester at the age of nine in 1700 which led the way to the accession of the House of Hanover.

Moule, in his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, has noticed a small volume published soon after the marriage of Anne to Prince George of Denmark, bearing this title:—

THE GENEALOGIES of the Highborn Prince and Princess George and Anne of Denmark, &c., showing the lineal descent of those two noble and illustrious Families: with their Matches, Issue, Times of Death, Places of Sepulchre, Impresses, Devices, &c. From the year of Grace M. to the present year, MDC.LXXXIV. Extracted from the most authentic testimonies of the best historians and antiquaries of their times.

* Memorials of these children will be found in Dart's *History of Westminster*, vol. i. p. 53, and in the extracts from the Abbey register, printed in the *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.*, vol. viii. pp. 6, 7, 9. It is remarkable that the titles of Lord and Lady were assigned to them, not Prince and Princess.

† This was the difference also assigned to the late Prince Consort.

Printed by N. Thompson, at the Entrance into the Old Spring Garden, near Charing Cross, 1684. 12mo. pp. 106.

This was compiled (says Moule) by Henry Keepe, a member of the choir of Westminster Abbey; and the impresses and devices are taken from medals. We have not been able to inspect a copy of the book.

LOUISA QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Louisa, the youngest daughter of King George the Second, was contracted to Frederick, Prince Royal of Denmark, in 1743. She was married to him, by proxy, at Hanover, on the 27th of October in that year, and he soon after ascended the Danish throne as Frederick the Fifth.

Her happiness was marred by the ascendancy of his mistress; but the Queen had declared to her brother the Duke of Cumberland, before her departure from home, that she would never trouble her relations with her complaints. Her death, like that of her mother Queen Caroline, was occasioned by a rupture, and she died in the prime of life after a terrible operation, which lasted an hour, on the 8th of December 1751. Horace Walpole, from whom these particulars are derived,* characterises her as "a Princess of great spirit and sense." By this marriage Frederick V. left issue one son, his successor Christiern VII., and two daughters, Wilhelmina-Caroline, grandmother of the present Elector of Hesse Cassel, and Louisa, grandmother of Prince Christiern of Denmark, the Princess of Wales's father. (*See* TABLE IV.)

Not far from the time of the marriage of the Princess Louisa, whilst the Earl of Granville was Prime Minister (1742—1744), a Danish alliance is said to have been projected for her brother,

WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND,

but the Duke was averse to matrimony. He consulted Sir Robert Walpole, then retired from public affairs, how to avoid the threatened marriage. Sir Robert advised him to seem willing to consent to it, provided the King would make a large settlement. He adopted this plan, and the proposal was urged no longer. The Duke died unmarried in 1765.

* *Memoirs of the Reign of George II.* i. 227.

CAROLINE MATILDA QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The last alliance of England with Denmark was in its results most melancholy. Caroline Matilda the posthumous child of Frederick Prince of Wales, born on the 11th of July 1751, was only in her fourteenth year when the terms of her marriage with her cousin Prince Christiern of Denmark were arranged in January 1765. The prince was sixteen, his birth having taken place in 1749. On account of the extreme youth of the parties, this ill-fated union was not completed for nearly two years after. In the mean time, her affianced husband succeeded his father as Christiern VII. on the 13th Jan. 1766. On the 1st of October in the same year the marriage was solemnised in the chapel of St. James's Palace, her brother the Duke of York acting as proxy for the bridegroom; and on the following morning she left Carleton house (then the residence of her mother) on her journey to Denmark, accompanied by her younger brother the Duke of Gloucester. Her position in Denmark, from the first, was unhappy. The Queen Dowager, Juliana Maria of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, still asserted her supremacy; whilst the young King was weak, irritable, and selfish. Soon after his marriage he abandoned both his bride and his throne, in order to visit foreign countries; and in 1788 he came to England, where he was received with formal magnificence but real coldness, on account of the illiberal treatment which Caroline Matilda had already experienced at the Danish court. Some memorials of his visit will be found in the contemporary writings of Horace Walpole.

After his return to Denmark the weakness of his character led to fresh calamities. A physician, the Count Struensee, became his favourite and chief minister; and, unhappily, he was also a favourite with the Queen. This placed her in the power of the Queen Dowager; by whom, with the assistance of her own son Prince Frederick and Count Rantzau, a revolution was effected. During the night of the 16th June, 1772, they roused the King from his sleep, and, by their assurances that his life was in danger, they obtained warrants for the immediate arrest of Struensee and the Queen. The Count was soon after beheaded: Caroline Matilda, through the strenuous remonstrances of her brother

George the Third, backed by the appearance of an English fleet in the Baltic, was at length allowed to retire from the Danish dominions, and conveyed by Sir Robert Keith to Zell, in the electorate of Hanover, formerly the prison of her unhappy great-grandmother, the wife of George the First; where she died on the 10th of March 1775. A very high character, as well of her accomplishments as her virtues, may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for the following July. She was the mother of King Frederick VI., and, through her daughter the Duchess of Augustenburg, grandmother of the present Queen Dowager of Denmark, the widow of Christiern VIII. (See TABLE III.)

FREDERICK THE SIXTH, K.G. 1822.

Frederick the Sixth, though so nearly related to the royal family of England as to be the great-grandson of King George the Second both by his father and his mother, was yet thrown, by the force of circumstances, for a great portion of his career, into a position antagonistic to this country.

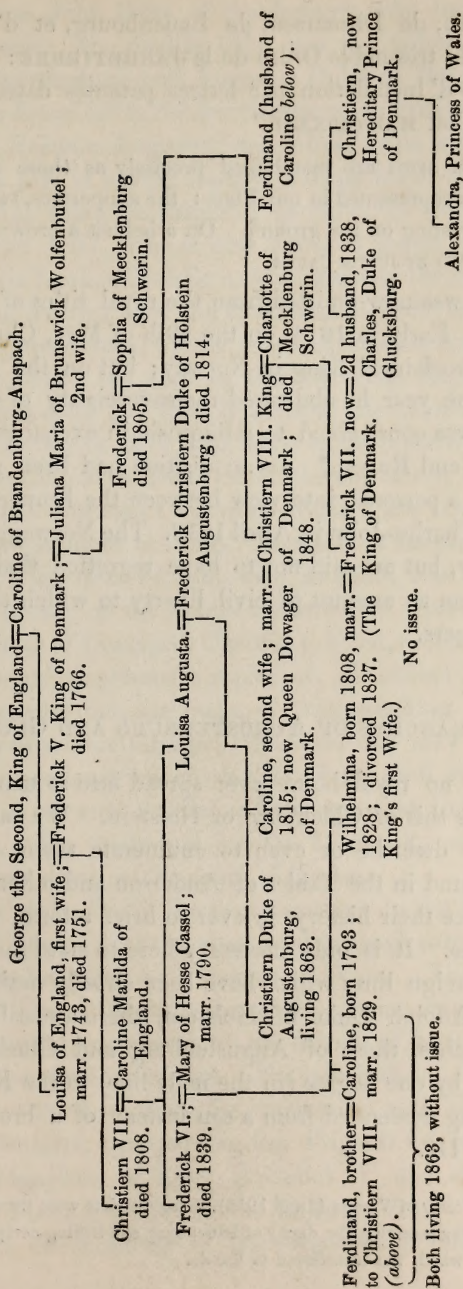
He was born on the 28th Jan. 1768. On account of the insanity of his father, he was declared co-Regent in 1784; he succeeded as King in 1808, and was crowned at Fredericksborg in 1815. It was in the year 1801 that the league which had been made by the Northern powers against the commerce of Great Britain led to the destruction by Parker and Nelson of the Danish fleet before Copenhagen; and it was in 1806 that the adherence of Denmark to Napoleon led to the seizure by Lord Gambier of another Danish fleet in the same locality. The spell was only dissolved on the fall of the French emperor: when Frederick was allowed to pursue in peace those measures of internal improvement which caused him to be lamented at his death, in 1839, as a wise and beneficent sovereign.

England had made him the *amende honorable* in the year 1822, when the Garter was sent to him by King George the Fourth. His titles are thus set forth in his stall at Windsor:

“Du très-haut, très-puissant, et très-excellent Monarque FREDERIC, Sixième du Nom, par le Grace de Dieu, ROI de DANNE-MARC, des Vandales et des Goths, DUC de Sleswic, de Holstein,

TABLE III.

RECENT INTERMARRIAGES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF DENMARK.



de Stormarn, de Ditmarsen, de Lauenbourg, et d'Oldenbourg; Chevalier du très-noble Ordre de la JARRETIERRE: Dispensé des Ceremonies d'Installation par lettres patentes datées du XXII^{me} jour de Juillet M.DCCC.XXII."

ARMS: His arms are marshalled precisely as those of the present King, and as represented in our Plate: the supporters, two savage men, their clubs resting on the ground. On a helmet a crown, but no crest.

Motto: DEO ET JUSTÆ CAUSÆ.

Norway was now omitted from the royal titles of the house of Denmark. Early in 1814, on the 19th of May, Christiern VIII. had been proclaimed King in Norway; but on the 15th August in the same year he abdicated the sovereignty of that country: which he was constrained to relinquish in exchange for Swedish Pomerania and Rugen.* Its acquisition had been guaranteed to Sweden in a personal interview between the Emperor Alexander and King Charles-John in April 1812. The Norwegians submitted unwillingly, but are said not to have regretted their fate, which secured them an amount of civil liberty to which their ancestors were strangers.

THE BRANCHES OF AUGUSTENBURG AND GLUCKSBURG.

Perhaps no royal house ever spread into so many flourishing branches as this of Oldenburg or Holstein. We cannot now undertake to describe or even to enumerate them. Their names will be found in the Tables of Anderson and other genealogists; but to trace their history, in ever so brief a form, would occupy many pages. It is only necessary here to state that, besides the three sovereign lines which have been already noticed under the name of Adolph Duke of Holstein, there are still existing two other branches, those of Augustenburg and Glucksburg, which are nearer by one degree (in the male line) to the Kings of Denmark, being descended from a son instead of a brother of King Christiern III.

* By the Treaty of Vienna (June 1815), these districts were transferred to Prussia, the Danish King receiving the duchy of Lauenburg as a trifling compensation. Sweden lost Finland, which was transferred to Russia.

That son was John Duke of Sonderburg, who died in 1622. His son Alexander, who died in 1627, was the father of Ernest Duke of AUGUSTENBURG and Augustus Duke of BECK. From the former was descended in the fourth generation Frederick-Christiern Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg, whose name will be found in our TABLE III. as having married a daughter of King Christiern VII. and as being the father of Caroline, the second wife of King Christiern VIII., who is now living as Queen Dowager of Denmark. His brother Christiern-Augustus was the elected heir of the throne of Sweden after the revolution of 1809, and assumed the rank of Crown Prince, by the name of Charles-Augustus, on the 24th Jan. 1810; but died in the following May, when his place was supplied by the French marshal Bernadotte, who succeeded to the crown in 1818, and left it to his posterity.

The present Christiern, Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, the son and heir of Frederick-Christiern above-mentioned, was born in 1798, and succeeded his father in 1814. He stood in the same relationship to King Frederick VI. who died in 1839, that of nephew through his mother, as the Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel did to the next King of Denmark, Christiern VIII., when designated heir to the throne, as presently explained. It cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that the Duke of Augustenburg entertained some aspirations to sovereignty. Whatever they may have been, they were disappointed by the results of the civil war of 1849 and 1850; and he now resides at Primkenau, in Lower Silesia, and at Gotha. The Duke and his son Frederick, born in 1829, both hold commissions in the army of Prussia.

The Duke of Beck was the direct ancestor in the male line of the present Duke of GLUCKSBURG, and consequently of Prince Christiern, the father of the Princess of Wales. There was an elder line of Dukes of Glucksburg, which became extinct early in the present century, and thereupon the branch of Beck exchanged that designation for Glucksburg. The late Duke of Glucksburg, who died in 1831, drew closer his connection with the reigning branch of Denmark by marrying the Princess Louisa of Hesse Cassel, granddaughter of King Frederick V. and sister to the wife of King Frederick VI. (*See the TABLE IV.*)

The recent advancement of the Glucksburg branch of the

TABLE IV.

ALLIANCES OF HESSE CASSEL WITH DENMARK, INCLUDING MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

George the Second, King of England = Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach.

Frederick V. King of Denmark = Louisa of England; marr. 1743; died 1751. Frederick II. Elector of Hesse = Mary of England; marr. 1740; died 1772. Cassel, K.G. 1741; died 1785.

Wilhelmina of Denmark = William I. Elector of Hesse, K.G. 1786; died 1821.

Charles Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; marr. 1831. Louise of Denmark; marr. 1766; died 1831.

Frederick Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; died 1837. Caroline Polixena of Nassau Usingen.

William II. Elector of Hesse; died 1847. Frederick VI. King of Denmark; d. 1839. See TABLE III. Mary, marr. 1790; died 1852.

William Duke of Glucksburg; died 1831. Louise, marr. 1838; living 1863. William Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; liv. 1863.

Charlotte of Denmark, sister to Christian VIII.; marr. 1810.

George Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; died 1860. Mary, marr. 1817; living 1863.

Adolphus Duke of Cambridge; marr. 1818. Augusta Duchess of Cambridge; marr. 1850.

Frederick William, now Elector of Hesse.

Christiern, fourth son, now Hereditary Prince of Denmark. = Louisa of Hesse Cassel; marr. 1842.

Frederick, designated Heir of Denmark by Christiern VIII.

Caroline, second wife of Frederick VII. now King of Denmark; marr. 1841; divorced 1846.

Frederick William, now Duke of Strelitz. = Augusta of Cambridge; marr. 1843. K.G. 1835.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales.

Adolphus Frederick, Hereditary Prince, born 1848.

house of Holstein has been materially connected with the contemplated failure of the direct male line of the Kings. After Christiern VIII. had married a second time, and still had no children, and the same absence of issue existed from the marriage of his brother Ferdinand, the future succession became a serious question. The King was inclined to favour the idea that, by right of female inheritance, the crown should devolve to Frederick of Hesse Cassel, the son of his sister Charlotte.

This prince (the maternal uncle of the Princess of Wales,) was born in 1820, and in 1844 became the son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, but his consort died after only a few months' union, and in 1853 he married secondly a princess of Prussia, by whom he has a son, Frederick-William, born in 1854.

The states of Denmark, assembled at Roeskeld in 1844, declared that Denmark, Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg were an indivisible state, which, under the Danish constitution,* was hereditary in the female line; and a royal edict to the same effect was issued on the 8th July 1846. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Duke of Augustenburg, and the Duke of Glucksburg, as heirs male of their respective lines of Holstein, protested against this determination: but Prince Christiern of Glucksburg, who had married Louisa of Hesse Cassel, a sister of the designated heir, adhered to the King's proposal.

The duchies (as they are called) of Schleswig and Holstein had become affected with the aspirations of *Pan-Germanism*; and, though Christiern VIII. might have been induced to relinquish the latter duchy, they did not choose to be separated. Even Schleswig, though properly Danish, had a predominant German party, of which the Duke of Augustenburg placed himself at the head.

This led to the war of 1849 and 1850, which was closed by the armed interference of Prussia, and by the intervention of the other great powers. Arrangements were then made, with the object of preserving the integrity of the Danish monarchy, and upon

* It was only in 1660, by the revolution effected under Frederick III., that the crown of Denmark became absolutely hereditary and not elective. At the same time the inheritance was extended to the females as well as males of the house of Oldenburg.

which the succession now depends. The King's sister the Landgravine of Hesse, with her children Prince Frederick and the Duchess of Anhalt-Dessau, resigned their rights in favour of her daughter the Princess Louisa, the wife of Prince Christiern of Glucksburg; and the Emperor of Russia, as representative of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, renounced in like manner the right of succession to certain parts of Holstein. The claims of the Duke of Augustenburg were commuted for a money payment. These preliminaries having been arranged by a protocol dated at Warsaw on the 5th June 1851, the settlement was concluded by treaty made at London on the 8th May 1852, and sanctioned by a law of succession made on the 31st July 1853. On the 21st Dec. 1858, Prince Christiern received for himself and his descendants the title of Royal Highness.

It will be seen by our TABLE IV. how Prince Christiern, ~~as well as his wife~~, is descended from King Frederick V. and in both cases through the family of Hesse Cassel, whose alliances with the royal house of Denmark have been frequently repeated. There can be no doubt that his selection as heir to the throne was materially influenced by his maternal descent and by his marriage. In the male line, his succession was very remote: for, not only was it posterior to the branch of Augustenburg, but even in his own immediate generation he had three elder brothers (and they are all still living); but it may be remarked that in 1853, when the settlement was made, none of them had a son.

The present members of the Glucksburg family are as follow. The widow of the late Duke is living, and nine children, six sons and three daughters. There is also a sister of the late Duke, namely, Frederica, born in 1780, married to Gottlob-Samuel Baron de Richthofen, and left his widow in 1808.

The mother of the present Duke (and grandmother of the Princess of Wales) is Louisa, daughter of Charles Landgrave of Hesse Cassel by the Princess Louisa of Denmark, daughter of King Frederick the Fifth (*see* TABLE IV.) This lady was born in 1789, married in 1809, and left a widow in 1831. She resides at Ballenstädt in the duchy of Anhalt Bernburg.

The nine brothers and sisters—the father, uncles, and aunts of our Princess, stand thus in order of birth:—

1. Maria, born in 1810. She was married first in 1837 to Colonel Lasperg, who died in 1843; and secondly in 1846 to Alfred Count of Hohenthal, who died in 1860. Both these marriages were morganatic. The princess is now living at Dresden.

2. Frederica, born in 1811, married in 1834 to Alexander reigning Duke of Anhalt Bernburg: but has no issue. Her husband having evinced tokens of insanity, this Princess was constituted co-Regent of that Duchy by an ordinance bearing date 8 Oct. 1855.

3. Charles, now Duke of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Glucksburg. He was born on the 30th Sept. 1813, and succeeded his father on the 17th Feb. 1831. On the 19th May 1838 he married Wilhelmina (born on the 18th Jan. 1808), daughter of Frederick VI. King of Denmark, and the divorced wife of the present King Frederick VII. They have no issue. The Duke resides at Kiel in the duchy of Holstein, where he has recently subscribed 5000 rix-dollars towards the new university building. This has been regarded by the national party in Denmark as a strong proof of Duke Carl's patronage of the German faction.

4. Frederick, born in 1814. He was married in 1841 to Adelaide, daughter of the late Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue a son and three daughters. Of these children, the eldest daughter (born in 1844) alone was living when the succession to the Crown of Denmark was settled in 1853: the son was born in 1855, and the two younger daughters in 1858 and 1859. Prince Frederick, like his elder brother, resides at Kiel.

5. William, born in 1816. He is Lieutenant Field Marshal in the Danish army, commandant of the division of cavalry of Galicia, and proprietor of the regiment of infantry No. 80. Prince William remains unmarried.

6. CHRISTIERN, now Hereditary Prince of Denmark, and father of the Princess of Wales.

7. Louisa, born in 1820, and now Abbess of Itzehoe.

8. Julius, born in 1824, a Major in the Prussian regiment of hussars of Westphalia, and in garrison at Dusseldorf.

9. John, born in 1825, also a Major in the Prussian army.

Both these younger brothers are unmarried.

PRINCE CHRISTIERN has three sons and three daughters:—

1. Frederick, born in 1843, a Captain in the Danish army.

2. ALEXANDRA, now PRINCESS OF WALES.

3. William, born in 1845, a cadet in the navy of Denmark, and now the elected KING OF GREECE, under the title of GEORGE THE FIRST. (His entire names are Christiern William Ferdinand Adolphus George.)

4. Dagmar, born in 1847. This princess, who according to the *Almanac de Gotha* has been usually called by her first name, Maria, but who has been recently introduced to the English nation by her fourth name, Dagmar, is said to be contracted to Nicholas the Czarowich of Russia, born in 1843.*

5. Thyra, born in 1853.

6. Waldemar, born in 1858.

The whole family have recently been visitors in England, and witnesses of the Princess of Wales's marriage.†

The PRINCESS OF WALES was born at Copenhagen on the 1st of December, 1844, at her father's palace in the Amaliegade, and christened by the names of Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia. Her youthful days were chiefly passed at the castle of Bernstorff; but it was in Germany that she was first seen by the Prince of Wales.‡ His intention was intimated to the English Privy Council on the 8th Nov. 1862, the day before his Royal Highness became of full age: when her Majesty was pleased to signify her consent to the marriage, which was ordered to be announced in due form under the Great Seal. The marriage treaty was signed at Copenhagen on the 15th Jan. 1863, and the ratifications were exchanged at the same city on the 4th of February.

On the 19th of that month a parliamentary grant for the estab-

* See before, p. 295.

† Portraits of all the Princess of Wales's brothers and sisters, from whole-length photographs, have been published in the *Illustrated London News* of March 7, 1863, at p. 245, and in the same paper, at p. 237, are portraits of their father and mother, the Prince Christiern and Princess Louisa, from oil-paintings by August Schjott, of Copenhagen. ~~There are also portraits of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and of the Prince and Princess of Sweden, in the same paper.~~

‡ "The young Prince saw her first stealthily, his presence not being announced to her. The Prince afterwards met her at the Duchess of Cambridge's villa near Frankfort, and the impression made was deep and lasting." Letter of Sir John Bowring, K.C.B. written from Hamburg in the summer of 1862.

lishment of their Royal Highnesses was proposed in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston; when it was resolved that the annual sum of 40,000*l.* should be granted out of the Consolidated Fund for the establishment of the Prince of Wales, with the annual sum of 10,000*l.* for the sole and separate use of the Princess Alexandra during marriage; and that the annual sum of 30,000*l.* should be secured to her in case she should survive H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Princess left Copenhagen on her marriage journey on the 26th Feb., embarked at Antwerp on the 5th March, and landed at Gravesend on the 7th. On the same day her betrothed Consort conducted her in triumph through the British metropolis, and on Tuesday the 10th their marriage was solemnized in the Chapel of Saint George in Windsor Castle.



ARMS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

(From Boutell's Manual of Heraldry.)

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FRENCH ARMORY.

WHEN we consider that originally the system of coat-armour in France and England must have been identical, and that it has only been through the progressive innovations of time and fashion that variations, as in language, have gradually taken place, it cannot be uninteresting, nor uninformative, in regard to our own heraldic archæology, to observe in what respects the *armories* of the French differ from those in use among ourselves. There is a general dissimilarity of aspect, which is obvious, and may be pretty well known, or imagined to be so, as in the case of national features and complexion. But it is not such peculiarities that we now propose to examine. Without criticising at present the charges placed upon the shield, or those minute arrangements which constitute the composition of coat-armour, and give it a national or local character, it is our object on this occasion merely to compare the principal rules and usages of the French and English systems respectively. And this comparison will be best effected by considering, in succession, the several leading points of armory now in practice in France.

THE BLASON. As our own armorial language is still formed in great measure upon the French, it might be expected that uniformity should be maintained in the blason of the two countries. Such uniformity, however, does not extend far beyond the names of the colours, metals, and furs; some of the ordinaries, as the *bande* (bend), *chevron*, *fasce* (fess), *pal* (pale), *canton*, *quartier*, &c.; and other leading terms, such as *courant*, *volant*, *passant*, and *rampant*. There are a great many other terms of French blason that are unknown among us: and its general mode of expression and arrangement is very different from ours. The following may be compared as examples of the language of blason in the two countries :

Contr'écartelé de gueules et d'argent, a la rose de l'un en l'autre. *Tonduti*.

In English blason, Quarterly gules and argent, over all a rose counter-changed.

D'azur, à un chevron d'or, accompagné en chef de deux étoiles d'argent, et en pointe d'une rose aussi d'argent. *De Visien.*

In English blason, Azure, a chevron or between two mullets* in chief and a rose in base argent.

D'argent, à trois molettes d'éperon de gueules, une tête de more tortillée du champ mise en cœur. *Le Goux.*

In English blason, Argent, a Moor's head couped proper, wreathed of the field, between three mullets pierced gules.

De gueules, un pélican d'argent, ensanglanté de gueules, dans son aire, au chef cousu d'azur, chargé d'une fleur de lis d'or. *Le Camus.*

In English blason, Gules, a pelican in her piety argent, on a chief azure a fleur de lis or.

Note. The term *cousu* is used to denote the position of colour upon colour, a practice not unfrequent in French armoury, but so rare with ourselves, as to be ordinarily stigmatized as false heraldry.

FORM OF THE SHIELD. Though the French admit the exercise of fancy in delineating the outline of the shield, as we do, yet their regular and authorised form is much like that which is most esteemed among ourselves. It is however wider in its base, and therefore better calculated for quarterings or the display of small charges, though not so true to the historic form of the days of chivalry, which is now usually adopted by the more judicious English heralds, and is called the heater shield.

The Lozenge is used for ladies, but it is not often seen. It is stated in a modern treatise† to belong to “demoiselles, ou filles nobles,” whilst widows bear the two shields *accolés*, which we proceed to describe.

IMPALEMENT. The juxta-position of two shields *accolés*, without junction, answers to our Impalement, and denotes the union of two houses by marriage. When two coats are seen actually impaled, the meaning is otherwise; and of more remote date. It may be regarded as the commencement of Quartering, such as we should exhibit by Quarterly of 1. and 4., 2. and 3. But the latter arrangement also is in frequent use in France.

* The French are no doubt more correct than we in terming those five-pointed figures *étoiles*. When properly *mullets* (*molettes d'éperon*) or spur-rowels, they are pierced. Our *estoiles*, or stars, are distinguished by wavy lines representing rays: the French have rectangular radiations, but with *sides*, which, when carefully drawn, meet in the centre point, as they would appear when sculptured in relief.

† *Abrégé Méthodique de la Science des Armoiries*, par W. Maigne, 1860, p. 10.

QUARTERING. A shield *écartelé*, or quartered, is more frequently described as *coupé et parti*, the former term signifying divided across, or by fess, and the latter divided by pale. A shield of quarterings denotes, as with us, that the representation of several families is united by descent.

INESCOCHEON. The coat placed upon an inescoccheon is frequently nothing more than an additional quartering. In other cases it is the coat of a new family that has become the representative of an ancient house: being employed as, in our royal achievements, the coat of Nassau was placed upon the arms of King William III., that of Hanover upon those of the four Georges, and that of Saxony is upon those of the present Prince of Wales: an arrangement the reverse of our ordinary English practice, in the case of marriage with an heiress, where her arms are placed on the inescoccheon, and not those of the new family that acquires the inheritance.

DIFFERENCES. No differences of arms among members of the same family are now used in France: but collateral branches can only be distinguished by their variant quarterings, if entitled to bear them.

CREST. A crest, or *cimier*, though not unknown in France, is of uncommon occurrence.* In place of a crest the armorial shield is usually *timbré* (or surmounted) by a coronet, denoting one of those titles of rank once almost universally assumed by the *Noblesse*—under which term all who bear arms are included. In some of our old heraldic records the crest is Latinized by *timbria*:† but in France *timbre* is now the well-known word for a stamp,—whether connected in origin with the stamp, or seal, of a crest we have not ascertained. Any word resembling *cimier* has never, so far as we are aware, been introduced into the English language.

* We find it stated that “les simples gentilshommes, les écuyers, et même les chevaliers qui n’avaient pas assisté à un tournoi, n’avaient pas le droit d’en porter.” *Science de Blason*, par L. de Magny, *Traité Elementaire*, p. xxxviii.

† In the treatise on blason by C. Segoing, Orleanois, entitled *Mercure Armorial*, published in 1649, the term *tymbre* is assigned to the helmet in its various forms. The coronets for the several titles of dignity are termed *couronnes*; except that of the Baron, which is *le tortil*.

It is so called because placed on the *cime* or summit of the helmet.

The coronets of the French differ from our own, but not very materially. Their forms are these—



PRINCE.



DUC.



MARQUIS.



COMTE.



VICOMTE.



BARON.

These coronets, however, are often arbitrarily assumed without due authority:* and if the shield is *timbré* with a helmet, the old regulations as to its form are no longer properly observed.† The helmet belonging to a Chevalier is this.



The arms of the Cities of France are generally represented *timbré* by mural crowns.

SUPPORTERS. Termed by the French *Supports* or *Tenants*: and frequently adopted by them,—on the whole perhaps more frequently than Crests. According to the old heraldic author Palliot (1660), *Tenant* is the proper term when the shield is held by one man or beast, and *Supports* when there are two: but

* This abuse is not entirely of recent date. It was asked by Saint-Simon (early in the last century), “ Qui pourrait dire maintenant qui a commencé l’usurpation des couronnes ? Il n’est si petit compagnon qui n’en porte un.”

† “ On était anciennement fort religieux et fort exact au comportement de ces timbres [*i. e.* les casques ou heaumes], et chacun le portait selon sa qualité. Il n’en est plus de même aujourd’hui : le dernier venu se pose un timbre de Duc avec un couronne de Marquis. Les graveurs qui se disent heraldiques sont trop complaisants : pour 25 fr. ils font un Prince, et aucune loi ne les atteint.” (Nouveau Traité de Blason, par Victor Bouton, 1863, p. 447.)

“ Pour plus de facilité, nous indiquerons une fabrique d’armoiries en rabais, où, moyennant la modeste somme de 5 francs et 20 centimes pour l’affranchissement, on se procurera un ecu d’or ou d’argent, parti ou écartelé, avec tenants ou supports, timbre ou couronne, cimier ou lambrequins, cri de guerre ou devise, etc., etc. Voir aux réclames du journal l’Union du 5 février, 1858.” De la Noblesse et de l’application de la Loi contre les Usurpations Nobiliaires, par M. Pol de Courcy, 1859, p. 17.

some modern writers attribute the latter term to the human figures or those that resemble them, drawn in an upright attitude, and the former to such as are placed in repose, or *en baroque*, that is, in grotesque or fanciful postures, such as we do not esteem to be correct in heraldic art, though common enough in England also, but not now so much as formerly. Supporters in France are almost always alike on either side of the shield; nor do they occur in such variety as with us: they are usually two lions, two griffins, two greyhounds, two eagles, or two savage men.

The EXTERNAL ADJUNCTS of the Atchievement are deemed of considerable importance, and may be said to constitute a portion of it. Thus, the Imperial Eagle is encompassed with the collar of the Legion of Honour, and backed by the Sceptre and Hand of Justice placed in saltire, the whole placed before a mantle which is semé of Bees and doubled with ermine, and surmounted by the Imperial Crown—no supporters being now used. Under the old monarchy the great officers of state, the marshals of France, the ecclesiastical and other dignitaries, all displayed insignia as external accompaniments of the shield, symbolising their several functions. A similar meaning is now conveyed by

AUGMENTATIONS, denoting Dignity or Office, such augmentations being common to all dignitaries or officers of each particular class. This is a peculiar feature of French armory, of which the only parallels with us are the “badges” or inescocoheons of the Baronets of Ulster and Nova Scotia. It originated with the Noblesse of the First Empire, for which a graduated series of honorary augmentations was specially provided, as we may hereafter have an opportunity of showing more fully, with some engraved illustrations. To the Princes of the Empire was assigned a *chef semé* of bees; to the Dukes one of stars. To the Comtes a *franc-quartier à dextre*, variously charged to signify their respective characters and functions; to the Barons a *franc-quartier à sénestre*, also significantly varied. Some of these are still maintained by the families by whose ancestors they were acquired: and the dignitaries of the present Empire are distinguished, if not in precisely the same, yet in a similar manner.

MANTLING. The French heraldic artists are fond of mantling, as it gives them exercise for their fancy. It is properly tintured in accordance with the arms, and called *les lambrequins*. Another name given to it is *hachements*, said to be derived from the manner in which it is artistically *haché*,* that is, hacked or cut. Our own word *hatchment* assumes a singular coincidence of form with this, but it is certainly a corruption of *atchievement*.

MOTTO. The French generally place a motto under the shield, as we do. Their name for it is *une devise*, or, if claiming high antiquity, *un cri de guerre*.

Not to proceed at present to more minute particulars, we shall only further remark that there is now in France no *Juge d'Armes*, as there was in former times. No prescribed regulation of armorial bearings is enforced, and consequently they are assumed by many *suo arbitrio*. The unauthorised assumption either of Titles or Names, which had been carried to a great excess, has been checked by a law passed on the 8th Jan. 1859; but there is as yet no restraint to the pictorial display of borrowed coat-armour or stolen coronets. In the long avenue of the Champs Elysées may be noticed, by scores, equipages displaying upon their panels the princely insignia of all countries, decorated with Sovereign Crowns; and a spectator might imagine that a long procession of monarchs was there making their *rendez-vous*.† The blame is laid, not so much upon the owners of the carriages,—who perhaps know little or nothing of armory, as upon the painters, those *badigeonneurs* in the service of the coachbuilders, to whose discretion the decoration of the panels is committed. Thus it comes to pass, it is affirmed,‡ that the heraldic registries of foreign states have no respect or esteem for anything that Heraldry has for a long time past produced at Paris. The artistic skill of the Parisian herald-painter is considerable; his productions are prettily executed, but, as they are destitute of present official sanction, and independent of control, they are in many cases of very doubtful authenticity.

* “Ils étaient autrefois simples; maintenant ils paraissent hachés et découpés artistement, d'où est venu le nom de *hachements* qu'on leur donne.” Bouton, *Science de Blason*, p. 119.

† *L'Héraut d'Armes*, 1862, vol. i. p. 81.

‡ Ibid.

ENGLISH MONUMENTS AT BREDa IN 1671, AND THE EPITAPH OF MAJOR
HENRY MEOLES.

In one of the MS. volumes of Thomas Dineley, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Edw. Winnington, Bart., are the following particulars gleaned from the cathedral church at Breda in the year 1671 :—

“ Amongst severall escutcheons and atchievements of publicque ministers from forreigne princes, are some relateing to some bodies borne of good families of England, lying in this church, as those of Capt. Inglesby, Sir Thomas Alesbury father-in-law to the late Lord Chancellor Hyde, Captain Courtney, Lieutenant-Coll. Lauder Scot, Major Meoles, &c. The last whereof carieth this inscription, y^e fair character whereof invited me to write, as followeth :—

HENRICUS MEOLES,
ANGLUS, EX PERANTIQUA FAMILIA
IN AGRO CESTRENSI ORTUS, CENTU-
RIO ET PRÆFECTUS VIGILIARUM
SUB ILLUSTRISSIMIS ORDINIBUS
FOEDERATI BELGII.
QUI CUM QUADRIGINTA ET QUINQUE
ANNOS SUB ILLORUM AUSPICIIS NON
SINE GLORIA MILITASSET HUIC
ABIIT AD TRIUMPHOS
XV^o DECEMB. M.DC.LXXII.

In Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 272, will be found the pedigree of Meoles of Great Meoles in the parish of West Kirby, reaching to the reign of Edward III.; and it there appears that John Meoles, of Great Meoles, living at the Visitation of 1566, had issue Henry, his fourth son, “a Captain in the army, resident at Gradsden in Zealand,” who had issue “Henry, living in Holland 1655.” The latter, it may be presumed, is the subject of the Epitaph.

Are the other English epitaphs at Breda mentioned by Mr. Dineley recoverable ? or have any of them already appeared in print ?

REFUGEE FAMILIES.

Genealogy of the HENZEY Family and its Descendants, including BRETTELL and BATE, with Notes on the Families of DIXON, ROGERS, MILWARD, JESSON, and others.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—The interesting article on Refugee Families, in pp. 159 *et seq.* of your new Periodical, induces me to hope that you may consider the following account of a French refugee family, memorable for its early connection with the Glass Trade in England, to be worthy of your notice.

In November, 1856, I inserted a short account of this family in the Gentleman's Magazine, with a view to obtain particulars of its genealogy, of which I was then almost totally ignorant; and the kindness of a gentleman who replied to my inquiries under the signature of "ANTIQUARIAN," enabled me to add considerably to my knowledge. Subsequently I have been able to procure much further matter, derived principally from family papers, monumental records, and parish registers; and the following is the result of my investigations.

I may as well preface the pedigree with a short account of the early history of the family, compiled from my own and "ANTIQUARIAN'S" communications, above referred to.

Towards the end of the 16th century Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezel, dwelling near the Vosges, in Lorraine, with their near relatives, Tyttery and Tyzack, all Huguenots, being driven by a religious persecution from their native land, emigrated to this country. They first came to Woolwich and London, and then removed some to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but the greater number to the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, on the borders of Worcestershire and Staffordshire. It is said that they formed an encampment at the Lye Waste, near the last-named town, on a spot called "Hungary Hill"; finding that the clay which exists in the neighbourhood very nearly resembled that used in their native country for making glass-house pots. They erected a glass-house there; and were probably the first introducers of the broad

or window glass manufacture into England. The manufacture thus instituted afterwards greatly extended in the hands of their successors, both on the male and female side, and also for many years formed one of the staple trades of that district.

The genealogy of the Henzey, or De Hennezel, family is given in De la Chenaye Desbois, in his *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, from which it appears that it was of noble Bohemian origin, and that the principal branch of it settled in Lorraine about four centuries previous to the publication of Desbois' Dictionary. From that time (remarks the author) its members have occupied positions of the greatest importance in that province, and have contracted alliances with the old nobility. Several branches established themselves in Switzerland, Hainault, Franche Comté, and other provinces of France. He adds that the family constantly maintained the lustre of its name by great alliances, by the possession of fiefs and military dignities.*

I regret my inability to give any account of the Tyttery(1) or Tyzack(2) families, or of that branch of the Henzeys(3) which settled at Newcastle, my researches being confined to that branch of the latter family which located itself at Stourbridge.

The arms accorded by Desbois to De Hennezel are, Gules, three acorns argent, two and one. Supporters: Two lions proper. The English branch, however, bore, Gules, three acorns *or*. Crest: A "fire bolt and fire ball" *or*. Motto: "SEIGNEUR, JE TE PRIE, GARDE MA VIE." The crest is so blazoned in the description prefixed to Joshua Henzey's coat of arms quoted by "ANTIQUARIAN;"† but it would be more intelligibly described as a *bar-shot* ensigned with a *pellet* or *bombshell*.(4)

HENZEY FAMILY.

ANANIAS HENZELL (naturalised HENZEY), "de la maison de Henzel, tout pré la village de Darnell, en la pie de Lorraine," ‡ born 1570, had issue:

1. Joshua, of Amblecote, gent.

* See De la Chenaye Desbois, vol. viii. p. 25 *et seq.*

† In Gent. Mag. Jan. 7, 1857, 73-4. (See Note 14.)

‡ Inscription to the arms of Joshua Henzey.

(1) (2) (3) (4) See notes hereafter, pp. 430, 431.

2. Paul, also of Amblecote, of whom hereafter.
and "supposed one other son, named Ananias."*

The eldest son, JOSHUA HENZELL, or HENZEY, was born 1600, and buried at Oldswinford, † 14 April 1660. By his wife, Joan Brettell (whose tombstone, still existing, states that she died 19 Feb. 1671, aged 82), he had issue:

1. Thomas Henzey, of Hungary Hill and Amblecote, born 1640; died 3 May, 1712; buried at Oldswinford, of whom presently.
2. Edward Henzey, Henzel, or Ensell, of Mill Lane, Stourbridge, married Dorothy Cooper, and had: ‡ 1. Thomas.
2. Sarah, wife of — Moulton. 3. Edward, married Dorothy Spittle. 4. Benjamin, who married — and had a son also named Benjamin. 5. Elizabeth, wife of John Hickman, "uncle to Richard the Chandler." 6. William.
7. Dorothy, wife of Thomas Pool, of Knutsford.

THOMAS, eldest son of Joshua, married Frances, daughter of

* Sic in MS. In Burke's Landed Gentry under *Pilcock* this Ananias is stated to have been born 1615. "Antiquarian" states in *Gent. Mag.* that an Ananias Henzey lived with his wife Katherine, at Gragnefine, King's County, Ireland, and conjectures that he was ancestor of the Hennessy's of Ireland, which is not the fact, that family being of ancient Irish origin. There was, however, a family of Henzell in Ireland, which I think must be of the same family as that I am treating of. Thus Rebecca, daughter of Bigoe Henzell, married, 1715, William Armstrong, who was born 1691. Jane, 4th daughter of Bigoe Henzell, of Barnagrotty, *King's County*, married Michael Armstrong, who was born 1678. Andrew Armstrong also married, 1724, Aphra, youngest daughter of Bigoe Henzell, of Barnagrotty; and Philip, 3rd son of Bigoe Henzell, married Elizabeth Armstrong, who was born 1679. (Burke's Commoners, art. Armstrong.)

† In which parish Amblecote, as also the town of Stourbridge, is situated.

‡ From one of these sons perhaps descended the families known as *Ensell*, many of which name have been engaged in the manufacture of glass.

There is a family of this name of the labouring class who possess a small freehold in the parish of Pedmore, near Stourbridge, and have contracted alliances with Brettells. This family may be traced for upwards of a century by the tombstones in the parish churchyard, on one of which the name is spelled *Hensel*, but the remainder of the inscription is worn away by time. Another close adjoining records the death of Esther, wife of Silvester Ensell, in 1786, aged 62, and others. A reference to the parochial records would doubtless enable me to connect this humble family with the one I am treating of. The curious fact of its matching with Brettells is, to say the least of it, very good evidence of its extraction. I may here state that persons of the name of Brettell exist in all stations of life in this neighbourhood, the illustrious "Bob" himself (though his name is usually spelled *Brettle*) being a *native*.

William Croker, esq. of Sandford, co. Oxon, and had fourteen children,* of whom:

John, the fourth child, born 1674, married Miss White, and had three daughters and coheireses, viz.:

1. Frances, who died unmarried.
2. Mary, married Oct. 7th, 1737, at Worcester, to Jonathan Dixon, of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster, of whom presently.
3. Sarah, who died unmarried.

Jonathan Dixon † had by Mary his wife an only child, Oliver Dixon, esq. barrister-at-law, senior bencher of Gray's Inn, and a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, who is described on his monument as the "only child and heir of Jonathan Dixon, of Caldwell Hall (Kidderminster), of the family of Dixon of Dixons', in the foreign of Dudley, by Mary his wife, the daughter of Mr. John Henzey." He married Susannah, daughter of Mr. Thomas York (by Susannah his wife, daughter of Thomas Milward,(5) of Wollescot, by Martha his wife, daughter of Simon Ford, D.D. rector of Oldswinford), and died 14 April, 1803, aged 65, leaving by his said wife (who died July, 1782, æt. 45):

1. Rev. John Henzey Dixon, M.A. of Worcester College, Oxford, died 10 Nov. 1805, aged 34.
2. Sarah, wife of — Norman.
3. Susan, wife of — Harper.
4. Lucy,(6) wife of — Jarvis.

Of the other children of Thomas Henzey:

Dorothy, born 1670, married Mr. Godwin. Elizabeth,

* For the names &c. of such as are not mentioned here see *Pidcock* pedigree in Burke's Landed Gentry.

† The Dixon family is of some antiquity, and appears to have been formerly of Dixon's Green, Dudley. Appended to a deed of 1699, to which Oliver Dixon, of Dudley, gent. (son of Oliver Dixon of the same place, and father of Oliver, Jonathan, and Joseph,) is a party, is a seal bearing the following arms: Gules, a chevron vair between three eagles displayed (or): Crest, a demi eagle (or), winged vair. It is remarkable that this is the coat of *Wilmer*, but has been borne for many generations by this and also by a branch of the Brettell family. The motto used latterly by the Dixons is "In recto fides."

(5) (6) See notes hereafter, pp. 432, 433.

born 1676, was wife of William Pidcock,* of Ashborne, and was ancestress of the Pidcocks of the "Platts," who for many generations carried on the glass trade there.(7) Edward, born 1677, died unmarried. Frances, born 1679, died unmarried. Samuel, born 1682, died young. Bridgett, born 1683, married Mr. Dixon. Rawleigh, born 1685, died young. Benjamin, born 1686, died unmarried. Anne,† born 1688, married Mr. Williams, of London, surgeon. Ananias, born 1690, died young. Mary, born 1678, married her relative Paul Henzey, of Amblecote, of whom hereafter.

PAUL HENZEL, second son of Ananias Henzel, was of Amblecote. He was born 1610, and had issue (his wife's name I have not been able to ascertain):

1. Ananias, of whom presently.
2. Paul Henzey.
3. Sarah, wife of John Jesson, or Jeston, and had issue.(8).

The eldest son, ANANIAS, married Elizabeth Jesson, or Jeston (perhaps sister to John his sister's husband), and had issue:

1. Paul, of Audnam or Amblecote.
2. John, of whom hereafter.
3. Joseph, whose daughter (and heiress?) married Mr. Corbett, of Broseley, Salop (apothecary?).
4. Sarah, wife of Richard Palmer.

The eldest son, PAUL HENZEY, married his relative Mary, daughter of Thomas Henzey and Frances (Croker); by this lady he had issue:

1. Paul, died young (aged circa 14).
2. Esther, born 1713, died 1778 s. p. wife of (John?) Wild, surgeon.
3. Frances, wife of Robert Bright, of London, died s.p.
4. Anne (eventually sole heir to her father), born 1719, died 7 January, 1765, wife of John Brettell, of Coalbourn-Brook. (See Brettell pedigree hereafter.)

* See Burke's Landed Gentry for the descendants of this match.

† This lady used to say that the Henzeys were nearly related to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

(7) (8) See notes hereafter, p. 433.

John Henzey, second son of Ananias and Elizabeth Jesson, left issue an only child and heiress Sarah, who married, 1748, Thomas Brettell, esq, of whom see *post*.

FAMILY OF BRETTELL.

This family would also appear to be of French descent. Indeed it is traditionally derived from the de Breteuils, of Normandy. But it was established in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge (where the name is now extremely common) at the commencement of the sixteenth century, if not earlier.(9)

In 15 Henry VII. a Roger Brettlyl, or Brethull, held a garden in Romsley under the Abbot of Hales Owen, as also *Le Heyes*; for the former of which he paid sixteen shillings, and for the latter as many *pence*.*

In the year 1617 John *Brettell* and Mary *Henzeye* were married at Oldswinford, and it has been seen that Joshua Henzey married a lady of the same name. These intermarriages would almost lead one to imagine that the Brettells were also refugees; yet the year we find Roger at Romsley (where, as it will shortly be seen, Brettells resided two centuries afterwards,) was prior to any of the great persecutions, and in fact prior to the Reformation.

There are two distinct families of Brettell in this neighbourhood, no doubt of common origin, but not known to be related: the Brettells of Dudley and Brettell Lane, and that of which I am about to treat. The former family bears for arms, Gules, a chevron vaire between three eagles displayed or, the same as those mentioned in the note to p. 424 as borne also by the Dixon family. I have endeavoured to trace the origin of these arms being borne by two families to neither of which they properly belong, but have been unsuccessful. The only mention of the name of Wilmer (whose arms these are), in connection with Dudley, is a Thomas Wilmer, who it appears by the Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663, married Martha, natural daughter of Edward Lord Dudley (and sister to Dudd Dudley the ironmaster, who died 1684).

* Rentall: Abb: de Halesowen de temp. Thom: Brydges, Abbatis, a^o 15 H. VII. quoted in Nash's Worcestershire.

(9) (10) See notes hereafter, p. 432.

In 1766 Richard Keelinge left ten shillings for the poor in Kingswinford out of Mr. *Dudley Brettell's* estate.

Who Mr. Dudley Brettell was I do not know; but from his bearing that Christian name, and from the fact of Brettells bearing the arms of Wilmer, I should imagine that a Brettell married an heiress of that family, and would very naturally give *Dudley* as a baptismal name to one of his children; and perhaps a Dixon married another sister.

The only arms in the Heralds' College recorded to the name of Brettell is a modern grant to a Mr. Edwards, in 1850, on his taking, by royal licence, the surnames and armorial bearings of Brettell and Vaughan, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his uncle, Janns Brettell Vaughan, of Burway, Salop. From what branch of the Brettells this gentleman descends I do not know, but the arms assigned to him for the name are a modification of this coat of Wilmer, viz.: Azure, two chevronels between, in chief two eagles displayed, and in base a crescent or. Crest: A demi-eagle displayed azure upon a millrind or, in the beak an ear of corn gold.

The family of which I am about to treat have, since the match with the heiress of Henzey,(10) borne the arms of that family, with a martlet for difference.

WILLIAM BRETTELL, of Romsley Hill, Hales Owen, had issue:

1. William, "whose sons were William, Edward, and Samuel."
2. Richard.
3. Nathan, who had Joseph of Woodgate, "and others."

The second son, RICHARD BRETTELL, married Ann, daughter of Philip Clarke, of Romsley, and had issue:

1. William, of London, who had a son William, who also had a son William.
2. John, born 1707, of whom presently.
3. Ann, married Thomas Darby.
4. Joseph (of Alvechurch?), born 1712, who married Dorothy — and had a daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Green.
5. Hannah, wife of Conrad Abben, of London, and had

- issue two daughters: 1. Frances, who married her cousin, William Guidott Brettell, son of Nathan, and died 30 April, 1805, aged 54. 2. Mary, born 1752, married 1st. John Hanson, of London; and 2ndly, Joseph Winter, of Saint Martin's Street, London; she died 12 July, 1837, aged 85.
6. Eleanor, who married William Mee, "who was present with Sir Richard Lyttelton at the battle of Dettingen, under King George II. and afterwards went into business in Marlborough Street, London;" he died 1776, having had issue: Richard Mee, (11) of the Tiled House, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, who married Patience, daughter of Thomas Horner, gent. (by Patience his wife, sister and one of the coheireses of John Keeling, of Summerhill, Kingswinford, esq.), by whom he had (with other?) issue: Maria, died 1805, wife of Thomas Burne, father of Thomas Higgins Burne, of Loynton Hall, esq.; and Elizabeth Catharine, wife of Benjamin Gardner, of Leigh Court, co. Worcester.
7. Nathan Brettell, of Bloomsbury, London, who married, 1st. Jane, daughter of William Walford, and, 2ndly, Frances, daughter of William Blackwell, she afterwards married Peter Ludgate; and died 22 March, 1777, having had issue by his 1st wife: William Guidott Brettell (so named from a cousin of his mother's father, William Guidott, esq. of Preston Condover, co. Southampton, in whose estate his mother had an interest), who married his cousin, Frances Abben, daughter of Conrad Abben, and died 3rd Feb. 1832, aged 74, leaving three daughters: Frances Maria, who died unmarried; Charlotte, who also died unmarried; and Hester, living unmarried 1862.
8. Thomas Brettell, of Stourbridge, an eminent solicitor, of whom hereafter.

The second son, JOHN BRETTELL, was of Coalbourn-Brook, near Stourbridge; he married Ann, daughter of Paul and Mary Henzey, by whom, who died 7th January, 1765, aged 46, he left issue, at his decease in December, 1783:

1. Mary, born 1737, married, 1768, to Bartholomew Sikes,

gent. (They had an only child Anna Maria, who married R. B. Bate, mentioned hereafter.)

2. Frances, born 1729, died unmarried 23 Feb. 1765.
3. Henzey, born *circa* 1742, died young.
4. Etty, born 1745, wife of John Ashby, of Launton, Oxon. and had John Ashby, of Launton, esq.; and Frances, wife of John Henzey Bate (mentioned hereafter).
5. Sarah, born 1748, third wife of Samuel Bate, brother of Overs Bate.
6. Susannah, born 1750, married Overs Bate, of Stourbridge, son of Henry Bate and younger brother of Samuel; he died 1789, aged 37, leaving issue:
 1. John Henzey Bate, who married Frances, daughter of John Ashby, of Launton; she died 29 January, 1862.
 2. Thomas Bate, esq. of Stourbridge, banker, J.P. who died 13 October, 1846, aged 67, leaving issue.
 3. Robert Brettell Bate (born 1782), of London, esq. who married his cousin, Anna Maria Sikes, only child of Bartholomew Sikes, and left issue Bartholomew Bate, of London; and Ann, married, 1843, Richard Thomas Staples Browne, esq. of Launton, Oxfordshire, and has issue.
 4. George Bate, of Gothersley House, esq. who married and had issue.
7. Ann, born 1751, died unmarried 1843.
8. Robert Brettell, born 1755, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Bate, by his 1st wife, Mary Jones, but ob. s. p.
9. Richard Brettell, born 1757, died 1761.

The eighth child of Richard Brettell, of Romsley, THOMAS,* was a very eminent solicitor at Stourbridge; he married, 6 May, 1748, Sarah,(12) only child and heiress of John Henzey, and died January 19th, 1792 (his widow died 18 July, 1801), having had issue:

1. Thomas Brettell, of Summerhill, solicitor, who married, 26th September, 1777, Susannah, sister of Peter Still, esq. and by her (who died August 1st, 1778,) had an only child Susannah, wife of the Rev. H. T. Hill.

* This gentleman purchased the Fininstall estate near Bromsgrove.

2. Rev. Ananias Brettell, died unmarried circa 1820.
3. Richard Brettell, of Finstall House, married, 1786, Mary, (13) eldest daughter of Michael Grazebrook, esq. of Audnam, near Stourbridge.
4. Joseph, of Bromsgrove, solicitor, married and had issue Henry, Thomas, Joseph, George, and others.
5. Susannah, wife of John Fidkin, of Brockencote Hall, she died 1807.

The third son, RICHARD BRETTELL, esq. died 1799, and was buried in the chapel at Finstall, near Bromsgrove, having had issue:

1. Richard Brettell, of Finstall House, esq. J.P. D.L. (youngest child), who married his cousin Matilda, youngest daughter of Michael Grazebrook, of Audnam, esq. by whom he left issue, at his decease on 23 August, 1848:
 1. Richard (youngest child), born 14 May, 1846.
 1. Mary-Susannah.
 2. Susan-Lucy.
1. Sarah, born January 2, 1787, died unmarried, 3 September, 1856.
1. Elizabeth, wife of David Homfray, esq. of Witley Lodge, Hales Owen, and has issue.
3. Mary, married 19 February, 1817, to George Wheildon, esq. of Springfield House, Warwickshire, his 2nd wife, and had issue.
4. Susannah, died unmarried in 1820.

H. S. G.

NOTES.

(1.) It appears from the Preface to Saunders' "History of Shenstone, in Staffordshire," that the author of that work derived his descent from the TYTTERY family, as follows:—

"Anne, daughter of — Tyttery, of Nants, in Lorraine, married Thomas Rogers of Wales, "afterwards an eminent dealer in glass at Holloway Head" (Amblecote), near Stourbridge. Sarah, daughter of this Thomas Rogers, married Henry Saunders, of Stourbridge, and was mother by him of seven children, of whom Thomas was an apothecary at Stourbridge, and Henry

followed the same profession at Dudley. The latter by his wife Rebecca Hawkes (of a family which afterwards rose to opulence*) was father of the Rev. H. Saunders, curate of Shenstone, and author of the history in question. I am enabled to add to this that Thomas Rogers was progenitor of the family of Rogers, glass manufacturers of Stourbridge. Thomas, most likely son of the first named Thomas, living 1753, by his wife, a daughter of Richard Knight, Esq. of Wolverley, was grandfather of Samuel Rogers the poet. The family of Rogers, I may mention *en passant*, was one of considerable importance in this district; members of it are described as 'Esquire' at a time when that was a title of honour. They resided at a mansion called 'The Hill,' at Holloway End, Amblecote, and also at a place called 'Whitehall,' Oldswinford."

(2.) Of the family of TYZACK, which is still extant, I can give no account whatever, except that they bear for arms: Gules, three acorns, on a chief three billets; or, as Berry (Sup. to Encyclopædia Heraldica) describes them, "three acorns slipped, two billets in chief."

(3.) The following, from a Note in a work called: "*Extracts from the Letter Book of Wm. Scott, father of the Lords Stowell and Eldon*," Newcastle, 1848, is worth transcribing:—

"Bartholomew Henzell"—a person mentioned in one of Mr. Scott's letters—"was a wine cooper. He was apprenticed 1711, and admitted to freedom 1719. His children were Isaac, John, Charles, and Peter, and two daughters, one of whom married — Baker, a Viewer at or near Tanfield, and the other a Counsellor living in Gottenburg, on whose death she espoused Joshua Henzell a half-cousin. Bartholomew, who died before 5 May, 1755, was son of Isaac Henzell, who at his son's apprenticeship in 1711 is described as 'late of Newcastle, gentleman, deceased.' His position in society as a glass manufacturer would even in our day give him an easy title to this style, but at his own period there was a something in his family which seemed to claim it as a species of recognized right beyond the award of mere courtesy. It is remarkable that in the reign of Elizabeth, when Thomas and Balthazar Hennezes, *Esquires*, made their agreement to set up glass making in England, they designate themselves as we have indicated, and stipulate for the aid of three assistants, whom they style *Gentlemen*. Something of this sort is observable throughout the parochial registers of the town, particularly in that of All Saints, where there is an almost invariable distinction made in favour of the family of Henzell."—(p. 42.)

(4.) Berry gives the arms of HENSELL, originally from Germany, . . . a saltire Crest: A bar-shot ensigned with a bomb fired. The *crest* is correct, but what is his authority for the *arms*?

* Of this family was Thomas Hawkes, Esq. M.P. for Dudley, whose daughter married the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, brother of the Earl of Dudley. Mr. Hawkes was a *glass manufacturer*.

(5.) The family of MILWARD was seated at Wollescote before the reign of Elizabeth. John Milward, of Wollescote, executed a deed dated 1566. Thomas Mylner, alias Milward, of Wollescote, and Edward his son and heir, were parties to a deed of 39 Elizabeth.

During the Civil Wars, Prince Rupert made Wollescote House, then possessed by Thomas Milward, his head quarters for a considerable time, and on his departure gave Mr. Milward his signet from his finger, telling him that his adverse fortune would not permit him to recompense his damage and loyalty, but that when the King's affairs turned out prosperously he should have his loss repaired on presenting the King with this ring and stating the circumstances. A younger son of Mr. Thomas Milward, John Milward, D.D. of Oxford, obtained by this means the living of St. Thomas, Middle Island, St. Kitts, and a grant of a sugar plantation called the "Godwin Estate," St. Kitts, to which place he emigrated with Mr. Harry Freeman, a creole, and a native of St. Kitts (of the family of Freeman, of Fawley Court, Bucks), whose sister he married, and was inducted into his church.*

Thomas Milward, a subsequent possessor of Wollescote, married in 1695 Martha, daughter of Simon Ford,† D.D. Rector of Oldswinford, by whom he had issue :

1. Edward Milward, of Wollescote, who died s. p. 1758.
2. Thomas, successor to his brother, who, by his wife Prudence, daughter of Oliver Dixon, of Dudley, left issue at his decease in 1784 an only daughter and heiress, Prudence, wife of Hungerford Oliver, of the Grange, Oldswinford, gent. ; she died 1794, and he 1807.

His daughters were : *Mary*, wife of John Foster, Esq. of Wordsley, near Stourbridge, afterwards of Leicester Grange, co. Warwick, barrister at-law, J. P., high sheriff of Worcestershire 1779, and subsequently high sheriff of Warwickshire. He was son of John Foster, of Burbach, co. Leicester, Esq. by Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Parr, vicar of Hinckley. He was married three times ; Miss Milward, to whom he was united in 1765, being his first wife ; and died 9th May, 1801, at Buxton, aged 67, leaving issue Anne, Sara, Jane, and Elizabeth, unmarried, and Susannah, wife of Thomas Yorke.

Hungerford Oliver had issue :—

1. Edward Oliver, of Wollescote, Esq. died March, 1837, the friend and correspondent of Dr. Parr.

* MSS. of John Dovaston, of West Felton, a descendant of Dr. John Milward, quoted in *The Rambler in Worcestershire*, by J. Noake.

† This eminent divine, a descendant of Nicholas Wadham, Founder of Wadham College, was son of Richard Ford, and was born at East Oghwell, Devon, in 1619. He was 22 years Rector of Oldswinford, and died 7th April, 1619, aged 80. By his wife Martha Stampe (who died 13th November, 1684) he had (perhaps with other issue) :—Martha, wife of Thomas Milward, and Mary, who married, 1677, Lovelace Hercy, Esq. of Cruckfield, Berks, and died 1694, leaving issue.

2. Thomas-Milward Oliver, died s. p. and daughters, one of whom married the Rev. Dr. (Luke) Booker, of Dudley, well known in the literary world.

Arms: Milward—Ermine, on a fesse gules three bezants. Oliver—Ermine, on a chief gules three lions rampant or.

(6.) *Sic MS.*; but I have seen a Deed Poll of 1810 whereby Mary Anne (daughter, sole executrix, and residuary legatee named in the will of Oliver Dixon, late of Oldswinford, Esquire,) wife of Thomas Jervis, one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, assigned certain mortgages on the tolls of the Stourbridge roads to Thomas Pidcock, Esquire. I cannot explain this discrepancy. The late Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was related to the Dixon family, and these must have been his parents.

(7.) Some few years since the Pidcock family registered in the Heralds' College their arms, and had assigned to them those of Henzey with certain distinctions, viz.:—

Per pale sable and gules, a cock per fesse or and argent between three acorns of the third. Crest: A bar-shot, thereon a griffin segreant sable, holding between the claws a grenade fired proper. Motto: "*Seigneur, je te prie, garde ma vie.*" It is stated in Burke's Landed Gentry that the Pidcocks "took their name from their armorial bearings, a *pied cock*; but the cock is *not* pied, and prior to this grant the Pidcocks used, I believe, the coat of Henzey.

(8.) John Jesson had by Sarah (Henzey) his wife:

1. Richard Jesson, whose daughter and heir married Mr. Case, and was mother of Richard Case, Esq. of Powick, high sheriff of Worcestershire 1759. Richard Case married Anne, daughter of Joseph Weston, of Worcester, and died December 16, 1774, æt. 63; his wife died March 19, 1765, æt. 49. Susannah, daughter of Jesson Case, Esq. of Powick, (evidently son of Richard,) married Nicholas Lechmere, Esq. of Hanley Castle, and was mother of Edmund Lechmere-Charlton, Esq. of Ludford Park, Ludlow, born 1789.

The arms on Mr. Case's monument in Powick church are thus described by Nash the county historian:—"Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, a chevron gules between three griffin's heads erased of the second; Second and third, Azure, a fesse between three bear's heads argent; (Jesson and Case,) impaling, Or, a spread eagle sable (Weston)."

2. Margaret, died 1750, æt. 69, wife of James Pope.
3. Susannah, wife of Francis Barrett, of Brosely, Salop. "Her son (John?) went to Madeira and there inherited Mr. Pope's fortune of between 30,000 and 40,000*l.* He left it to his mother, who bequeathed it to Mr. Richard Case, of Worcester, who was grandson of her brother Richard Jesson." ("ANTIQUARIAN" in Gent. Mag. Jan. 1857, p. 74.)

It is also conjectured in my MS. authority that there was a fourth child, Mary, who married Francis Homfray. It is certain that Mr. Homfray *did* marry a Mary Jeston who died 1758, and was mother by him of (among others) Jeston * Homfray; but in Burke's Landed Gentry this lady is stated to be daughter of *Thomas*† Jeston, of the Heath, Stourbridge.

A family of Jeston resided in this neighbourhood upwards of two centuries ago. In 1605 Roger Jeston gave land to Kinver Grammar School; and in 1625 a Roger Jeston left *5l.* a-year to the poor of Kinver, payable by the Haberdashers' Company of London. In 1683 Humphrey Jeston was of Stourbridge, and in 1770 Robert, son of — Jeston, of Studley Gate (at the *Heath*), was one of the "poor children elected to be taught" at Wheeler's Charity School.‡

(9.) In 2 Henry V. Margery and William Corbyn granted to *J. Bredhull* and others 16 selions of land with buildings, with all their lands in Swinford Regis in a field called Worthull; and in 3 Henry V. J. Bredhull and others granted the lands aforesaid to Katharine, late wife of J. Corby, for life.—(Shaw's Staffordshire.)

Compare Bredhull, Brethull, Brettyl, and Brettell.

(10.) Oddly enough the Breteuils of Normandy bore: *Azure*, three acorns or. In an engraving of the arms of "M. de Breteuille," given by Segoing (Armorial Universel, 16,) the *stalks* of the acorns are in chief. *Bretel*, Seigneur de Gremonville, &c. en Normandie, bore according to Desbois (vol. iii. 162, ed. 1771), "D'or, au chevron de geules, chargé d'une fleur de lis d'or en chef, et accompagné de trois molettes d'azur et chargé d'une couleure d'argent contournée." Moule, "Heraldry of Fish," p. 195, states that one of the branches of the house of Bretel in France bears for arms: Or, a chevron gules between three mullets azure, on a chief of the last an *eel* argent; other branches, he adds, bear on the chief a lamprey or a salmon.

Berry, in his Supplement, gives to "*Bretell*": Argent, on a bend sable three escallops or; and to *Brettle* (I believe a Derbyshire family), a crest alone of "a griffin's head erased proper." I suppose there is no authority for either of these devices beyond Mr. Berry's *ipse dixit*; at all events they do not appear to be recorded in the Heralds' Office. William Guidott Brettell used for arms: Ermine, a lion rampant. Crest: Two lion's gambes supporting a mitre: and for motto: "DEO DUCE NIL DESPERANDUM;" but this bearing evidently rests on no good authority, and most probably belongs to some maternal ancestor. Other seals of the family bear: "Azure,

* Since this match Jeston has become a common baptismal name in the Homfray family.

† In the "History of the Commoners" the christian name is left *blank*.

‡ It is remarkable that many old Stourbridge names are to be found among the inmates at various periods of this charitable institution—Seabright, Yorke, Sparry, Cardale, &c.

three lions rampant . . . " impaling " . . . a lion rampant ; " and a crest of a " demi-griffin."

(11.) William Mee had perhaps other issue. On a seal of Richard Mee is the following coat, as near as it can be distinguished : . . . a chevron between three roses . . . , a chief dancette (or indented) . . .

(Compare *May* in *Heraldic Dictionaries*.)

(12.) The trustees to the marriage settlement of Thomas Brettell and Sarah Henzey were the Rev. Richard Corbett Hartshorne and Thomas Gitton. Seal : An arm in armour holding a sword.

(13.) The trustees to the marriage settlement of Richard Brettell and Mary Grazebrook, dated 9th March 1786, were John Hurtle, of Sion Hill, Wolverley, Esq. (at one time sheriff of Worcestershire), and Walford Phillips, of Stourbridge, Esq. Richard Brettell's will is dated 10th March, 1791.

(14.) Although this inscription is accessible in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, I think, as it contains some useful information with regard to this family, it should not be omitted here. It is as follows :—

"This is the true coate of armes with mantle, helmet, and crest, pertaininge to the family of Mr. JOSHUA HENZELL, of Hamblecott, in the county of Stafford, gentleman, who was the sonne of Ananias Henzell *de la maison de Henzell tout pré le village de Darnell, en la Pie de Lorraine*, which armes of his ancestours were there sett upp in the Duke of Lorraine's gallery windowe, amongst many other noblemen's coates of armes there anealed in glasse, being thus blased : Henzell on a ffeild gules beareth three acorns slipped or, two and one; ensigned with a helmet proper, thereon a wreath or and gules, a ffire boulte and ffire ball or, mantled gules, lyned argent, and tasselled and buttoned or."

THE QUARTERINGS OF LITTLETON.

Among the objects of historical and antiquarian interest recently exhibited to the Archæological Institute, first in their temporary museum at Worcester, and more recently in London, has been the Patent of Peerage granted in 1641-2 to Sir Edward Littleton, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. It is dated on the 18th Feb. 16 Car. I. and creates him Baron Littleton of Mounslow in the county of Salop, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. As he died without issue, the barony became extinct on his death in 1645.

The words by which the grantee is characterised are : "dilectus et fidelis noster Edwardus Littleton miles, nuper Sollicitator noster generalis, dein Capitalis Justiciarius Communium Placitorum nostrorum, simul et a Con-

siliis nostris secretioribus, nunc vero Custos magni sigilli nostri Angliæ, vir insuper familiâ tum antiquâ tum clarâ oriundus."

This document is now in the possession of the present Lord Lyttelton, of Frankley, at Hagley Park. The great seal has been removed from it: but it has been recently rescued from a worm-eaten and decaying frame, and placed in a new one. The vellum measures 30 inches in width by 24 in depth. The initial letter incloses an engraved portrait of the King,* highly coloured, placed within an oval border (in depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.), which is inscribed CAROLUS DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX. Below is a portrait of the Lord Keeper himself, painted on the vellum, in a black scull-cap, and falling collar, with the purse of the great seal before him, as in the print of him by Faithorne, after Vandyck, and a smaller one published by T. Peake.

All the four margins of the patent are illuminated with colours and gilding, and decorated with roses, thistles, honeysuckles, and other flowers, together with fruit and insects. At the top, in the centre, is a circular shield of the royal arms, crowned; and on either side the crests of England and Scotland. On the dexter margin is the lion of England holding a banner of St. George; and on the sinister a unicorn holding a banner of St. Andrew. Below the former is the Prince of Wales's plume within a garter, surmounted by a coronet. Above and below the unicorn are shields of France and Ireland, both crowned.

The Arms of the new Peer are depicted quarterly of nine:

1. LITTLETON, Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable, a mullet or for difference.
2. WESTCOTE, Argent, a bend cotised sable, a bordure engrailed gules besantée.
3. SOMERY, Or, two lions passant azure, a crescent for difference.
4. QUATREMAINS, Gules, a fess azure between four open hands or.
5. BRETON, Argent, two talbots passant gules.
6. BURLEY, Barry of six sable and or, a chief of the last charged with two pallets of the first, on an escutcheon ermine three bars gules.
7. MYLDE alias BURLEY, Argent, a lion rampant sable armed gules, debruised by a fess chequy or and azure.
8. BOTREAUX. Argent, three toads sable, a crescent for difference.
9. ? Argent, a griffin segreant gules, a crescent or for difference.

Crest on a helmet and wreath, a negro's head coupé proper, wreathed argent and sable.

Supporters. Two mermen proper, each holding a trident.

Motto. VNG DIEV ET VNG ROY.

In Edmondson's Baronagium, Plate 460, (contributed by the Right Rev.

* The King is bareheaded, looking to the left, in a large falling lace collar, robes, and order of the Garter.

Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, sometime Pres. S.A.) is an atchievement of the arms of Lord Lyttelton of Frankley, co. Worcester, containing 122 quarterings; among which are six of the above, but not the third, eighth, or last.*

A few years before the elevation of Sir Edward Littleton to the peerage, his arms had been placed in a south window of the Inner Temple hall with this inscription: "EDWARDUS LITTLETON miles, Capitalis Justic: de Comuni Banco, ac a sacris consilijs regiæ maiestatis 1639." They were quarterly of twelve: 1. Littleton, with the mullet; 2. Westcote; 3. Somery; 4. Quatremains; 5. Breton; 6. Grey of Rotherfield, Barry of six argent and azure, a bend gules; 7. Fitz-Osborne, Gules, a bend or surmounted by a fess argent; 8. Burley; 9. Mylde or Burley of Bromscroft; 10. (

), barry of eight; 11. Grendon, Argent, two chevronels gules; 12. Hungerford; 13. *Broken out*; 14. (Newburgh?), Checquy and a chevron; 15. (Corbet of . . . ?) Argent, a raven proper, a label of three points; 16. (a griffin, as above).

In the same window were also the arms of "Thomas Littleton miles de Balneo, unus Justiciariorum de Comuni Banco tempore Regis Edwardi quarti." They were disposed quarterly of eight, with an inescutcheon of four quarterings, viz. 1. and 8. Littleton; 2. Westcote; 3. Somery; 4. Quatremains; 5. Breton; 6. Grey of Rotherfield; 7. FitzOsborne; and on the inescutcheon: 1. Mylde; 2. Burley; 3. (the barry coat); 4. Grendon. (Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*, p. 186.)

Sir Thomas Littleton (who was the author of the *Treatise on Tenures*) married Joan (widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre), daughter and coheir of William Burley of Bromscroft castle, co. Salop, by Ellen, daughter and heir of John Grendon, of Grendon in Staffordshire. This marriage brought in the coats on the inescutcheon, of which the first is called "Mylde alias Burley" by Edmondson.

William Burley was sheriff of Shropshire in 1426, knight in several parliaments for that county from 1417 to 1451, and speaker of the House of Commons in 1436 and 1443. He bore the lion debruised by the fess; but his father John Burley, sheriff in 1409, bore, Vert, three boar's heads coupéd close argent, in allusion to his name Boreley; which arms are also quartered for Burley among the quarterings of Steward of Ely. (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 8vo. vi. 211.) The earlier coat, resembling Mortimer, was borne by Sir Simon Burley, Sir Richard Burley, and Sir John Burley, all at one time Knights of the Garter, temp. Richard II. See Ashmole's *Order of the Garter*, p. 709; and Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, where Sir Simon had a monument. See also Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, folio 1831, pp. 58, 65; and Erdeswick's *Survey of Staffordshire*, by Harwood, (edit. 1844,) pp. 54, 55.

* The last two are both given for the name of Botreaux among the quarterings of Hastings, in Edmondson's Plate 91.

During the meeting (last year) of the Archæological Institute at Worcester, there was also exhibited, among the pictures from Hagley Park, a portrait of Edward Lyttelton, second son of John Lyttelton and Elizabeth Talbot: who was familiarly known as Long Ned. It is thus inscribed: "Edward Lyttelton, son of y^e first John Lyttelton Esq^r, and brother to S^r John Lyttelton, K^t, AN^o Dⁿⁱ 1568." He is represented (on a panel measuring 33 in. by 21½) as a long half-length, three-quarters to the left, in a white dress having a peascod-shaped body, probably of brigandine armour, with a large rope chain of gold four times round his neck. He wears two rings on the little finger of the left hand, one on the middle joint. On the pomel of his sword and dagger a white talbot. This picture has been attributed to the elder Porbus. In the upper dexter angle is a fine atchievement, containing the following quarterings:—

1. Westcote*; 2. Littleton, with mullet for difference; 3. Quatremaings; 4. Mylde *alias* Burley; 5. Montgomery, Azure, a lion rampant bordered or; 6. Rees ap Griffith, Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or; 7. Talbot, Bendy gules and argent; 8. Comyn, Gules, three garbs within a tressure flory counter-flory or; 9. Valence, Barry of ten argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules; 10. Monchensey, Or, three escocheons barry vair and gules; 11. Marshall, Gules, a bend fusily or; 12. , Argent, on a chief three crosslets patée fitchée; 13. Strange of Blackmere, Argent, two lions passant gules; 14. Neville, Gules, a saltire argent charged with a martlet sable; 15. Furnival, Argent, a bend between six martlets gules; 16. Verdon, Or, a fret gules; 17. Lovetot, Argent, a lion rampant parti per fess gules and sable; 18. Paston, Argent, six fleurs de lis azure, a chief indented or; 19. Somerton, Or, on a chevron between three lion's heads erased azure three bezants; 20. Beauchamp, Azure, a fess between six cross-crosslets or; 21. Warwick (commonly called *Newburgh*), Checquy or and gules, a chevron ermine; 22. Berkeley, Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patée argent; 23. FitzGerold, Gules, a lion passant guardant argent, crowned or; 24. Lysle, Or, a fess between two chevronels sable. (All these quarterings have been named from the atchievement in Edmondson's Baronagium, Plate 460, except Nos. 12 and 21, which do not there occur.) Crest, a wolf's head argent, issuing from a garland, charged with a crescent or.

It may be noticed that the Harleian volume 5814, ff. 40-65, contains very valuable collections relative to the families of Littleton, Burley, &c. with several atchievements of quarterings, and drawings from seals, monuments, and windows.

* The coat of Westcote is sometimes placed first in the atchievement of the family, because it was originally Westcote in the male line until the marriage with the heiress of Lyttelton in the reign of Henry V. In 1776 William Henry Lyttelton, esq. (brother to the first Lord Lyttelton of Frankley, and afterwards himself the third Lord, in 1794,) was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Westcote, of Ballymore.



SETON'S SCOTTISH HERALDRY.*

Mr. Cosmo Innes, the Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, in his recent work on *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, after referring to the great importance of some knowledge of Heraldry to the student of historical antiquities, has observed that "for the pursuit of family history—of topographical and territorial learning—of ecclesiology—of architecture—it is altogether indispensable; and its total and contemptuous neglect in this country is *one* of the causes why a Scotchman can rarely speak or write on any of these subjects without being exposed to the charge of using a language he does understand."

The "total and contemptuous neglect" of heraldry here stigmatised is more than we should have anticipated in a country so proverbially attentive to genealogy as Scotland has always been: and we are inclined to hope it may be somewhat over-rated when we regard the goodly array of subscribers who have come forward to welcome Mr. Seton's work from the press. At any event, if there are but few adepts in the art of heraldry among our Northern fellow-countrymen, there will now, we imagine, be many willing scholars, who will take

* The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland, by George Seton, Advocate, M.A. Oxon., F.S.A. Scot. &c. Edinburgh, 1863, 8vo.

advantage of the information which Mr. Seton has developed, in a manner alike intelligible and attractive.

It is true that the works heretofore published on Scottish Heraldry—except in combination with English heraldry—are soon reckoned. They consist of two treatises by Sir George Mackenzie, both published in 1680; and of three works by Alexander Nisbet, “An Essay on additional Figures and Marks of Cadency, 1702;” “An Essay on the Ancient and Modern Use of Armories, 1718;” and “A System of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical, 1722.” The first of these three volumes is a duodecimo, the second a quarto, and the third a folio. A second volume of the last was edited by Robert Fleming in 1742. Both volumes were reprinted in 1804, and published in London, with new titles *only*, in 1817.

In the tasteful vignette, which Mr. Seton allows us to prefix to this article, are arranged around the royal shield of Scotland, those of her four greatest heraldic authorities, Sir David Lindsay, Sir James Balfour, Sir George Mackenzie, and Alexander Nisbet.*

SIR DAVID LINDSAY, of the Mount, in the county of Fife, was Lord Lyon King of Arms, from the year 1530 until his death in 1555. His armorial register, the oldest now existant in Scotland, was formed in 1542; it is a small folio of 106 leaves, which is preserved in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, and which was published in facsimile, about forty years ago, under the able superintendence of Mr. David Laing. Besides the heraldic ensigns of many foreign princes, and various members of the royal family of Scotland, it exhibits, in their proper colours, the armorial bearings of 114 noblemen, and about 320 of the principal families in the kingdom, admirably drawn and brilliantly coloured, unaccompanied, however, by any exterior ornaments in the shape of crest, motto, or supporters. To his own arms the author has attached this inscription:—

The Armes of Sir David Lindesay, of the Mont, Knytht, alias Lyon King of Armes, auctor of the present buke, Anno Domini 1542.

* *Lindsay*. Gules, a fess chequy argent and azure between three mullets in chief and a heart in base argent.

Balfour. Or, on a chevron sable between three cinquefoils vert an otter's head erased of the field.

Mackenzie. Azure, a stag's head caboshed within two laurel branches in orle or.

Nisbet. Argent, three boar's heads erased sable. The chevron (gules) is added in error, as it was the difference of Nisbet of Dean: but Alexander, being the head of the family, bore the coat without the chevron.

Sir David Lindsay was a poet* as well as herald, and a poet who has retained his popularity with later generations. His *Life and Works* were edited by Mr. George Chalmers in 1806. Three others of his family were Lords Lyon after him.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR was crowned Lyon King in 1630, and held the office until his death in 1658. His manuscript collections are the most extensive and valuable of any upon Scottish heraldry. They are preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and are described at the close of the volume before us. A selection of his *Heraldic and Antiquarian Tracts* was edited in 1837, by Mr. James Maidment, Advocate; having been preceded in 1824 by a larger work, Sir James Balfour's *Annals of Scotland*, forming four volumes octavo. It is remarkable that this Lord Lyon received a certificate from the English College of Arms, which is preserved among his MSS. in the form of a pocket volume. It testifies that—

“James Balfour, Esquire, by and attour his insicht and knowledge in diverse languages, hes also singular good knowledge and experience in all antiquities and forraine histories, but especial in these concerning the ilands of Great Britaine and Irland:” and further declares “him to be ane expert and graduate Herauld in blazing of cotts and armours, in searching of genealogies and descents, in mareschalling of funeralls, triumphs, and inaugurations, &c. and in all ceremonies whatsumever pertaining to honour or armes.” (p. 502.)

This was signed by all the thirteen members of the English college, each under an illuminated shield of his own arms, and it bears date the 4th December, 1628.

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE was King's Advocate in the reign of Charles the Second, and a very able writer on constitutional law, to which he considered Heraldry to belong. One of his treatises is entitled, “*The Science of Heraldry, treated as a part of the Civil Law of Nations; wherein reasons are given for its principles, and etymologies for its harder terms.*” Folio, 1680, pp. 98. The other, “*Observations on the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency.*” Folio, 1680, pp. 92. He also wrote on the *Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland*.

ALEXANDER NISBET—whose works we have already named, was not a professional herald, but a gentleman of the ancient family of Nisbet of

* In p. 480 Mr. Seton has quoted the description which is given of Lindsay in company with Chaucer and Lydgate in the *Moral Dialogue* of Dr. William Bullen, 1564; but it is an error to have imagined that the Doctor was a brother to Queen Anne Boleyn, or even related to her, unless very distantly. See the memoir of the Doctor in the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, vol. i. p. 343.

that ilk, in the county of Berwick, of which he eventually became the representative; Sir Philip Nisbet, the eldest brother of his father, having been beheaded in 1646 after the battle of Philiphaugh, and Robert and Alexander, two others of his uncles, having been both "killed in the field, following Montrose." He thus introduces the names of his father and himself in his account of the family:

"Adam the youngest son of Sir Alexander Nisbet of That-Ilk, married Janet Aikenhead, grandchild to David Aikenhead, Provost of Edinburgh: father and mother of the Author of this System of Heraldry, who is the only Male Representer of the ancient and honourable Family of Nisbet."—*System of Heraldry*, folio, 1722, p. 321.

He adds, however, that the most eminent families of the name, then flourishing, were Nisbet of Dean, Nisbet of Craigintinie, and Nisbet of Dirletoun, "being all come of three sons of one Henry Nisbet, merchant in Edinburgh, descended from Nisbet of That-Ilk:" and to Sir John Nisbet of Dean, Baronet, he was glad to bequeath the old family privilege of carrying the supporters of a savage and a greyhound,— "since the only lineal Male Representer (the Author of this System) is like to go soon off the world, being an old man, and without issue male or female." (Vol. II. part iv. p. 33.)

He was dead some time before his second volume was published, in 1742.

"There can be no doubt (Mr. Seton remarks) that Scottish Heraldry is materially indebted to the exertions of Alexander Nisbet. In the prosecution of his favourite study he contrived to collect, from various sources, the armorial bearings of most, if not all, 'of those surnames and families that ever made any considerable figure in Scotland;' and the value of his researches is very much enhanced by the numerous references which are introduced as the 'proper vouchers' of his blazon." (p. 74.)

Mr. Seton afterwards adds,—

"Although in matters which are purely heraldic and which relate to the proper combinations and marshalling of armorial bearings, no writer upon the 'noble science' can be consulted with greater advantage than Nisbet; on the other hand, it must be admitted, that his rather loose and inelegant language cannot always be very safely appealed to for the settlement of any nice or controverted point, especially if it happens to involve anything approaching to a question of law." (p. 345.)

Of modern authorities on matters of this class none is so important as the late Mr. John Riddell, advocate, of Edinburgh, "who at the time of his death, not many months ago,* was pronounced by competent judges to be the most eminent legal antiquary in Europe." (p. 327.)

* Mr. Riddell died in Feb. 1862, aged 76. His descent will be seen in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, *art.* Riddell of that Ilk.

His opinions are of course frequently cited by Mr. Seton. His principal works are *Remarks on Scottish Peerage Law*, 1833; *Tracts, Legal and Historical*, 1835; an *Answer to Mr. Napier's History of the Partition of the Lennox* (of the same date); two volumes on the *Law and Practice in Scottish Peerages*, 1842; *Stewartiana*: containing the *Case of Robert II. and Elizabeth Mure*, and question of the *Legitimacy of their Issue*, &c. &c., 1843; and the *Saltfoot Controversy*, to which was attached an Appendix containing "some Remarks on the present state of the Lyon Office."

Such are the principal authorities upon the Heraldry of Scotland, together with a Report on the Office and Court of the Lord Lyon (1822), which, illustrated by his own collections and observations, and the information conveyed by the series of Scottish Seals catalogued and engraved by Mr. Henry Laing, form the materials from which Mr. Seton's valuable work has been principally compiled; but we should also remark that it is accompanied throughout by a discriminative comparison with the statements of our English authors, and with heraldic usages both English and Continental.

It is divided into Chapters, which we will endeavour briefly to describe. The First is introductory, consisting of various general remarks. The Second treats of the early jurisdiction of heralds in matters relating to armorial bearings, particularly in Scotland. The Third describes the jurisdiction of the Lord Lyon; and the Fourth the practice of his office and court in matters of heraldry. Under this head are arranged in distinct sections the following subjects:—1. State of the existing Register of Arms. 2. Mode of differencing Cadets. 3. Grants and Matriculations. 4. Fees and other emoluments. 5. Penalties for the unlawful assumption of armorial bearings.

The Fifth Chapter enters upon the devices of heraldry, based upon ancient Scottish seals, and other authentic sources of information. It is arranged in three sections: 1. The Shield. 2. The Crest, Motto, and relative Appendages. 3. Supporters and Compartments.

"The Compartment, a term peculiar to Scottish heraldry, is a kind of carved panel, of no fixed form, placed below the escutcheon, bearing the supporters, and usually inscribed with a motto or the name and designation of the owner. It does not appear to be a very ancient heraldic appendage, and was probably found to be a convenient arrangement when shields were carried erect instead of couché, so as to supply a resting-place (or stand-point) for the supporters. * * The Earls of Douglas are said to have obtained the privilege of placing their supporters within a pale of wood wreathed, because the doughty Lord, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, defeated the English in Jedburgh Forest, and 'caused wreath and impale,' during the night,

that part of the wood by which he conjectured they might make their escape. Such a fenced compartment appears on the seal of James Douglas, second Earl of Angus, 'dominus de Abernethie et Jedworth Forest,' 1434." (p. 275.)

The Sixth Chapter discusses "the right to bear Supporters;" the Seventh, "the abstract question of heraldic succession,—Heir Male *v.* Heir of Line;" and the Eighth, "the succession of Stranger Heirs to the armorial honours of a family."

The Ninth Chapter is devoted to the question recently so much discussed, "The Assumption and Change of Surnames and Arms."

We are pleased to find that the articles which have appeared in our previous numbers upon this question have furnished Mr. Seton with some serviceable materials: and we have to acknowledge that we have found his sentiments so much in accordance with our own, that we have gladly availed ourselves of his remarks whilst pursuing the subject in our present Part.

In the Tenth Chapter are discussed the Royal Arms in Scotland, and in connexion with them the question of precedence which has occasionally excited some agitation of "Scottish rights," particularly in the year 1853.

The Eleventh and last chapter consists of "Odds and Ends," including the Double Tressure, the arms of Illegitimate Children, the Scottish mode of Marshalling, and various other curious matters.

In an Appendix are contained notices of the Lyon Kings of Arms from the middle of the 15th century; a list of Scottish heraldic and genealogical manuscripts in public and private libraries; and various important examples of patents, licences, and other documents.

"In Scotland, as in Ireland, there is only one principal Herald or King of Arms, styled LORD LYON, who derives his name and badge from the national escutcheon. Although the precise date of its institution is believed to be unknown, there can be no doubt that this office is of great antiquity. Chalmers (in his *Caledonia*) remarks that there is no trace of the Lyon King or his Heralds at the memorable coronation of Alexander III. in 1249, of which Fordun gives a very minute account; nor was the same sovereign attended by any such officers when he met Edward I. at Westminster in the year 1278. As early, however, as the coronation of Robert II. at Holyrood Abbey, on the 23d of May, 1371, we find the Lyon King of Arms occupying a very prominent position. * * *

"The Lyon King was solemnly crowned, on his admission into office, by the Sovereign or his commissioner, in the presence of the nobility, officers of state, and other distinguished personages, after an appropriate sermon in the chapel royal; and his diadem was of the same form as the imperial crown of the kingdom, not set with stones, but only enamelled. * * *

"The Regalia of the Lord Lyon, which he only wears on solemn occasions, are a

crown of gold, with a crimson velvet cap, and an ermine lining; a long crimson velvet robe, doubled with silver-coloured Spanish taffeta, and embroidered, before and behind, with the national arms in their proper tinctures; a triple row of gold chains worn round the neck, with an oval gold medal pendant thereto, exhibiting on one side the royal bearing, and on the other St. Andrew with his cross, enamelled in proper colours; and a baton of gold enamelled green, powdered with the badges of the Kingdom. At all other times he wears the oval gold medal or badge on his breast, suspended by a broad green ribbon.



"The Insignia of the Scottish Herald Office are, Argent, a lion sejant full-faced gules (being the crest of the national achievement), holding in the dexter paw a thistle slipped vert, and in the sinister an escutcheon of the second; on a chief azure a St. Andrew's cross of the first. These arms were carried, empaled with his own paternal coat, by Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, who was appointed Lord Lyon in 1681. Behind the shield, which was surmounted by an imperial crown and surrounded by the collar of the Order of the Thistle, were placed two batons *semés* of thistles, while St. Andrew crosses disposed in saltire appeared at the bottom and also at the top of the escutcheons on either side of the crown. * * *

"The Lord Lyon has always held the appointment of King of Arms to the Order of the Thistle, at whose chapters and ceremonials he attends, calling over the names, and bearing the ensigns before the Knights elect. As however these duties were considered to be scarcely consistent with the dignity of a Peer, King William IV. dispensed with their performance, so long as the Earl of Kinnoull, the present Lord Lyon, held that office; and accordingly they have been discharged by deputy or by the Secretary of the Order. The Lord Lyon receives the sum of 70*l.* at the election of every Knight of the Thistle." * * *

It thus appears that the office of Lyon King of Arms is virtually merged in the higher dignity of a peer of the realm. And, though there are still six Heralds of Scotland, and six Pursuivants, they are mere titulars, and honourable sinecurists. The power of regulating the use and assumption of Armorial Bearings is now exercised in the name of the Lord Lyon alone; and that and all his duties are discharged by a Deputy, nominated by himself, and known by the designation of Lyon Depute. This devolution of his powers has been generally traced

to the year 1662, when he first acquired the title of "Lord Lyon King of Arms." The right of the Lyon King, "*or his Deputies*,"—"to visit the whole Armes of Noble-men, Barons, and Gentlemen, etc." is recognised by the Act 1672, c. 21, which is the latest Scottish statute on the subject of Armorial Bearings; but it is remarked by the author before us that it is by no means clear that the term Deputies there used may not be understood to signify "his Brether Herauldes," as they are described in some preceding statutes. However that may have been, it appears that the Lyon Depute has been the sole acting officer from the commencement of the reign of George the Third, if not before. The present Lyon Depute is George Burnett, esq. Advocate,* appointed in the month of February last upon the death of the late Mr. James Tytler, of Woodhouslee, W.S., a brother of the historian.

Upon the procedure of the Lyon Office in the exercise of its prerogative, Mr. Seton speaks with freedom, but with moderation. He observes that it is impossible to deny the "heraldic anomalies" which various writers have condemned in pretty strong terms, but that in some cases the strictures appear to have been unnecessarily severe.

It is nearly a century since the following remarks were made by Arnot in his History of Edinburgh.

"The office of Lord Lyon has, of late, been held as a sinecure, in so much that it has not been thought necessary that the officer should reside in, or ever visit, the nation. The business therefore is entirely committed to deputies, who manage it in such a manner that, in a country where pedigree is the best ascertained of any in the world, the national record of armorial bearings, and memoirs concerning the respective families inserted along with them, are far from being the pure repository of truth. Indeed there have of late been instances of genealogies enrolled in the books of the Lyon Court, and coats of arms, with supporters and other marks of distinction, being bestowed in such a manner as to throw a ridicule on the science of Heraldry."

Even the late Mr. Riddell, in more recent times, has repeatedly passed severe censures on the laxity that has prevailed in Scottish practice in matters of arms and pedigree: but Mr. Seton persuades us that the

* It was recommended in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of the Lord Lyon's department in 1822, "that, as the duties of the Lyon-Depute are of a judicial nature, it should be provided that the person to be appointed by the Lord Lyon as his deputy should be a member of the Faculty of Advocates, of not less than three years' standing at the Bar." The Lord Lyon still appoints the Messengers at Arms, whose duty it is to execute the process and letters of the Superior Courts. Of these officers there is a certain number in nearly every shire, amounting in all to about one hundred: so that, in this respect, the Lord Lyon is essentially at the head of the civil branch of the executive department of the law.

reign of abuse and of bad taste is now finally gone by, and he adds that

“In the case of the Lyon Office there has been a very decided tendency, for some time past, to cultivate the rules and principles of that earlier age, to which we are indebted for a system of Scottish heraldry, whose purity has certainly not been surpassed in any other corner of Christendom.” (p. 68.)

We have left ourselves but little room to consider, as we should wish, the peculiar characteristics of the heraldry of Scotland. But we may remark as being prominent among them: first, a prevailing simplicity; next, the frequent allusion in its devices to events, either real or legendary; and thirdly, a system of differencing, more decided than that of the South of England, but yet retentive of those main features which perpetuate the memory of gentilitial affinity. This has evidently resulted from the circumstance that in Scotland there is less variety of surnames. Families are still grouped in clans, and so are their arms. It was the sensible conclusion of Sir George Mackenzie, and perfectly in correspondence with the pervading spirit of Scottish heraldry, that, with the sanction of the proper authorities, every person ought to be allowed “to take what mark of distinction can best suit with the coat which his Chief bears.” There was thus preserved in Scotland a great amount of that connection between the coats of families of common origin or alliance which is one of the most interesting features in the heraldry of all countries.

These remarks may be briefly illustrated by a few familiar examples.

No historical origin of an armorial device is better known or more widely celebrated than that of the *royal heart* on the shield of Douglas, the memorial of Sir James of Douglas having been entrusted to carry the heart of King Robert I. to Jerusalem, in the year 1329, and of its subsequent return to Scotland with the dead body of its bearer. The family had previously borne three mullets on a chief, which are still retained. The heart first appears on the seals of William first Earl of Douglas (c. 1356), and ensigned with a crown first in that of William Earl of Angus in 1617. Yet there is scarcely a Douglas now existing who does not display a crowned heart. Mr. Seton remarks (p. 121), when speaking of modern grants from the Lyon office,—

“If a person of the name of Douglas, for example, should make an application for a coat-armorial, and be able to prove his connexion with the great house whose name he bears, he obtains a grant of the family ensigns, with certain suitable marks of difference, the peculiar nature of which must, of course, depend on the nearness of his kin, and other circumstances.

"If, on the other hand, his pedigree is involved in obscurity, only a part of the Douglas arms is taken as the foundation of his escutcheon, which is further rendered distinctive by the introduction of other appropriate charges.

"To the first of these modes of procedure there does not appear to be the slightest objection. In the second instance, however, it may be questioned whether the authorities are justified in granting any portion of an existing coat-armorial, merely because the applicant happens to bear the corresponding surname. The adoption of the arms of ancient families, with slight alterations or additions, by persons whose relation to such families consists only in similarity of name, has often been most deservedly censured."

To how many English coats, however, even among those sanctioned by the College of Arms, will not this censure most deservedly apply!

Another heraldic device not less familiar than the heart of King Robert is the crest which universally distinguishes a Hamilton,* namely, an Oak-tree, penetrated transversely by a frame-saw. Its historical origin is assigned to nearly the same date as the crowned heart. It is related that Sir Gilbert Hamilton, flying from the court of King Edward the Second, about the year 1323, was closely pursued when in a forest: and that, to escape detection, he and his servant changed their clothes with two woodmen, with whose saw they occupied themselves whilst their pursuers passed by. "Perceiving his servant inclined to look towards them, Sir Gilbert hastily called to him, *THROUGH*, which word, with the oak and the saw passing through it, he took for his motto and crest, in memory of his happy deliverance."

The incident thus related is probably earlier in point of date than the period when such a Crest would be assumed; but still it need not be doubted that when the Crest was devised it was founded upon such a tradition preserved in the family.

Historical anecdotes of this kind abound in the heraldry of Scotland.

The royal family of Stuart, or Steward (remarks Mr. Seton at p. 135), bore a fess chequy, in allusion to their name, which they derived from their ancient office—the chequered fess representing the Steward's board. He adds that "The chequers still frequently to be seen at the sides of tavern doors have a similar origin."† The Boyds also bear a

* In 1388, however, Sir John Hamilton, the chief of the family, had a boar's head for crest (p. 219).

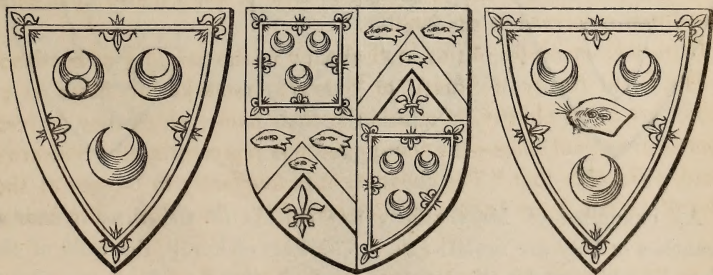
† We have occasionally seen it stated that "the Chequers" were taken from the arms of the Earls Warren, as if they had some control in licensing taverns: but have sometimes thought that, considering how popular the game of chess was in ancient times, such a sign was significant of provision for that sport, like the *deux billards* or *trois billards* we see everywhere in France.

fess chequy, and are therefore attributed to a common origin with the Stuarts. (p. 117.)

The Lindsays, who had originally borne an eagle displayed, assumed, towards the close of the thirteenth century, a fess chequy and azure, probably in consequence of close alliance by kindred and interest with the High Steward, the eagle being for a time retained as the tenant or supporter of the escutcheon. (p. 268.)

Mr. Seton has given, printed in colours, a very interesting plate of the armorial bearings of the various branches of the house of Lindsay. The fess chequy there appears in twenty-six different combinations. It elsewhere occurs in memory of alliances. When Hamilton of Innerwick, the earliest cadet of the house of Hamilton, married the daughter and heiress of Stewart of Cruxton, he placed a fess chequy between his three paternal cinquefoils, which figures were afterwards surrounded by a bordure charged with eight buckles for De Glay of Innerwick, in consequence of another alliance. In the same manner the first of the Cockburns of Ormiston added the chequered fess of Lindsay to his arms, Argent, three cocks gules, on account of his marriage to the daughter and heiress of Alexander de Lindsay dominus de Ormistoun. (p. 111.)

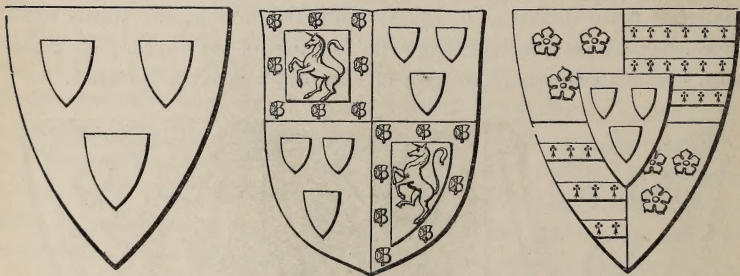
The tressure, which is so frequent in Scottish coats, having been first used by the Stuarts, is considered to be generally indicative of maternal royal descent. (p. 449.) Thus the Setons, afterwards Earls of Wintoun, were descended from the marriage of Sir Christopher Seton with Christian dowager Countess of Mar, sister to King Robert I.



Another example of the practice of adopting a charge from the mother's coat occurs with the family of Seton of Cariston. The first of that house was John second son of George fifth Lord Seton by Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Hay of Yester. He carried first, Or, three crescents, within a double tressure counterflowered gules, and

for his difference, as a younger son, charged one of the crescents with a bezant. He married Isabel Balfour, heiress of Cariston; and their son, George Seton of Cariston, laid aside the bezant, and placed in the centre of his paternal arms, between the three crescents, an otter's head, for Balfour. Afterwards the family bore quarterly, first and fourth, Seton; second and third, Gules, on a chevron or between two otter's heads erased in chief, and a fleur-de-lis in base of the second, an otter's head erased of the first. Latterly, the representatives of this family—of which our author is a member,—have carried arms in accordance with the second of these blazons, viz. an otter's head in the centre of the paternal arms. This serves to distinguish them from the Edmonstones of Duntreath, whose coat is otherwise identical. (p. 119.)

The Differencing of arms was often effected in Scotland by a Bordure or a Chevron. The former has been frequently employed in England in the same way: but we do not recollect any proof of the chevron being here recognised as a difference. Nisbet justifies the discontinuance of the chevron as a mark of cadency by the house of Nisbet of Dean, inasmuch as they had become the principal family of their name. The Earl of Aboyne, a younger son of George second Marquis of Huntly, carried a chevron in addition to his paternal arms of Gordon (three boar's heads), with a motto in allusion to it,—*Stant cœtera tigno*. (p. 92.)

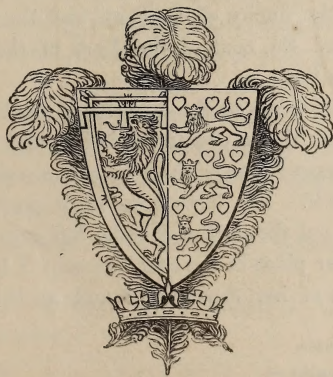


As examples of Marshalling, the shields of the three ennobled branches of Hay are remarkable. The Earl of Erroll, the head of the house, merely carries the paternal arms of—Argent, three escucheons gules. The Earl of Kinnoull bears the same quarterly with a coat of augmentation, which is placed in the first quarter, viz. Azure, a unicorn salient argent, armed maned and unguled or, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight half-thistles vert impaled with as many half-roses gules. The Marquess of Tweeddale still preserves the arrange-

ment which was adopted, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, by his ancestor Sir William Hay of Locherwort, who married the eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Hew Gifford of Yester. His arms are quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, three cinquefoils argent, for Frazer of Olivercastle, on account of a previous alliance; second and third, Gules, three bars ermine, for Gifford of Yester; over all, the paternal arms of Hay. The like arrangement may be seen on the seal of Sir William Hay of Tallo (Laing's Catalogue, No. 1233), appended to an indenture dated 1473, the bearings of Frazer and Gifford being there transposed. This position of the paternal arms *surtout* is paralleled by the ordinary usage in France, as observed in the article on French armory, in another page: and must therefore be viewed in a different light from the inescutcheon of pretence of an heiress.

In other respects the Scots, in the words of Sir George Mackenzie, "to express their friendship to the French, imitated them in their heraldry"—see pp. 454, *et seq.* of Mr. Seton's volume.

There are many other curious matters presented to us to which we would draw attention; but we must content ourselves for the present in having noticed some of the salient characteristics of the Heraldry of Scotland: and will only add that Mr. Seton's book is provided with an excellent Index, which will lead the inquirer to any special points to which his curiosity may be directed.



ARMS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF SCOTLAND,
DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ROTHSAY, ETC.

ATCHIEVEMENT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. xx

The design for marshalling the arms of the Prince of Wales, which is here given, was published by Mr. Boutell in the First Edition of his *Manual of Heraldry*; it was repeated in *The Art Journal*, a work it is well known of large circulation, for February last; and it has been copied among the cards of armorial dies published by Mr. Spiers of Oxford; and possibly elsewhere. It will not therefore be considered unnecessary that we should take this notice of it. We do so in order to make two remarks: 1. That it has no authorised sanction, which some persons might imagine, on seeing it frequently repeated; and 2. That we consider it has considerable merit as a design, though it may admit of some objections.

We have been particularly struck with the resemblance it bears to the marshalling of the royal atchievement of Denmark, as our readers will perceive if they compare it with the plate published in our last number, and therefore we may regard it as conceived in the right spirit of Continental Heraldry, if not exactly of our own.

The royal arms of England as now borne by Her Majesty, differenced by the label of the Prince of Wales, are quartered with Saxony: on an escocheon of pretence are quartered* the duchy of Cornwall, the county of Chester, the duchy of Rothsay, and the county of Dublin; and surtout is placed the coat of the Lord of the Isles,—being the Prince's several dignities.

Exception might be taken to the omission of the Barony of Carrick;† but we certainly think that a greater omission, and it is one for which Mr. Boutell's predecessors rather than he are answerable, is the quartering of Wales itself. We have here as it were all the *dramatis personæ* of Hamlet, but the part of Hamlet left out. Wales ought undoubtedly to have her place in the atchievement of her Prince; but not less worthily in that of her Sovereign: and we think it much to be

* Cornwall, Sable, bezantée.

Chester, Azure, three garbs or.

Rothsay, the arms of Scotland with a label.

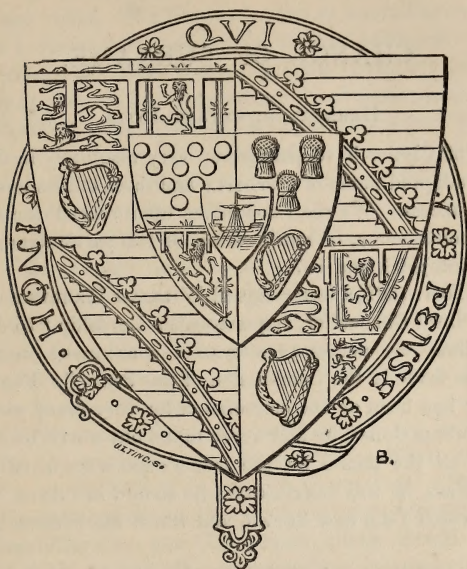
Dublin, the arms of Ireland. Are there no arms for Dublin? If not, there should perhaps be a label here also.

The Isles. Argent, a lymphad sable.

† Carrick, Or, a chevron gules.

xx
x The whole of this article is excessively absurd.

J. H. K. York.



regretted that a quartering of Wales was not introduced at the time of the Union with Ireland, when the lilies of France were relinquished, and room was made for a fourth quartering.

There is no doubt what the ancient arms of Wales were. They exist in several seals:* and they were admitted among the royal achievements in the reign of Elizabeth, as may be seen in an engraving in Willement's *Regal Heraldry*.

On the whole, we would recommend Mr. Boutell to try his skill again, in the new Edition of his work now in preparation, and we are disposed to think that he might be induced to marshal the achievement of the Prince of Wales thus :—

Quarterly : 1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; 4. Wales; a label over all.

In pretence: 1. Cornwall; 2. Rothsay; 3. Chester; 4. Dublin; 5. The Isles; 6. Carrick.

Surtout, Saxony.

* See particularly the seals of Edward son of King Edward IV. and of Arthur son of King Henry VII. as Princes of Wales, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 579, and a letter from Thos. Wm. King, Esq., F.S.A., then Rouge Dragon and now York Herald, on the Coats of Arms appropriated to the Welsh Princes, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 407.

CHANGE OF SURNAME.

HERBERT, CI-DEVANT JONES.

The Jones's of Clytha have persevered very resolutely in their efforts to establish their adopted name of Herbert; and those efforts have been finally crowned with success. We shall now place upon record the sequel of this extraordinary controversy, in continuation of the particulars already given in pp. 12, 24 (note), 96, and 187.

On the 17th Nov. 1862, a letter signed WILLIAM HERBERT was sent from Clytha to the Lord Chancellor, requesting his Lordship "to direct that, at a convenient time, the necessary alteration consequent on my change of surname may be made in the Commission of the Peace." The writer stated that, though he had been on the commission for very many years under the name of William Jones, he had never taken out a writ of *dedimus potestatem*; but, as all the names on the commission were usually called over aloud at the assizes, he was desirous that he should in future "be called by the name by which I am now known, and which has become my only legal name."

This request was answered on the 25th Nov. by Mr. Hallyburton Campbell, Secretary of Commissions, stating that he was directed by the Lord Chancellor "to express his regret that he cannot, consistently with what he deems his duty, comply with your application." He added that, "As this is an official communication, the Lord Chancellor is obliged, for consistency, to use that address by which you appear in the Commission of the Peace; otherwise, in courtesy, he would have been glad to have addressed you by the name you wish in future to bear." The letter was consequently directed to "William Jones, Esq. of Clytha."

On the 26th Nov. and again on the 8th of December,* Mr. Herbert of Clytha addressed two further long letters to the Lord Chancellor, urging his claims by fresh pleas, and concluding by stating that, "failing this appeal," he relied upon the belief that the House of Lords would "relieve me and my family from personal disabilities and disqualifications of which we have in vain sought to discover the legal justification." To these letters the Lord Chancellor returned no answer: but meanwhile the defences of the Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire had been sapped by another parallel of attack.

This was commenced so early as the middle of September, and was not perceived by Lord Llanover for nearly three months. He then discovered to his consternation that his citadel was already undermined, and a breach

* This letter is printed in the House of Commons Return, No. 96, p. 9, with the date 8 November 1862, which we conclude is a misprint for 8 December.

actually made. He immediately wrote off to the Lord Chancellor to implore his aid and relief. We have not space to insert the entire despatch (which is dated 9, Great Stanhope Street, 9 Dec. 1862), but will state the purport of its contents. After reminding Lord Westbury that it was only on the 23d August that his Lordship's letter * had been published, refusing to make any alteration in the Commission of the Peace until Mr. Jones had obtained the Royal License for his change of name, Lord Llanover proceeds to state that "on the 11th September a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers for the county of Monmouth was held at Newport, to petition for a new Commission, as the old one was about to expire. Very few commissioners were present. Mr. Jones's name stood in the old Commission as William Jones; but, notwithstanding your Lordship's expressed declaration, which had appeared in all the local papers, only three weeks previously, and which had been copied into almost every paper in the kingdom, the clerk of the Commission was told *to alter the name from Jones to Herbert* in the list which was to be submitted to your Lordship.

"I did not receive any notice of the meeting proposed to be held; I was not informed of the proceedings of the meeting until last week, but, after the meeting, viz., on the 15th of September, I received a letter from the clerk to the Commission, saying that it was necessary to present a petition to the Lord Chancellor for a new Commission, which should be signed by the Lord Lieutenant; he therefore requested my signature to it, and I was told at the same time that it was a mere formal matter on my part. Under these representations, and after having satisfied myself by a perusal of the petition that it was in accordance with the alleged object, and unsuspecting of any fraud or deceit with regard to the long list of names which accompanied that petition, and which were written on a separate sheet, I affixed my signature to the petition, without thinking it necessary to read over all the names which were inscribed on the separate sheet.

"As soon as I heard of the facts above stated, I made inquiry, and desired particulars; the clerk has admitted the whole case, and has expressed his deepest sorrow and regret at having been the instrument in so improper an act, and for having led me into error by not informing me of the alteration he had made in the list.

"Fortunately the Commission has not been acted upon, and the clerk has brought it to London, in order that the error may be rectified before any court of sewers is held."

But *unfortunately* Lord Llanover now found he had been betrayed. He was reminded by the Lord Chancellor's own hand (Dec. 26) that the new Commission of Sewers, with the names included in it, had been prepared from the petition signed by himself, it had received the sanction of Her Majesty, and had been issued, as required by the statute, by the joint authority of the Lord Chancellor and the two Lord Chief Justices. "As Lord Chan-

* That written by his secretary, Mr. Bethell, and printed in p. 96 *ante*.

cellor, I have no power to alter or recall it. It must be published and acted on as it stands."

Lord Llanover, not yet content, addressed on the 6th of Jan. 1863, a long protest against the continuance of the error; but on the 8th the Chancellor replied that, having considered his Lordship's arguments and representations, he was still of opinion that he could not alter or supersede the commission.

Having triumphed in this direction, Mr. Herbert of Clytha now pursued his advantage in the other approach,—the Commission of the Peace. On the 30th Jan. he forwarded through the Lord Lieutenant the following renewed appeal to the Lord Chancellor:—

My Lord,

Clytha, Usk, Monmouthshire,
30 January 1863.

I HAVE already informed your Lordship that I had in the way pointed out by my legal advisers assumed the name of "Herbert." I have in such name sold and conveyed estates, purchased estates, and been admitted to property on the rolls of several manors, which, with the publicity given to the world at the time of the change, will, I trust, be sufficient evidence to satisfy your Lordship of the good faith which influenced me in making the change.

Allow me further to say, that in communications received by myself and my son from the Home Office, I am addressed by the name I now bear.

I therefore humbly submit to your Lordship my request that you would now direct my name to be corrected in the Commission of the Peace for this county.

To the Right Honourable the
Lord Chancellor.

I have, &c. WILLIAM HERBERT.

To which the following reply was returned:—

Sir,

9 February 1863.

I AM directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that a petition was some short time since presented to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, &c., in conformity with the statutes, for a new Commission of Sewers to be issued for certain districts in the county of Monmouth.

The petition was signed by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Llanover, and Lord Tredegar, and several other gentlemen, and was transmitted by the Lord Lieutenant in the usual manner to the Lord Chancellor.

A schedule of names of the principal gentlemen in the county of Monmouth was appended to that petition, and is referred to in the petition itself, as containing the names of the gentlemen whom the Lord Lieutenant and the other petitioners recommended to be named as the Commissioners in such new commission.

A commission addressed to the persons named in that schedule has accordingly been duly issued by the authority and directions of the Crown.

The Lord Chancellor has lately been informed that both in the schedule appended to the petition so signed by Lord Llanover, and in the commission as issued by Her Majesty, you are included under the name and description of "William Herbert of Clytha, Esquire."

The Lord Chancellor is therefore of opinion that these circumstances render your case a peculiar and exceptional one, and that as he cannot permit the same gentleman

to be called by two different names in two commissions from the Crown, he must alter your name in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Monmouth, and make your description therein the same as your name and description in the commission so recently issued by the order of Her Majesty.

I have, &c. HALLYBURTON CAMPBELL,

William Herbert, of Clytha, Esq.

Secretary of Commissions.

The shouts of triumph with which this letter was received in the halls of Clytha can be imagined better than described. The Lord Lieutenant, on his part, was now compelled to lower his flag. At the suggestion of the Chancellor, he informed Mr. William Jones of Clytha (as he persisted in calling him) of his Lordship's intentions; but all grace in the communication was already gone, for the Lord Chancellor's own letter to the new Mr. Herbert was written on the 9th Feb. and it was on the 10th that the Clerk of the Peace for Monmouthshire wrote by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

On the 26th of January, the name of "Mr. Reginald Herbert" had been proposed as a member of the Usk Fishery Association; when Lord Llanover, as chairman, declared that it was impossible for him to acknowledge Mr. Reginald Jones under that name, and he could not affix his signature to such a proceeding: whereupon it was unanimously resolved, "That, with a view to the interests of the Association, and not wishing to prejudice a matter which must soon be brought under public consideration, the question must be postponed for the present."

At another meeting of the Usk Fishery Association, held on the 11th of February, Lord Llanover declared that it was not the time and place for him to comment upon the manner in which the name of Herbert, instead of Jones, had been inserted in the Commission of Sewers, because this question would be investigated elsewhere.

At a levée held by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the 25th of February Mr. Reginald Herbert of Clytha was presented by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

On the 17th of March Mr. Roebuck again brought the subject before the House of Commons. He asserted broadly that this was the law—that every man had a right to take any name he pleased, upon any occasion he pleased, for any reason he pleased, excepting fraud. For a change of name he required no licence whatsoever. The Queen could give him licence to walk the streets, but he had that power without the licence. So any man might take any name he pleased, and the Queen's licence gave him no power in addition to his own will. To make it clear, he would read a few sentences from a book of Mr. Falconer, who was now a judge in Wales, which really contained all the law upon the subject:—

"1. That in the year 1795, when the question of the manner in which surnames could be changed was before the House of Lords, no notice was taken of any supposed privilege of the Crown to grant licences on such

occasions. 2. That any person may take any surname, and that the law recognises the new name when assumed publicly and *bonâ fide*. (Chief Justice Tindal, Lord Stowell, &c.) 3. That a man may assume what surname and as many surnames as he pleases.* (Sir Joseph Jekyll, M.R.) 4. That where both Christian and surname have been changed, the law will recognise the assumed names. (Lord Ellenborough and the Court of King's Bench.) 5. That no Act of Parliament or royal licence is needed in order to sanction a change of name, unless a new name is directed by a donor of land or money to be assumed by the donee with such or some other particular sanction, and subject to the forfeiture of the donation if the name should not be assumed in the manner directed by the terms of such conditional donation. (Lord Chief Justice Tenterden and the Court of King's Bench.) 6. That when a name is assumed by royal licence, it is so assumed by the act of the person taking the name, and the name is not conferred by the licence. (Lord Chancellor Eldon.) 7. That the effect of a royal licence is merely to give publicity or notoriety to the change of name. (Chief Justice Tindal.) 8. That when, by any Act of Parliament, judges have the control of a particular roll of names, they will on a change of name, when the change is publicly and *bonâ fide* made, direct the new name to be added to the roll, though such name has been assumed without a royal licence, and by the mere act of the person whose name is on the roll. (Court of Exchequer, &c.) 9. That when any person has legally assumed a name by his own act, it is compulsory on courts of law to recognise the legal act. (The King *v.* the Inhabitants of Billingham, and *Luscombe v. Yates*.)"

If that were the law, he wanted the House to determine that no official person whatever should interfere or interrupt the operation of the law; and his reason for bringing the notice before the House was because official power had been brought to bear against a person holding a commission as justice of the peace to obstruct him in carrying out the law. Some years since there was a gentleman who died in Wales named Jones. He had three sons; but this notice had only to do with two of them. The oldest became Mr. Jones of Llanarth, and the younger Mr. Jones of Clytha. Mr. Jones of Llanarth had a son, and then died. The son was about to marry a daughter of Sir Benjamin Hall, when he thought he would take on himself the name of Herbert, to which he believed he had a right. He obtained a royal licence to make that change of name. He married the lady, and became Mr. Herbert of Llanarth. The second son, Mr. Jones of Clytha, also had sons, but he was still living. One of the sons wished to become

* —“without an Act of Parliament.” But this decision of Sir Joseph Jekyll, which was given in the case of *Barlow v. Bateman*, in the year 1730, was reversed by the House of Lords; which in 1735 declared that in that case the voluntary change of name had not been sufficient. This is stated by Mr. Falconer himself in his pamphlet, at p. 7 of his Second Edition: and should therefore be added to his summary of “all the law upon the subject” in the text.

an officer of militia. The father, however, required him to wait until he came of age; and then the father determined, as his nephew also had done, to take the name of Herbert, to which he had as much right as his nephew, because, being of the same family, if one had the right so had the other.* He determined to take the name of Herbert. Here it was necessary to mention the name of Lord Llanover. Lord Llanover was Lord-Lieutenant of that county, and, when apprised of the fact that the uncle of his son-in-law had taken the name of Herbert, he told the young gentleman, the son of Mr. Jones of Clytha, that he could not permit him to take out his commission under that name. And then Lord Llanover stood up very violently for what he called the Queen's prerogative. The real facts were these. An application was made, he believed, personally to gentlemen connected with the Heralds' Office. Mr. Jones of Clytha said—"I suppose there will be no difficulty in a change of name?" "Oh, yes, but there will," was the reply. "My nephew changed his name." "Yes; but that was through the interest of Lord Llanover." And then Mr. Jones learned the law, that he could take the name without a licence, and he took the name of Herbert. First, he wished to impress on the House that it was the law that a man might take any name for any reason, so long as it was not a fraud; and, as he was told that people had paid large sums of money for changes of name, he wanted further to tell people from his place in Parliament that they need not pay one farthing to any body for such a purpose.

"It had been said that the names of Tudor, Plantagenet, Stuart, and other great names were only assumed by fifth-rate actors and inferior members of the House of Lords. That was a mistake, for very important members of the House of Lords—men of great title—had taken what he should call very ridiculous names. The great and historic name of Seymour had, for some idle purpose or other, been changed into the sort of pantomimic name of St. Maur.† Another name borne by a great man had been changed, and

* This hypothetical claim is indisputable: but the real amount of hereditary right to the name is clearly shown in the able memoir on *The Origin and Branches of the Herberts* printed in our First Part. It will there be observed (at p. 34) that "the families of Llanarth and Clytha do not even claim to descend from any race who bore permanently the name of Herbert;" and at pp. 32, 33, that William Earl of Pembroke, who first adopted this surname, it is said at the desire of King Edward the Fourth, was of a branch very distantly related to theirs. The truth appears to be that the surname Herbert grew up in the families of the Earls of Pembroke, Powis, and their immediate kinsmen as the English name of the race or clan *concurrently* with the continuance of their old Welsh patronymics. They were called "Gwylim ap Jenkin, *otherwise* Herbert," and so on. (EDIT. H. & G.)

† This assertion has been repeatedly made during the late controversy, and sometimes in terms almost as contemptuous as those of Mr. Roebuck. There has been some truth in it, as will be seen by the note we have already given on the point at p. 188. It would seem that the children of the late Duke of Somerset have adopted the change, perhaps partly with a view to distinguish themselves, as well from the

for good reason. The Duke of Wellington's name was Wesley, but that noble duke changed his name in India without any royal licence into the better-looking and better-sounding name of Wellesley; and the change was sanctioned immediately by the Horse Guards. Similar liberty to change a name had not been given by the War-office in a recent case.* A gentleman named Jones, an officer in the army, wished to change his name. His father, whose name was Paul, assumed the name of St. Paul, and the son wanted to do the same, but the right honourable gentleman the Secretary for War refused, it was said, to consent to the change of name. Now that man had a right, if he chose, to change his name, and all that the right honourable gentleman had to do was to obey the law, and cause the required alteration to be made in the "Army List." It might be said that the Queen, if she chose, might refuse the royal licence for a change of name, but it was quite a matter of supererogation to ask for the royal licence; but, when asked for, he wished to know the reasons why it had been granted in some instances and refused in others. The honourable and learned member concluded by moving an address for a return of the names of all persons who have applied for licences to change their names since 1850; of the instances in which such licences have been granted during that period, together with a statement of the names of the successful applicants, and of the names which they have been permitted to assume by royal licence; of the names of the persons so applying who have been refused during the same period, with the reasons assigned in each case for the refusal; of the principles by which the Home-office is guided in granting and refusing such licences; and of the amount of fees demanded for such licences since 1850, and the manner in which the moneys received have been applied."

Colonel Clifford seconded the motion. He said in reference to Lord Llanover that he might appeal to the general body of the members of that House, in which the noble lord had sat for so many years, whether it was likely he would have conducted himself with unnecessary hostility towards any person, or have acted from motives of spite and malice. So far from the commission for the militia being refused in consequence of the change of name, he could state from his own personal knowledge that the commission was offered and accepted previously to the change of name, but the

junior members of their own family as from that of the Marquess of Hertford. It has probably, however, been considered rather as a change of orthography than a change of name, as, though a change to the eye it is scarcely so to the ear; and therefore as not requiring any formal licence or recognition. If we recollect right, it has been generally adopted by the Court newsman and other chroniclers of the *haut ton*. We also find it adopted in the Peerages of Burke and Dod; but it is *not* in those of Debrett or Lodge, nor in the Court Kalendar; and, if we appeal to the best authority of all, the Roll of the House of Peers, we find that the name of the Duke of Somerset is still really Seymour. (EDIT. H. & G.)

* See before in p. 21.

matter was allowed to stand over until the gentleman became of age. On his becoming of age Mr. Herbert wrote, not to the Lord Lieutenant, but to the clerk of the peace in the county, requesting to be gazetted by the name of Herbert instead of Jones. That was the first notice which was given on the subject, although afterwards an advertisement announcing the change of name was published. The honourable and learned gentleman said the Lord Lieutenant entertained an exaggerated conception of the royal prerogative. He would not go into that question, but would say only that, in his firm belief, the Lord Lieutenant was actuated solely by his conviction as to the importance of the prerogative, and not by any private spite or malice. The noble lord was extremely desirous to give Mr. Reginald Herbert a commission, and to put him on the commission of the peace. He could state also that Mr. Herbert of Llanarth had over and over again expressed a strong desire that every member of his family, and especially his uncle, should bear the name of Herbert, as well as himself: and he never heard a syllable from Lord Llanover to a contrary effect. All his lordship sought was that Mr. Herbert of Clytha, in changing his name, should respect the usual forms of procedure.

Sir G. Grey said,—I do not wish to enter into the personal question, which has been rather unnecessarily brought before the House. I will only say that when the honourable and learned gentleman charges me with having arbitrarily refused applications for leave to make a change of name, I do not know to what cases he refers. In the present instance Mr. Jones of Lanarth applied some years ago for the royal licence to change his name to Herbert. The representatives of several noble families of that name were communicated with, and when it was ascertained that they concurred in the proposal, the royal licence was granted, and Mr. Jones, thus authorised, assumed the name of Herbert. It is stated that Mr. Jones of Clytha is equally entitled to change his name; but there is this difference, that he never applied for the royal licence. If he had lodged an application, and supported it on precisely the same grounds as Mr. Jones of Lanarth, and if I had refused it, then the honourable and learned gentleman would have had some cause to complain of my arbitrary conduct; but, as I was never applied to, and consequently never refused, his charge falls to the ground. The honourable and learned gentleman says there is no doubt that any person may assume any name he chooses without royal licence. Now I am not going to dispute the legal question. I believe there is no legal right to a name. Any person may take any name he pleases, but then it does not follow that everybody else will at once consent to recognise him by that name. It is by no means a matter of course, because a gentleman who has hitherto been known as Jones suddenly calls himself Herbert, or any other name that whim may dictate, that all the world will immediately acquiesce in the alteration. In short, this is rather a question of fact than of law. A man's name is that by which he is generally known. How he may have acquired it it does not matter. It is his name, and he has a right

to be called by it if it is the name which he usually receives among his friends and acquaintances. I am not aware of any case in which the civil or military authorities have refused to recognise a man by the name by which he is usually known. When an application is made to a Lord-Lieutenant to sanction a change of name, it is only natural he should inquire what grounds there are for the change. There must be something like usage to support the claim, or the greatest confusion would be introduced into society. For instance, in the case of wills, the question of identity might be raised. There might be some doubt as to who was the person referred to by the testator, and it would become an important inquiry how he was usually designated. As to the returns for which the honourable and learned gentleman has moved, I think it would be wrong to give the names of all the persons who have applied for leave to change their names, and whose applications have been granted or refused. As to the principles by which the Home-office has been guided in dealing with these applications, I have to inform my honourable and learned friend that there is no written law on the subject. About 200 years ago the practice of applying for permission to change names arose; and in 1783, in consequence of the frequency of those requests, it was deemed necessary to put some check on them. A regulation was therefore made that all cases should be referred to the College of Arms. That reference is not, however, necessarily decisive, as it is intended only for the information of the department. That usage has been universally adopted, subject to the modification introduced by Sir Robert Peel, that where there are no plausible grounds for an application, and it is obviously the mere result of whim or caprice, it should be at once declined, without any reference to the College of Arms, leaving it to the applicant to exercise the right, which the honourable and learned gentleman said all possessed, of changing his name on his own responsibility. Among others, illegitimate sons have frequently applied for leave to adopt the name of their putative fathers. Is it desirable that all these cases should be dragged before the light? Pain, I know, must sometimes be inflicted on individuals where a great public object is to be attained; but what important end is to be gained by publishing these names? There are some cases in which there could be no objection to give the names, but I do not think it is worth while to make any exceptions. I have no objection to make returns of the number of applications which have been made and of the number which have been acceded to, the difference between the numbers being, of course, those rejected. I am also ready to give every information as to the fees, which are paid over to the fee-fund. I hope my honourable and learned friend will not press for further details, but will be content to accept the returns in this modified form.

Mr. Roebuck said the right honourable gentleman had reiterated what he had said before as to this being a question of usage. What he wanted to know was, when did the usage begin? There was an eminent divine known as

Dr. Pye Smith, "Pye" being his Christian name. His son, an attorney, as a mark of respect to his father's memory, wished to drop the name of Smith and assume the name of Pye as his surname. He went to London, and every one of the courts of law on his application allowed his name to be altered on the roll of attorneys to "Pye." What, then, became of the right honourable gentleman's statement, that the right to be known by a change of name was matter of usage? He asserted, on the contrary, that the question was one of law and not of fact, and that every person in office was bound to take official cognizance of a *bonâ fide* change of name. He wished to have the names of those who had applied for the royal licence, not from a desire to give pain, but because he wanted to know the reasons that had guided the Home Secretary in granting or refusing the desired permission. The Home Secretary said he could give no rule; but was the right honourable gentleman sure that written rules had not lately been drawn up by the official person who guided the Home Office in these matters? He was told that there were such rules, and if so, the right honourable gentleman could give them, and they could be examined. If that were done, the prevailing impression, that a certain influence and power were necessary to obtain the royal licence, would be removed. He was obliged to accede to the right honourable gentleman's suggestion; but the mischief would remain until some other Lord Llanover, full of the Queen's prerogative, although he came from Marylebone, desired to put himself forward as a great man newly made.

The Solicitor-General said the discussion was very interesting, if not of very great importance to the country at large. But, at the risk of appearing to his honourable and learned friend to err in his law, he must say that, to the best of his belief, there was no positive law on this subject. The fact was that surnames grew up mostly as nicknames. It was a matter of usage and reputation from the beginning; the name clung to a man, and the law permitted him to shuffle it off if he could. There was no law forbidding a man to change his name; but there was also no law which compelled his neighbour to acknowledge him under the name he might assume. It was the boast of Owen Glendower,—

"I can call spirits from the vasty deep."

when Hotspur rejoined,—

"Why so can I, or so can any man;

But will they come when you do call for them?"

It was exactly the same with names. Everybody was at liberty, if he pleased, to change his surname, but no one else was obliged to recognise the change unless he pleased. When, however, by usage a man had acquired a name by reputation, then persons in public authority were bound to acknowledge the new surname. His honourable and learned friend had spoken as if the courts of law were obliged to comply with the request of an attorney who might wish to change his name. In the case

mentioned by his honourable and learned friend, the Court, seeing nothing to the contrary, and being told by the attorney that he intended to use his new surname in future, thought it right—as it was a case in which a man would probably put his name on a brass-plate on his door and be invariably known by his new name—to grant the application; but in granting the very last application of this kind Lord Chief Justice Cockburn expressly guarded himself against laying down the rule that a man had a legal right to call upon the Court to alter his name on the rolls. He said the Court did it for convenience. There was no law on the subject; but when there appeared to be nothing arbitrary or improper, and when there was no encroachment on the feelings and rights of others, then it was courteous to accede to the wish of a person who might desire to change his name. There was, however, no principle of law that any person occupying an official position was bound to recognise a capricious or arbitrary assumption of names by persons who had no right to them either by descent or by the inheritance of property.

The motion was then agreed to, on the terms suggested by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Returns made in compliance with Mr. Roebuck's motion have been presented to the House, and are as follows:—

RETURN FROM THE HOME OFFICE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|-----|
| Number of applications for Royal Licence for a Change of Name since 1850 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 415 |
| Number of Licences granted since the same date | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 398 |
| Amount of fees payable on the grant of the Licence:— | | | | | | | £ s. d. | |
| On a Change of Name only | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 2 | 6 |
| On a Change of Name and Arms | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 12 | 6 |
| For every additional Name* inserted in a Licence | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 7 | 6 |

In addition to the above fees a stamp duty of 50*l.* is affixed to every licence to take and use a Surname and Arms, or a Surname only, in compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement; and a stamp duty of 10*l.* on a licence when granted upon any voluntary application.

The whole of the fees have been paid into the Exchequer through the hands of the Paymaster General.

Whitehall, 13 April 1863.

H. A. BRUCE.

RETURN FROM THE COLLEGE OF ARMS

Of the number of *Applications for Grants of Arms*, or for power to *Change existing Arms*, since 1850; the number of such Applications complied with, the Amount of *Fees* payable thereon, and the manner in which applied.

The officers of the College of Arms, before entering upon the statistical nature of the return required by the House of Commons, in

* By this we understand every additional person whose name is inserted, as brothers, sisters, &c. of the principal party.

regard to Grants of Arms, and acceded to by the Deputy Earl Marshal, feel it incumbent on them to state the duties they are called upon to perform, because it is in consideration of those duties, and the peculiar constitution of the corporation (deriving no support from the Government), that the fees received by them have been from time to time authorised, and which, though bearing the name of fees, are, in fact, charges for professional services, in the collection of evidence, correspondence, and various incidental matters, connected not only with Grants of Arms (the more immediate object of the present inquiry), but with the record of family pedigrees, and the exemplification of arms under the Royal Licence, or the changing of existing arms as referred to in the Order of the House, all more or less connected with each other. The most onerous of these duties is the preservation and safe custody of the vast mass of records and evidences which relate to the genealogical history, pedigrees, and arms of the nobility and gentry of England, from the earliest period to the present time, and the value of these records in all matters where the descent of dignities or lands is concerned is well known and acknowledged.

That the onerous nature of this duty may be more fully understood, it is necessary to allude to the constitution and condition of the corporation. It receives no aid from the Government towards the support of the establishment, or the preservation of the public records entrusted to its care; it is possessed of no corporate funds; its only income is derived from the rental of three houses (parcel of the College building), the whole of which rental, and much more, is absorbed by the taxes upon the remaining portion tenanted by the corporation, the rental being 135*l.* the taxes 244*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; hence, the entire expense of keeping up the building itself, and the preservation of the records, devolves upon the existing members of the corporation, assisted by a fund granted to them by King George IV., consisting of certain sums paid upon creation of dignities (a statement of which during the last ten years exhibits an average of 118*s.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per annum), and from time to time by the liberality of the Earl Marshal. Notwithstanding such aid, however, so insufficient has the fund granted to them by King George IV. been found during the last 25 years, for the calls made upon it in fulfilment of the trust reposed in the corporation, that it was shown by a return laid before the Chapter of the College in 1858, that the individual members of the corporation (possessing only a life interest in the establishment) had in the preceding 15 years contributed from their professional emoluments upwards of 9,200*l.*, towards the erection of a new fire-proof record room, and the general preservation and security of the records.

For the exercise of their duty as a corporation, a Herald and a Pursuivant are in attendance every day from ten till four o'clock to answer all public inquiries, to make such searches as may be required, and to give official extracts from records; the fees received for such searches and extracts will be found in the first column of Schedule (A).

The officers of arms are the agents through whom applications are

made to the Earl Marshal (acting in this behalf on the part of the Crown) for the registration of Armorial Bearings, or the solicitation of the Royal Licence for a Change of Name, or Changes of Name and Arms.* For the one case it becomes the duty of the officers of arms to see that no memorial be presented to the Earl Marshal by any individual not occupying a fit station in life for such distinction, and in the other that no petition be, through them, presented to the Crown, the allegations of which have not been, before such presentation, fully established, inasmuch as the Crown accepts and endorses such allegations, and directs the Earl Marshal to make them matter of record.

It is to the exercise of this part of their duty that the Parliamentary requirement refers, and in Schedule (B) will be found the numbers of patents passed from 1850 to 1862 inclusive, specifying when such patents are the result of voluntary application, as in Column 1; when the result of Testamentary Clauses, as in Columns 2 and 3. The grants of Supporters, Crests, and Quarterings, and grants of Arms to Females, are given in Columns 4, 5, 6, and 7.

The stamp duty, fees, and professional charges on these patents are given in Schedule (C).

It must be added that the officers of the College of Arms are household servants of the Crown, under the Earl Marshal, and that their duty as such consists in the ordering and conducting all public funerals, such State ceremonials as coronations, and other ceremonials where the person of the Sovereign is more immediately concerned. They also give their attendance on the Sovereign on all State occasions, and assist in Royal ceremonials whenever required so to do.

For their services they receive salaries, the aggregate amount of which to the 13 officers, is 252*l.* 18*s.* per annum, as shown in the second column of Schedule (A).

In their capacity of household servants, they receive certain fees on the creation of dignities, and upon the installation of Knights of the Garter. These fees are shown in the third and fourth columns of Schedule (A) as received in the year 1861; they are paid by the individuals on whom such honours are conferred, and for many years the larger portion of them was confiscated towards the support of the corporation, and, although they are now in great measure received by the officers, such arrangement has only been effected by the providing for the wants of the establishment out of the resources of its officers, arising from emoluments derived from their professional avocations.

Column 6 shows the amount of fees confiscated during the year 1861.

By order of Chapter, 2nd April 1863.

(Signed) WILLIAM COURTHOPE,
Somerset Registrar.

College of Arms, 9 April, 1863.

* The registration of licences for change of name, or name and arms, commenced in the reign of Charles the Second.

SCHEDULE (A).

| Receipts for 1861. | Col. 1. Waiting Money. | Col. 2. Salary. | 3. Fees upon Creations. | 4. Garter Installation Fees. | 5. Total Received. | 6. Amount Confiscated. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Garter | £ s. d. - - - | £ s. d. 49 1 4 | £ s. d. 23 6 8 | £ s. d. - - - | £ s. d. 72 8 0 | <p>During this year the sum of £80, received for attendance at Stateceremonials was confiscated to the general uses of the office.</p> |
| Clarenceux | - - - | 20 5 0 | 23 6 8 | 11 14 4 | 55 6 0 | |
| Norroy | - - - | 20 19 8 | 23 6 8 | 11 14 4 | 56 0 8 | |
| Lancaster | - - - | 17 16 0 | 11 13 4 | 7 3 10 | 44 16 8 | |
| Richmond | - - - | 17 16 0 | 11 13 4 | 7 3 10 | 44 5 0 | |
| York | - - - | 17 16 0 | 11 13 4 | 7 3 10 | 42 10 8 | |
| Windsor | - - - | 17 16 0 | 11 13 4 | 7 3 10 | 46 8 2 | |
| Somerset* | - - - | 17 16 0 | 11 13 4 | 7 3 10 | 46 15 2 | |
| Chester | - - - | 17 16 0 | 11 13 4 | 7 3 10 | 43 15 2 | |
| Portcullis | - - - | 13 19 0 | 5 16 11 | 5 8 6 | 37 13 8 | |
| Bluemantle | - - - | 13 19 0 | 5 16 11 | 5 8 6 | 35 12 11 | |
| Rouge Croix | - - - | 13 19 0 | 5 16 11 | 5 8 6 | 39 10 9 | |
| Rouge Dragon | - - - | 13 19 0 | 5 16 11 | 5 8 6 | 34 7 5 | |
| TOTALS | £ 94 13 11 | 252 18 0 | 163 7 8 | 88 5 8 | 599 10 3 | |

* As Registrar of the Corporation he received a fee, on the creation of 17 Knights, for the registration of the knighthood, at 1*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* each. He also receives 2*l.* 10*s.* for the registration of Baronet's patents, of which there were not any this year.

SCHEDULE (B).

| YEAR. | Col. 1. Grants on Voluntary Applications. | Col. 2. Grants in consequence of Royal Licences. | * Col. 3. Exemplifica- tions in conse- quence of Royal Licences. | Col. 4. Grants of Supporters. | Col. 5. Grants to Wives or Spinsters. | Col. 6. Grants of Quarterings. | Col. 7. Grants of Crests. | TOTAL for each Year. |
|------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1850 | 31 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 64 |
| 1851 | 31 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 66 |
| 1852 | 27 | 11 | 9 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 53 |
| 1853 | 30 | 14 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 72 |
| 1854 | 47 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 68 |
| 1855 | 35 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 3 | - | 1 | 76 |
| 1856 | 34 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 4 | - | 72 |
| 1857 | 31 | 13 | 11 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 61 |
| 1858 | 25 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 47 |
| 1859 | 34 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 3 | - | 1 | 79 |
| 1860 | 37 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 70 |
| 1861 | 38 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 70 |
| 1862 | 32 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 71 |
| TOTALS for 13 Years | 432 | *170 | 159 | 61 | 26 | 18 | 3 | 869 |

* Of this number 27 paid additional stamp duty of 10*l.* each.

(The returns refer to the preceding year.)

(The columns refer to the preceding table.)

SCHEDULE (C).

RETURN RELATING TO THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

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| | Col. 1. | | Col. 2. | | Col. 3. | | Col. 4. | | Col. 4. | | Col. 5. | | Col. 6. | | Change of Name. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | |
| Stamp Duty | 10 | 0 0 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 0 | 10 | 0 0 | 10 | 0 0 | 10 | 0 0 | See Note (a) |
| Home Office | - | - | 3 | 10 0 | 3 | 10 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 2 6 |
| Garter | 15 | 0 0 | 15 | 0 0 | 7 | 10 0 | 20 | 0 0 | 11 | 10 6 | 8 | 0 6 | 8 | 0 6 | 2 2 0 |
| Provincial King of Arms | 15 | 0 0 | 15 | 0 0 | 7 | 10 0 | 10 | 16 0 | 11 | 10 6 | 8 | 0 6 | 8 | 0 6 | 1 1 0 |
| Earl Marshal's Secretary | 2 | 2 0 | 3 | 3 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 2 | 2 0 | 1 | 11 6 | 1 | 1 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 2 2 0 |
| College Sustentation Fund | 5 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 | 2 | 10 0 | 4 | 0 0 | 3 | 10 0 | 3 | 0 0 | 7 14 0 |
| Registrar (c) | 1 | 6 8 | 1 | 6 8 | 1 | 6 8 | 2 | 2 0 | 1 | 6 8 | 1 | 6 8 | 1 | 6 8 | 2 2 0 |
| Gazette Office | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 1 0 |
| Excess (d) | 28 | 1 4 | 23 | 10 4 | 23 | 0 0 | 17 | 10 0 | 23 | 10 0 | 20 | 11 4 | 21 | 1 4 | 17 9 6 |
| | 76 | 10 0 | 66 | 10 0 | 48 | 17 6 | 55 | 0 0 | 63 | 0 0 | 52 | 10 0 | 52 | 10 0 | 44 13 0 |

(a) The stamp duty on a licence for change of name upon a voluntary application is 10*l.*, and 50*s.* when under a will or deed of settlement.

(b) This sum is paid in equal portions to all the members of the corporation except Garter.

(c) These officers are not necessarily members of the corporation.

(d) This excess is in each case appropriated to the emblazoning and engrossing of the patents, the emblazoning the arms in the College Records, miscellaneous paintings, patent case, and divers incidental expenses connected with professional services, which may vary very much in their nature, both as regards the time occupied, and the trouble incurred. No formal account of such services is, however, made, as would be the case under similar circumstances in the legal profession, for, whatever such time or trouble may amount to, the charges cannot be increased.

Thos. Wm. King, York Herald, Treasurer of the College of Arms.

SUCH is the end of this protracted struggle ; which, after all, leaves the general question entirely in its previous state, without having led to any amendment, so far as we can perceive, either in law or practice. The law allows of excessive license : the practice interposes some barriers, but they are by no means stringent or insurmountable. It is rather a state of things in which, if the parties taking advantage of the liberty that exists are not more numerous than heretofore, no great harm will ensue ; but, on the other hand, if one fool should make many, it may still be necessary that some legislative restraints should be provided. Few would desire the arbitrary and capricious change of names to proceed so far as it does in the United States of America. In that country, where changes of name are practically unrestricted, though required to be effected under a legalised form, the abuse of assuming the names of other people, and among them those of the highest renown, is carried out with unblushing effrontery. From the yearly list published by the legislature of Massachusetts, a writer in *Household Words* (Nov. 23, 1856,) has quoted cases in which the names of Wellington, Byron, and Mortimer were adopted, as well as those of the great American statesmen, Van Buren, Calhoun, and Webster : whilst one John Lawrence chose to transform himself into George Washington. On the other hand, a more modest individual, one Alexander Hamilton, petitioned for leave to change on the two grounds of the inconvenient length of seven syllables, and of his "inability to support the dignity of a name so famous in history." An Englishman may require to be informed what he meant : he referred to a namesake who was Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

Since the change made by Abraham Salaman to ALFRED PHILLIPS, on the 18th August, 1862, (upon which we made some remarks in p. 35,) we have hitherto observed only the eight following advertisements of Change of Name *proprio motu* :—

Aug. 22, 1862. Edward Tenison Ryan, of No. 8, Keith Terrace, Shepherd's Bush, co. Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine of the University of St. Andrew's, licentiate of the R. Coll. of Physicians, member of the R. Coll. of Surgeons, and late Assistant-Surgeon R.N., takes by deed the additional name of TENISON. Witnessed by H. Edward Tidy, Solicitor, Clifford's Inn.

Aug. 26, 1862. Henry Beman Wells, (heretofore Henry Hollingworth Wells Beman,) of No. 28, Thornton-street, South-street, Walworth, gentleman, takes the name of WELLS instead of Beman, by deed enrolled in Chancery.

Jan. 1, 1863. The Rev. Frederic James Aldrich, curate of Chingford, Essex, "for divers good causes and considerations," assumes in addition the name of BLAKE. Certified by Alex. Ridgway, Notary Public.

Feb. 3, 1863. William Adolphus Frederick Caudle, of the Old Palace in the parish of Richmond, Surrey, a medical student of King's College, London, takes the name of BATEMAN instead of Caudle. Witnessed by Fredk. B. Senior, Solicitor, Richmond.

March 11, 1863. St. John Ely Vivianè, gentleman, now of Bath, "known some 14 years ago by the name of John Ely Fisher," announces that he has from that time

adopted the name of ST. JOHN ELY VIVIANE, and shall at all times hereafter use Vivianè as his only and proper surname.

March 20, 1863. Frederick Orlando Tompson, late of Hyde-park-place, but now of Ruislip-park, Middlesex, gentleman, has adopted in addition the surname of DELMAR ; and further, has united the quarterings of the arms of the family of Delmar, of the Netherlands, with his hereditary arms of the family of Tompson. Witnessed by Wright and Venn, Solicitors.

March 26, 1863. John Rowland Jones, late of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, now of Shrewsbury, a clerk in the National Provincial Bank of England, has renounced the name of Jones, and assumed that of ROWLANDS, in compliance with the will, dated 13 Nov. 1862, of Humphrey Jones Evans of Bron-y-gog, co. Montgomery, esq. who died 21 Nov. 1862.

April 16, 1863. Henry Pearson Mason, of Richmond, co. York, currier, adopts the name of BRUNO instead of Mason.

We must not quit this subject without some notice of the Essay by Mr. Falconer, to which reference was made by Mr. Roebuck in his speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Falconer is Judge of the County Court at Usk, and Mr. Roebuck's brother-in-law. His remarks originally appeared in a local newspaper : and next in the form of a pamphlet :—

On Surnames and the Rules of Law affecting their Change. T. F. Cardiff : Printed by H. Webber, Duke Street. 1862. 12mo. pp. 39.

Again with this title :—

On Surnames and the Rules of Law affecting their Change. With Comments on the Correspondence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire and certain Officials respecting a Change of Surname. By THOMAS FALCONER, Esq. *Second Edition, with Additions.* London : Published by Charles W. Reynell, Little Pulteney Street, Haymarket. 1862. Post 8vo. pp. 88.

There has also been published

An Answer to Mr. Falconer on the Assumption of Surnames without Royal Licence. London : Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Stationers' Hall Court. 1863. Post 8vo. pp. 90.

Mr. Falconer puts forth his Essay as having been "written with the sole object of defending a very respected neighbour from a series of published attacks, of a most censurable character, directed against him on account of his having done a perfectly legal and innocent act."

We all know what the personalities of controversy are, particularly in country newspapers ; and there may have been, in the first instance, offensive remarks upon Mr. Jones of Clytha. But, whatever was the provocation of that kind, we cannot imagine anything that can have justified the positive persecution to which the Lord Lieutenant has been subjected, whilst maintaining, resolutely enough, a determination not to transgress his sense of official duty.

Mr. Falconer, on his part, has pertinaciously directed the assault, and, if we are not much mistaken, has personally engaged in it with the versatility

of a Proteus, for the same hand may be recognised under the signatures of COMMON SENSE, MONMOUTHSHIRE, and others in the newspapers. No incident in the controversy has occurred that has not been promptly followed by one of these anonymous, but evidently cognate epistles, affecting to come from indifferent observers, but still directed, in the same tone, to the same purpose. They have been successful in raising a cry against Lord Llanover, and seem to have influenced the opinions of the newspaper press generally, for those opinions have been singularly one-sided on this question.

In his pamphlet Mr. Falconer writes throughout as a partisan, and a partisan in a very intemperate mood. We quite agree in the criticism he has received from a recent author (Mr. Seton, on *The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*)—

“Had the writer confined himself to a mere enunciation of what he conceives the law to be, his essay might have proved both interesting and instructive. Unfortunately, however, a somewhat confused statement of the various decisions that have been pronounced on the subject is unpleasantly and even offensively pervaded by a strong *animus*, not only against the supposed enemies of his ‘respected neighbour,’ but against the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, and other public functionaries.”

The author of *An Answer to Mr. Falconer* censures him still more severely :—

“Those readers (he remarks) who have given attention to his pages can scarcely escape from the belief that strong political feelings of a levelling kind, pent up by the fences of restraint which surround a County Court judge, have gladly burst their bounds, and rolled freely forth towards democracy in the bespattering and beshowering stream of turbid words uttered by this zealous partizan. * * The pamphlet contains some sound enunciations of the law, many false assumptions and erroneous assertions, and a great quantity of vehement and unscrupulous special pleading.”

“Several of the different extracts given in the first and second editions from magazines and newspapers, contain statements so unsupported either by facts, reason, or any thing like law ; arguments so sophistical, and dissertations so silly, that it is marvellous any man who aspires to the reputation of a sound lawyer should insert such crudities in his book ; and render himself thereby responsible for them. The cause must be weak indeed whose advocate welcomes such auxiliaries.” (p. 86.)

“That Mr. Jones, being a member of that class of country gentlemen termed by Sir B. Burke ‘the untitled aristocracy,’ should have burst away from the established usage of his time, risking a thousand inevitable mortifications, and casting himself upon precedents unsuited to his rank and character, is much to be deplored ; and scarcely less so, perhaps, is that sort of compassionate interest which prompted Mr. Falconer to cast around him the enthralling spells of muttered unwritten law, preventing his return to the right path.” (p. 83.)

This commentator has examined *seriatim* “Mr. Falconer’s conclusions and suggestions.” One of these, which is repeatedly urged, is to the effect that Royal Licences for change of name were unknown in 1735 :—

“This rash and ill-founded assertion is effectually contradicted by the books of the

Heralds' College, which register changes of surname by Licence under the Royal sign manual in the year 1679, the 31st year of Charles II. and 1687 the 3rd year of James II. and from thence with intervals to 1700, the 21st year of William III. from which time cases were of frequent occurrence till 1760, the 26th and last year of George II. Since that period few surnames have been changed by Act of Parliament, but many by Royal Licence." *Answer to Mr. Falconer*, p. 44.

And here we feel bound to condemn more seriously than at first sight it may seem necessary the fabricated existence of a certain Joshua Bug, who, in June 1862, changed his name to Norfolk Howard. We know that some unprejudiced persons were actually taken in by the advertisement in *The Times* which created this fictitious personage, whilst others perhaps thought they might innocently assume his reality because the conduct attributed to him was barely possible. But those who were really deceived must have been unaware of one of the letters of "COMMON SENSE" published in the same paper a few days before, where the same idea appears in embryo—

"I have been induced to write these few lines to you, Sir, in consequence of having observed on my way to the Derby on Wednesday last, that the predominant name in the town of Epsom appears to be Bug. The landlord of one of the inns there actually bears that unpleasant patronymic, which must, I should conjecture, be very injurious to him in the conduct of his business. Now, why should any human being remain indelibly stigmatized a Bug when the law affords him an easy and cheap escape from it, and when there are so many beautiful and historical English names daily disappearing from the land?"

It will scarcely be imagined that these scandalous arguments formed part of a letter on the "Herbert of Clytha" side of the question, so sneering and ironical are their tone: so reckless in their contemplated desecration of the best names, and so contemptuous towards all honourable pride of ancestry. But so it was. And about a fortnight after appeared in *The Times* the advertisement announcing the change of Joshua Bug to Norfolk Howard, of which we inserted a copy *antea*, p. 22.

We are surprised that this pretended document should have really deceived any one: for its terms are as careless as possible. Joshua Bug is represented as abandoning the *surname* of Bug, and taking the *name* of Norfolk Howard only; then these last are termed "the above *surnames*," and lastly the signature is "Norfolk Howard, late Joshua Bug." So that the man is made to abandon his Christian name as well as his surname, taking two "surnames" in lieu, and that with a confusion of terms which the most ignorant lawyer's clerk would scarcely have allowed to pass. That Joshua Bug was *non inventus* either at Epsom in Surrey, or at Wakefield in Yorkshire, whither he was represented to have removed, we remarked on the former occasion.

In spite of all these inconsistencies and improbabilities, the reality of Joshua Bug has been either credited or assumed by writers on every hand

—not only by Mr. Falconer, but by his critic (p. 81), and even in the judicious pages of our friend Mr. Seton. (*Scottish Heraldry*, p. 399.)

And again, as if the jest was not already threadbare, another letter (doubtless from the same manufactory) obtained admission into *The Times*, signed "A. BUGGEY, *Bedford*, Dec. 28," the writer of which pretended that "my name is Alfred Buggey. I propose avoiding that unpleasant patronymic, and adopting my maternal name—Newman."

We deem all these fictitious weapons to have been very discreditable to the parties who employed them.

The truth is, with regard to names, that our respect for them depends much more upon their historical or personal associations than on their sound or etymology, or upon any *double entendre* which the ill-natured may pass upon them. In spite of their form or sound great men will render them illustrious. It has been remarked that one of our proudest names, that of Nelson, was no better before the Battle of the Nile* than any Jackson, Johnson, or Jobson. And yet, have we not had many eminent Johnsons, and more especially he who has been termed the Colossus of Literature? Even while we are writing, military prowess and a hero's death have made the name of Jackson one of the most renowned on the American continent. Statesmanship has rendered world-famous the very ordinary names of North, Pitt, Fox, and Peel. Equity has dignified a Finch and a Pratt: Law a Coke (*i. e.* a cook); whilst Carpenters, Coopers, Gardners, Ropers, Taylors, Turnours, and other descendants of honest handicraftsmen have taken their places on our roll of Peers. Even Howard, that which has been deemed our proudest name of all, is in its origin only the memorial of a manorial or parochial office,—the *hay-ward*, or keeper of the inclosure.†

The anonymous author of the Answer to Mr. Falconer has prefaced his more controversial and legal arguments by an historical summary of "the gradual establishment of English surnames," for which his chief authorities are Camden, Coke, Noble, and Hubback "*On the Evidences of Succession*" (1844). We perceive in this portion of his essay nothing especially novel or remarkable; but we consider that the conclusions at which he arrives are sound, and we therefore extract the more important passages:—

"In England the use of hereditary surnames has been spontaneous and unrestrained,

* Horatio Nelson,—*Honor est a Nilo*: one of the best anagrams ever discovered.

† We are aware that we are not here following Mr. Lower, who whilst he gives the etymology in the text for the name of Hayward (in his *Patronymica Britannica*), derives Howard from a personal name of the North of Europe. We think, however, it would be found on investigation that the Howards generally were originally Howards or Haywards. The author of *The Answer to Mr. Falconer* certainly errs in his etymology, though not in his argument, when he remarks, "only time, great deeds and their lofty associations have rendered Howard a nobler name than Coward; the former signifying in its primary meaning a keeper of hogs, the latter a keeper of cows." (p. 74.) There were Hog-wards; but they have been converted into Hoggards and Hogarths.

spreading from the courts of our Norman and Plantagenet Kings, through the cities, towns, castles, villages and scattered homesteads and cottages of the kingdom.

“ The disuse of the Latin and French languages in legal documents and courts of justice, the establishment of parochial registers, the extension of commerce, the increase of population, and the growth of the nation’s political constitution, all tended to enhance the value of exact personal designation, to check capricious changes, and to confirm the regular rise and paternal transmission of family surnames.

“ By a change of surname, a gentleman of the present day usually engrafts himself either upon some other line, or on the distant root of an old genealogical tree.

“ By a change of surname men of lower rank, in the present day, either plant themselves severally as the fresh ancestral root of a new tree, or set themselves before the winds of fortune as sprigs and scattered leaves belonging to none.” (p. 21.)

“ The law acknowledges the right of every British subject, at the age of twenty-one, to marry at will, and without the father’s consent ; but social feeling is shocked by defiance of paternal influence, and if the son expects to be provided for by his father, he must, notwithstanding his legal liberty, seek permission, as a sanction of his choice. It is a special prerogative of the Sovereign to be *Parens patriæ*, and if the countenance of relations, friends, and neighbours is deemed essential to sanction a change of surname, much more so is that of the Head of the State, and especially in cases where persons making such changes are candidates for civil or military commissions, to be held under the Crown.

“ It is a well-known axiom that, ‘ What is not reason is not law.’ To suppose that the laws of England can encourage a practice manifestly tending to impede the execution of those laws, appears to be not only unreasonable but absurd. On the contrary, either the Royal Licence by sign manual, or an Act of Parliament, implying the solemn consent of the three estates of the realm, has for the last two hundred years been deemed necessary to authorize every such change made by noblemen and gentlemen, and to give to it by decree that Sovereign sanction, and that wide and thorough publicity, which may most effectually counteract the tendency of such a practice to produce confusion of identity.” (p. 24.)

“ Persons of real sense and reflection, whose attention had been previously given to the subject, though startled at Mr. Falconer’s sudden announcement that they may change their names at pleasure, are rather seized with panic in the apprehension of probable abuses of such liberty than gratified at receiving such information. The attempt to make men quarrel with their surnames is more mischievous, though scarcely less absurd, than that of leading men to quarrel with their shadows. In a great commercial nation, where names are so precious as indications of trustworthy security that they are transmitted as heirlooms and titles of trading firms from generation to generation, and long after the individuals who bore them are dead and gone, it is not likely that Mr. Falconer’s pamphlet, or the incentives of his coadjutors, can arouse any but the unwary, and people of the baser sort, to misuse their British freedom, to the confusion of personal identity, the ruin of mercantile credit, and their own most mortifying discomfort.

“ An error which lies at the root of all their arguments appears to be this, that a change of surnames, excepting in some very rare instances, concerns no living being but the person making it, and is a matter of perfect indifference to all the world besides. On the contrary, every man who does his duty is plaited into the social web of life with firmer and more numerous ties than hold any texture of warp

and woof, and the disturbance of one disturbs the whole complicated conjunction of interests.

“ Besides this material hold upon each other, men have undoubtedly a peculiar property in their own surnames, and to adopt the patronymic of another is obviously a most dishonourable act, which has ere now been punished severely. Few surnames are such absolute waifs and strays as not to have some proprietor or guardian, and many a time-honoured name no longer borne on air, is held as a sacred ancestral heir-loom. It shocks every man who knows, even by a little experience, how precious a possession a surname may be, to feel that a desecrating ruffian or fantastic simpleton may be allowed at any hour to start up, and, discarding his proper appellation, bedub himself a HAVELOCK, an OUTRAM, or a LAWRENCE, while applauding democrats shout, “ Well done ! ” (p. 88.)

Ecce iterum Crispinus ! We were hoping that we had at last come to the close of this long-drawn history of Herbert of Clytha, when our attention is called to another pamphlet entitled—

Supplement to an Essay on Surnames, and the Rules of Law affecting their Change. With Comments on the Speeches delivered in the House of Commons by Sir G. Grey, Bart. and the Solicitor General. By T. F. London: Published by Charles W. Reynell, Little Pulteney St., Haymarket, 1863, pp. 43.

Mr. Falconer is determined to have the last word, and he is true to the style which has been characterized by the critics whose opinions we have already quoted. He is as free in his animadversions upon the opinions and statements of Sir George Grey and the Solicitor General as he has been previously upon those of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire. But, as it may be said that we have not as yet allowed Mr. Falconer to speak for himself in our pages, we shall make one extract, which refers to the present state of the question in regard to the Home Office.

There may be some misunderstanding of the opinion of Sir G. Grey, for surely no person applies to a Lord Lieutenant, even indirectly, to sanction a change of surname or to investigate the grounds for it. No such application was made to Lord Llanover: he was asked to recognise the law unconditionally. If any Lord Lieutenant set up any claim to enter upon such investigation, it would be so unbecoming and vulgar an affectation of authority, that any person of common spirit would deride the invitation to submit to it. USAGE there can be none; neither can there be USAGE to compel any person to submit the reasons for their change of name to any public officer to investigate. There neither is, nor ought to be, any authority to compel submission. Usage, when it prevails, affects all persons alike; but this Home Office usage has a sharp smell to discover and follow those only who have money in their pockets to extract. *Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur.* If persons do go to the Home Office in order to get the Sign Manual, and it is discovered that the change is not asked for in order to fulfil a condition connected with the enjoyment of property, then it is right they should be repelled, and that the Sign Manual of the Sovereign should not be given with a view to add an apparent royal sanction to acts which do not require it in order to give to

them legality. And what is this usage? Is it to submit to be fined? To be fined for what? To be fined in order that a fussy clerk at the Home Office shall get a needless signature. The signature when obtained has what effect? It confers no honour: it merely publishes what the applicant has chosen to do of his own accord; and when the licence does not express the grace of the Crown to relieve a person from an onerous condition, the Home Office assumes merely the duties of a town crier. So far from a licence conferring honour, the names of some of those who have obtained such a document are concealed. It was represented it would give pain if their names were known, and that illegitimate sons have "frequently" obtained such licences, and "it was not desirable these cases should be dragged before the light." As the legal object of the licence is "publication" of the change of name, is the legal purpose of it complete if the fact of the issue of the licence is not made publicly known? Is not also the official concealment of a licence the most efficient mode of creating the very confusion of identity which Sir G. Grey deprecates?

This will acquaint any stranger to Mr. Falconer's writings with the style in which it is his habit to indulge. It has certainly been correctly described as the special pleading of a professional advocate: whilst the personal reflections that are abundantly interspersed are peculiarly his own. To imagine that "a fussy clerk at the Home Office" has any interest in "fining" applicants for the performance of acts not legally necessary, is a gratuitous aspersion, because it has already been explained (see p. 464), that all fees so received are paid into the Exchequer. But such groundless imputations and offensive insinuations are unfortunately interwoven with all Mr. Falconer's arguments.

And why does he presume to say that the Royal Sign Manual "confers no honour"? Even if, according to his own view, it be only the recognition, or sanction, of an act already in the power of any of her Majesty's subjects, it is surely neither loyal, nor decent, to declare that such recognition on the part of the Sovereign, by an autograph signature, "confers no honour."

But again, is it the truth to represent a change of name as itself no acquisition of honour? If the change be unfairly or unwisely effected, we admit that it may thus bring discredit rather than honour; but is it not in most cases intended as an assumption of honour? as the assertion of descent from some ancient family from whom it is an honour to be descended? And was not that the meaning of the very change in the promotion of which Mr. Falconer has written so much? If such facts are indisputable, and if the Sovereign, as is usually admitted without contradiction, be in England the Fountain of Honour, then it follows, in our humble opinion, that the like authority which is essential to preferment to any other titles of rank or dignity is very properly deemed requisite to the legitimate adoption of an ancient and historical surname.

REVIEW.

Lord Robert de Clifford: where was he Buried? By CORNELIUS NICHOLSON, F.G.S., F.S.A., Author of *The Annals of Kendal*. 1862. 12mo. pp. 16. This is a little matter of controversy. The Rev. James Simpson published, as a pamphlet, a Lecture upon Shap Abbey, in which he declared as "very highly probable" that the body of Lord Clifford, slain at Bannockburn, in 1314, was buried in that abbey, *because* a gravestone had been found in the chancel there, with a sword incised, which sword, quoth Mr. Simpson, "betokens that he who lies beneath died in battle."

The two Englishmen of highest rank who fell at Bannockburn were Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Robert Lord Clifford. The historian Walsingham states that Robert Bruce sent their bodies to the King of England, then at Berwick, asking no reward for their restoration. The Earl of Gloucester was buried at Tewkesbury; but it is not recorded by the chroniclers how the King disposed of the body of Lord Clifford. "It is, however, highly probable (says Mr. Simpson) that he sent it to the castle at Brougham; and if so, it is next to certain that Robert de Clifford was buried in Shap Abbey. Had the King neglected to send the body home to his friends, the omission to do so, under the circumstances, would have attracted special attention at the time; and, had a man of such eminence as Robert de Clifford been buried anywhere between Berwick and York, *during Edward's retreat*, we should have had some record of the fact and place. In a pedigree of the Clifford family, this Robert is supposed to have been buried in Shap Abbey; and, considering the connexion at that time existing between the newly-built castle at Brougham and the abbey at Shap, it is very highly probable that the gravestone on the north side of the chancel, incised with a drawn sword, may mark the burial place of Robert de Clifford."

To these suggestions Mr. Nicholson replies: 1. That according to tradition the body of Lord Clifford was buried on the field of Bannockburn, and that he was shown the spot, "a grassy eminence where many corpses might have been buried," by an intelligent Scotchman who resided there in the year 1831; 2. That the report of the conduct of Bruce rests only on the following passage of the historian Walsingham:—

Corpora comitis Glovernæ et baronis de Clifford regi Angliæ apud Berovicum moram trahenti transmisit, sine prætio, sepelienda regiâ voluntate.

Mr. Nicholson objects to this evidence as having been written 120 years after the event, and because nothing to the same effect occurs in the chronicle of Lanercost (printed for the Bannatyne Club). 3. He thinks that Edward was too thoroughly beaten, and too hotly pursued, to take any trouble on the occasion. 4. That the statement of the Clifford pedigree is a mere conjecture. And 5. That the notion that a sword on a gravestone denotes dying on the field is a fanciful and gratuitous assumption. In the last conclusion Mr. Nicholson is supported by all the best authorities. The sword was doubtless the common symbol of every warrior. Nor has any

slab that may happen to be found at Shap Abbey a claim to be regarded as the tombstone of Lord Clifford. In other respects we do not perceive that Mr. Simpson's views are improbable. Walsingham is a credit-worthy historian, and he ought not to be lightly suspected of inventing the incident in question; and, though he wrote so many years after the event, he may have had good authority now lost to view. The act itself we regard as by no means improbable; for, though the English army were in full retreat, forbearance would be shown to those who had in charge the corpse of a man of high rank. It was usual for feudal retainers to turn homewards when they had lost their chief; and even if the body of Clifford was not cared for by his own military followers, there were in those days the religious fraternities, who were always ready to take charge of a great man's corpse. If the Earl of Gloucester's body could be conveyed so far as Tewkesbury, the Lord Clifford's also may have been carried whithersoever his friends desired.

We therefore adhere to Walsingham, whilst we agree in part both with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Nicholson; but we quarrel with both in their designation of "Lord Robert de Clifford." This might do well enough for the title of one of Newman's or Newby's novels, but it neither is nor ever was the proper designation of the person in question. His contemporaries called him either Sir Robert de Clifford, or (like Walsingham) the baron of Clifford; historically we should now specify him as Robert the first lord Clifford by writ. Nor do we admit the force of Mr. Nicholson's remark in his first page, that "Robert de Clifford was the *first Lord* Warden of the Marches, and obviously gave nobility to the title; previously the title was Keeper of the Marches."* It is an error to suppose that "Lord" was then a title of specific rank. The barons of parliament usually passed by their title of knighthood; and Clifford was Sir Robert, not Lord Robert. On the other hand, it was usual to attach the style lord to other titles of dignity or office, just as we still say my lord Duke, the lord Bishop, the lord Chief Baron, the Lord Mayor; and so lord Warden, the lord Abbat, the lord Prior, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SHAKSPERE WILL.—When looking at a volume in the Registry of Wills at Leicester many years ago (Book 1515—1526, at fol. 32) I met with the will of *Robert Shakyspeyre, otherwesse called Robert Eymerson of Hathern*. He mentions "Wylliam Shakyspeyre my servant" and John S.'s daughters. I regret that these were all my notes.

J. G. N.

ARMORIAL PIPEHEADS (p. 189.)

Some armorial pipe-heads of lead, older by half a century than those at Hom Castle, decorated the ancient Manor-house of Claverton, near Bath.

* Keeper or Warden are alike equivalent to the Latin *Custos*: and we doubt that one was really antecedent to the other.

The bearing of the shield was Ermine, on a canton a mullet, and on one of them were the initials and date W B
1628

being the arms of Basset. William Basset esquire purchased the manor of Claverton in 1609, and his grandson Sir William sold it in 1701. See two examples drawn in the series of lithographic plates entitled "Some Illustrations of the Architecture of Claverton Manor-house and of the Duke's House at Bradford, &c. London, 1837," 4to, privately printed for George Vivian, esq. of Claverton.

In Lord Braybrooke's History of Audley End, at p. 72, is an engraving of a pipe head with the initials of William and Mary under a crown, and the date 1689; and it is stated that "this curious old pipe-head still remains against the wall of the Hall, where it was placed when the house belonged to the Crown."

FEET MARKED UPON LEADEN ROOFS.

The following passage occurs in the account given by Howes (the continuator of Stowe's Chronicle) of the visit paid by the King of Denmark to Westminster Abbey in 1606: "And then the King and the Lord Chamberlayne, with others, ascended the top of the steeple, and, when he had surveied the cittie, he held his foote still whilst Edward Soper, keeper of the Steple, with his knife cut the length and breadth thereof in the lead: and for a lasting remembrance thereof, the said Soper within few days after made the King's character in gild copper, and fixed it in the midst of the print of the King's foote; which was no sooner done, but some rustic mindes of this yron age, thinking all gold that glistred, with violent instruments attempted to steale it."

This is another curious instance of that very English propensity for cutting names or initials in commemoration of visiting strange places, of which an early example, accompanied by arms, was before given in p. 92. The King of Denmark's "character" appears to have been his name and titles, what we should now call his style.

THE ARMS OF DIXON.

The arms *a fleur-de-lis* and *a chief ermine* are on the sepulchral brass in Cheshunt church of Nicholas Dixon, who died in 1448. In the next century they were borne by Margaret Dixon, the mother of Archbishop Sandys. They are not known at the Heralds' offices in London or Edinburgh. Can the correspondents of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST kindly instruct me as to their acquirement or origin?

Do the arms *Gules* (for Dixons of Astle) and *Sable* (for Dixons of Seaton Carew), *a fleur-de-lis* or, *a chief ermine*, denote common ancestry or not? Both families were formerly co-resident in the parish of Leeds, co. York, but their pedigrees by Whitaker and Thoresby show no connexion. The frequent use by both of the Hebrew names *Abraham* and *Joshua* is suggestive.

Seaton Carew, co. Durham.

R. W. DIXON.

THE MUNICIPAL SEALS OF YOUGHAL, COUNTY OF CORK.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL HAYMAN, M.A.

THE seals of ancient corporate towns often present very curious characteristics, and suggest important historical information. Perhaps they commemorate royal grants, long since passed into desuetude; or, they indicate great family alliances; or, they illustrate local peculiarities; or, they preserve the semblance of objects now wholly changed by the lapse of time. There is, for instance, our Shipping. How interesting a thing is it to take up a Seal of the Cinque Ports, and see there represented the carack, cog, or galley of our Edwards and Henries! As Sir Harris Nicolas* well observes:

“The seals of most, if not all the sea-ports of England, and apparently also of the maritime towns of France and Flanders, contained a ship, with, in a few instances, some additions of a religious or heraldic character; and, from many of those seals having been engraved in the fourteenth century, they are valuable illustrations of the vessels of that period.”

And, having engraved several of these seals, learnedly and right pleasantly doth the historian of our Royal Navy proceed with his commentary on their oar-rudder, fore and stern-castles, masts, top-castle, spars, sails and rigging, of which he has supplied a vivid representation.

We make these remarks as introductory to a paper on some (as yet) unpublished seals of a very ancient Sea-port, which was constituted by King Edward IV., 28 December, 1462, a “petty limb” of the Cinque Ports. Here, we have yet the one-masted galley, in which William the bastard brought his forces to England, and in which the second Henry passed over to the green shores of Erin; while, in the three chevrons and saltire of the counter-seal, we have commemorated an alliance between the great houses of Clare and FitzGerald.

* History of the Royal Navy, vol. ii. pp. 218, 219. London, 1847.

Youghal, the second town of the great shire of Cork, is situated on the south-eastern coast of Ireland, at the estuary of the lovely river, described by Spenser, in the *Faerie Queene*, as—

“Swift Awniduff, which of the English man
Is cal'de Blacke-water.”

The town occupies some hilly slopes, once clad with indigenous forests of yew-trees; and the native appellation of *Eo-chaille*, i.e., The Yew Wood,* was not inaccurately written down *Y-o-chil*, in their own Norman-French, by Strongbow's companions in the twelfth century.

In 1172, when King Henry II. partitioned the kingdom of Cork among his knights, he assigned the greater part to Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan; the boundary of their district on the east being “the water near Lismore, that runs between Lismore and Cork and falls into the sea,” i.e., the Blackwater. Eight years afterwards, FitzStephen and de Cogan divided their allotted portion; and of the seven cantreds near Cork, de Cogan obtained the four western, and FitzStephen the three eastern, viz., Olethan, Muscherie-Dunegan, and Killede. A subdivision of the last-named cantred was called Imokilly (*Vi-mic-Caille*, in Irish, i.e., the grand-children of Mac Caille) from an ancient Irish sept, who had here their settlement; and in Imokilly was contained *Eo-chaille*, or Youghal, with its district.

FitzStephen died in 1182, having previously conveyed to Maurice FitzGerald, his kinsman, the castle and manor of Dune-marke, and a moiety of the estates granted him by King Henry II., to be holden of him and his heirs, by the service of 100 shillings;

* *Eo-chaille*, The Yew Wood, is a local arboretal designation similar to *Derry*, The Oak Wood; *Cullentry*, The Holly Wood; *Loughil*, The Elm Wood; *Farnay*, The Plain of Alders; and many others. We have some names of Irish places, into which the word “Eo” enters as an affix, instead of a prefix; viz., *Ard-eo*, near Youghal, The Height of the Yew; *Achadh-da-eo*, The field of the Two Yews, now Aghadoe, near Killarney; *Ross-eo*, The Promontory of Yews, now Rush, co. Dublin; and *Magh-eo*, The Plain of Yews, now Mayo in Connaught.

“In all ages,” writes Dr. Smith (*History of Cork*, vol. i., page 19), “whole countries, cities, and towns have been denominated from trees; as Cyparissa in Greece, Cerasus in Pontus, Laurentum in Italy, Myrhinus in Attica; as also ports, mountains, and eminent places; as the Viminalis, Æsculetum, etc., probably from the spontaneous growth and abounding of such trees in the respective soils.”

and the Geraldine now turned his attention to the important seaport at the mouth of the Blackwater. A colony, consisting of men-at-arms, traffickers, and other adventurers, was introduced from Bristol,* with which city Youghal has been always intimately connected. About this time also the town was incorporated; its earliest charter being a document from its *Suzerain*, conveying to the burghers, with sundry rights and privileges, a certain portion of the soil in burgage tenure, to be holden in homage and fealty, with the accustomed stipulations of the feudal system. Costly establishments for the religious soon followed. In 1224, Maurice FitzGerald, second lord of Offaley, erected a house for Franciscans outside the walls at the southern end of the town; and, in 1268, Thomas FitzMaurice FitzGerald founded a priory for Dominicans at the northern end. The town had now attained to some commercial importance; for, in a return of customs yet extant, we find that the amount levied in Youghal, in 1267, amount to 103*l*.

In 1272, Maurice FitzMaurice FitzGerald, feudal lord of Youghal and of the adjacent manor of Incheocyn or Inchiquin, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland. He had married Emeline de Longespée, the daughter and heir of Sir Stephen de Longespée, also sometime Lord Justice, who was grandson of King Henry II. and of fair Rosamond Clifford; and by her had issue:

1. Gerald, *d. unm.*

2. Mabel, *d. unm.*

3. JULIANA, of whom we shall speak particularly.

Sir Thomas de Clare was the younger of two sons of Richard de Clare, sixth Earl of Hertford. He was appointed Governor of the City of London, anno primo Edw. I. 1272; and, soon after, obtained from the King a grant of the territory of Thomond

* Seward, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, writing of Youghal, informs us that—

“The original inhabitants were a colony from Bristol, who still retain much of the old English dialect.”

In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vi. page 184, April, 1858, an observant writer remarks on the inhabitants of this portion of Cork county:—

“There is a striking resemblance between the dialect of Devonshire and the English spoken in the county of Cork. . . . The resemblance between the Cork Anglo-Irish and the natives of Devon and Somerset extends beyond their manner of speaking, and is very obvious in their appearance and manners.”

in Connaught, and “of all lands he could win from the Irish by the sword.”* This roving commission brought him straightway to the sister isle. He landed at Cork, with a numerous band of followers. But his first essay was for gentler deeds. The Ladye Juliana met him, and numbered him among her thralls. He saw, he sued, and he was successful. His bride’s portion was the manor of Inchiquin, with the town of Youghal; and the original conveyance is preserved in the Public Record Office, London.† From a transcript, specially made, we present the following English translation:

“Essoins and pleas of the Common Assize of the county of Cork on the morrow of Saint Hillary, in the third year of King Edward, before Sir Richard de Exeter, Henry de Sutton, Richard de Northampton, and Walter de la Haye, itinerant justices.

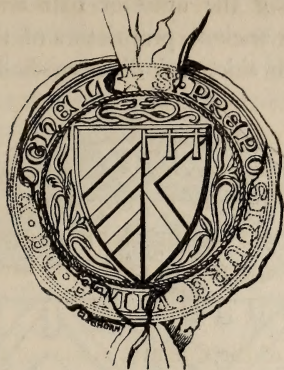
“Maurice FitzMaurice was summoned to warrant to Thomas de Clare the manor of Ynchecoyn and the town of Yochell with the appurtenances, which he holds and claims to hold, and whereof he has his charter, as he says. And Maurice came and warranted it; and they have agreed. And Maurice gives forty shillings for licence of agreement, by the surety of David de Barry and Jordan de Cantington. And they hold the chyrograph‡ and produce it, etc. Griffin FitzAlan to take his chyrograph. And Maurice came, etc. Robert de Sc’n, Edmund R., Henry de Berkeley to take his chyrograph.”

The marriage was solemnised soon after; and Sir Thomas de Clare duly had seisin of Inchiquin and Youghal. In the affairs of his newly-acquired borough Provosts, nominated by himself, were representatives and received his chiefries for him. Their seal of office, of which we subjoin a representation, is an interesting memorial of this alliance between the Clares and FitzGerald. We have here, impaled and dimidiated,—dexter, three chevrons for Clare; sinister, a saltire with a label of three points; and the motto, S. PREPOSITVRE · VILLE · DE · YOCHEL, the Seal of the Provostry of the town of Youghal.

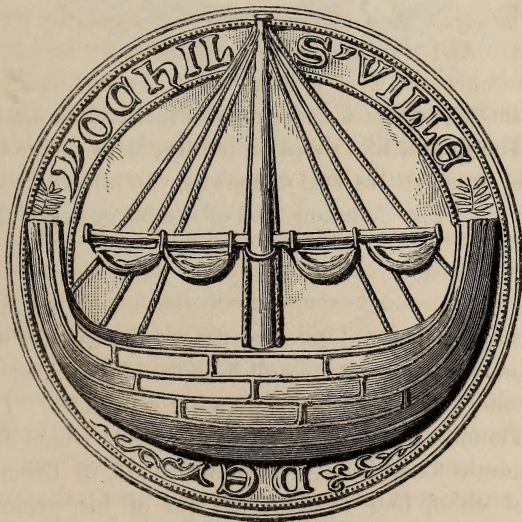
* MS. Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in library of Trinity College, Dublin.

† Esc. 20 Edw. I., no. 117, mem. 2.

‡ “A public instrument duly attested.” *Liber Albus* [of the City of London], page 419, note.



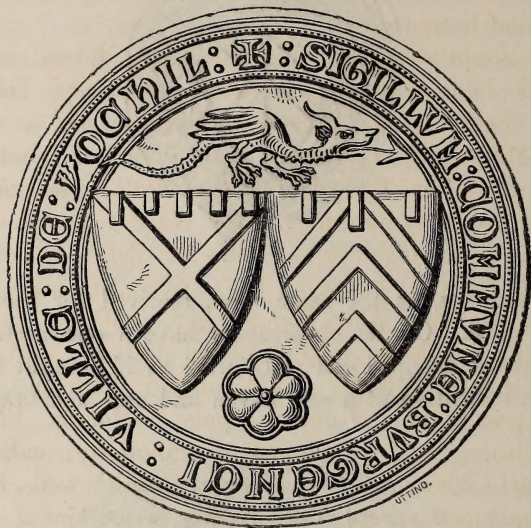
The burgesses, at the same time, received for themselves a Common Seal. On its obverse we have a one-masted vessel, with her yard dropped and sail furled as if brought up to her moorings, indicative of a safe haven and sure anchorage;* and



around it the legend, S'VILLE DE YOCHIL, the seal of the town of Youghal. On the reverse, or counter-seal, we have two

* A very ancient air, preserved in Bunting's collection of Irish music, is called "Youghal Harbour," and shows what early attention was drawn to its advantages.

heater shields, bearing the arms of FitzGerald and Clare; the former, as the more ancient proprietors of the place, occupying the more honourable side, and distinguished here by a label of



five points. The arms of Clare on this seal have a label of three points. The motto, like those preceding, is in Longobardic lettering, and runs, SIGILLVM · COMMUNE · BVRGENCI[VM] VILLE · DE · YOCHIL, "The Common Seal of the burgesses of the town of Youghal."

De Clare now directed his attention to the district which had been assigned him by the English monarch; and, ere long, he found a sufficient pretext for marching thither. The feudal lords of Thomond were the O'Briens, among whom at the time bitter domestic feuds existed. Brian *Ruadh*, or Brian the Red, the lawful chief, had been driven out of his principality by Torlogh O'Brien his nephew; and, in his anger and desire of vengeance, he invited the aid of Thomas de Clare, with his knights and followers. He conveyed to him, by deed, in the way of recompense, a district yet retained in allegiance, being that part of Thomond, lying between Assolas and Limerick,

bounded on the west by the river Fergus, and constituting the barony of Lower Bunratty. De Clare proceeded to the place, examined it carefully, and, with the eye of a skilful soldier, fixed on a suitable site for a castle, which he erected, and called it by the name of Bunratty.

Of the frightful scenes of bloodshed that followed, it would be impossible here to supply any detailed account. They are set forth at length in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as well as in another MS., which is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, called (from Torlogh O'Brien) *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhagh*, but more generally known as "The Wars of Thomond."* We shall rapidly pass them over. With De Clare's cooperation, the Prince of Thomond recovered his territory, and drove away his usurping nephew. But Torlogh, gathering the clans of his Connaught neighbours, fought a desperate battle at Maghgresain with the combined forces of de Clare and Brian *ruadh*; and in this he gave them a shameful repulse. Maurice FitzMaurice was sojourning with his son-in-law at Bunratty; and, when the vanquished soldiery sullenly entered the castle's walls, he accused Brian *ruadh* as the cause of the disaster, seized him as a prisoner, and caused him to be put to death. The Clonmacnoise *Annals* describe this infamous deed of blood, which they attribute to Thomas de Clare:

"A.D. 1277. The son of the Earl of Clare took Brian *ruadh* prisoner in a very deceitful manner, though they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints and croziers (*bachalls*), to be true to each other and not do each other harm. Though also they were sworn gossips; and, to confirm their indissoluble bond of everlasting friendship, had drawn some of the blood of each, which they put in a vessel and commingled it. Despite of all which protestations, the said Brian was taken as aforesaid, was bound to fierce horses, and so was cruelly murdered by the said Earl's son."

So greatly harassed was De Clare by the activity of Torlogh, that he was obliged to build a double ditch to secure his territory; and new enemies appeared in Donogh and Donald, the two sons of Brian *ruadh*. Thirsting to avenge their father's murder, they

* An able summary was given in a recent publication, "Historical Memoirs of the O'Briens, by John Donoghue," chapter ix. Dublin: Hodges and Smith, 1860.

attacked De Clare's forces, and caused them to hide themselves in a church, which they burned over their heads. De Clare fled to the Slieve Bloom mountains, where he and his followers endured such dire privations, that famine at last brought about a capitulation. Terms not over rigid were exacted. He covenanted to give a large *eric* for Brian's death, and did fealty to the O'Briens as the rightful sovereigns of Thomond.

Little mind had De Clare, in the midst of scenes like these, for the pleasures or duties of his lordship at Youghal. This he now assigned back to his father-in-law, doubtless for its safe maintenance and further development. Again we translate from the Escheats, anno 20 Edw. I.:

"This is a final agreement made in the Court of our Lord the King at Cork, in five days from the day of Saint Hillary in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry the Third, before Richard de Exeter, Henry de Suttone, Richard de Northampton, and Walter de la Haye, itinerant justices, and before other liege subjects of our Lord the King, then there present, between Thomas de Clare, plaintiff, and Maurice FitzMaurice, defendant, concerning the manor of Incheceyng and the town of Yochyl with the appurtenances, whereof a plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them in the same Court, scilicet, that the aforesaid Maurice acknowledged the said manor and town, with the appurtenances, to be the right of Thomas himself as of the things which said Thomas held of the gift of said Maurice, and these things he warranted to him in the same Court, and by the acknowledgment of warranty, fine, and agreement the same Thomas granted to said Maurice the said manor and town, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold to the same Maurice and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. And, after the death of Maurice, without heirs male of his body so begotten, the said manor and town, with the appurtenances, shall entirely revert to the said Thomas and the heirs begotten of his body and of Juliana his wife. And, if the said Thomas shall die without heirs of his body and of Juliana his wife, said manor shall quietly revert to the heirs of the said Maurice from the other heirs of said Thomas for ever. And, moreover, the same Maurice gave the said Thomas one soar-hawk. Gerald FitzMaurice, by John de Panthendon his attorney, on the first day of March in the fourteenth year of King Edward, laid down his claim to the aforesaid manor and town, with the appurtenances."

A division of Thomond was made in the year 1280. Donogh O'Brien took the western half, and Torlogh the eastern. But feuds arose, before long, between them. For three years a series of petty battles took place, and then Donogh was accidentally drowned in the river Fergus, and Torlogh succeeded to the whole principality.

With augmented resources, this able native chieftain pressed yet more heavily on the English invaders. In 1285, he defeated Thomas de Clare in the battle of Tradree, and wasted his settlement to the very walls of Bunratty. Two years after, he obtained a crowning victory, and slew, at Rathmore, De Clare, Gerald FitzMaurice his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Taaffe, Sir Richard de Exeter, Sir Nicholas Teeling, with other distinguished persons. Thus came to his grave in blood the Lady Juliana's husband; and thus was tragically dissolved the alliance commemorated in our illustrative woodcuts.

How long these seals of office remained in use we cannot exactly determine. The Provostry Seal was publicly affixed to documents in the reign of Henry VII.; for, in a lease before us of a messuage and two acres of land in Youghal, bearing date 1486, the lessor Henry Bracy authenticates his conveyance in these words:

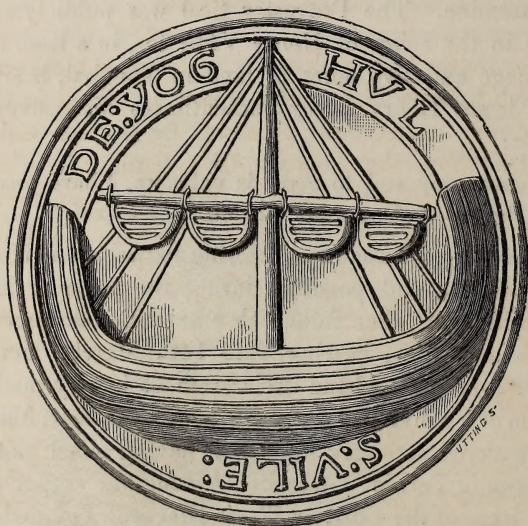
“And because my seal to many is unknown, I have procured the seal of the Provost of the town of Yoghill to be affixed.”

The Common Seal was in use, during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and, possibly, during the reign of Elizabeth. Our engravings are taken from seals affixed to a document in the Public Record Office, bearing date 14th March, Henry VII. This paper contains a solemn declaration of loyalty made by the Corporation of Yoghyl before the King's Commissary, Master Hatton, and rendered necessary from their having aided and abetted in the treason of Perkin Warbeck. Among the corporate muniments is a lease of the Fort, or Block House of Youghal, bearing date 12th June, 1527; and along with it, a power of attorney from the mayor and bailiffs, of the same date. To each of these documents the seal is appended. Youghal was surrendered to

the insurgent Earl of Desmond, in November 1579, and was then utterly spoiled by his Irish kernes. Of this desolation the Four Masters, in their *Annals*, supply the following account:

“The Earl of Desmond, then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the possessions of the Roches and Barrys in the territories of Hy Liathain [Barrymore] and Hy Maccuille [Imokilly]. They encamped before Eo-chaille [Youghal], and finally took the town, which at the time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the walls of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.”

It was probably at this time the matrix of this fine old seal was lost; for, early in the reign of James I., another seal is affixed



to the leases and other documents of the Corporation. The design was obviously taken from the former, but the inferiority of its

execution will immediately appear. The matrix is brass, and is preserved in the muniment chest of the Youghal Town Commissioners. It continued in use until the extinction of the Cor-



poration, in 1840. To complete our series, we subjoin engravings of the Mayor's Privy Seal, which is now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, having been presented by the late Robert Ball, LL.D., of Dublin, the eminent Irish naturalist, a native of Youghal. The matrix is of silver. We also supply a companion cut, being a fac-simile of the Town Clerk's seal, as yet used.



The old galley, with its single mast and furled sail, remains on these—almost as it was represented nearly six centuries ago.

SHAKESPERE'S HOME.

We have before us a volume, handsomely "imprynted in London,"* of which the full title is as follows :—

"SHAKESPERE'S HOME at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon. Being a History of the 'Great House' built in the Reign of King Henry VII. by Sir Hugh Clopton, Knight, and subsequently the property of WILLIAM SHAKESPERE, Gent., wherein he lived and died. By J. C. M. BELLEW."

This, however, is not a perfect description of the substance of the work. Mr. Bellew deserves full credit for the pains and care with which he has developed (so far as his materials have enabled him†) the history of the "Great House," which, together with the "great garden" adjoining, has been lately purchased for public purposes, as a monument of its former Master.‡ He relates its vicissitudes of owner-

* "Imprynted in London, for Virtue Brothers and Co., 1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row. MDCCCLXIII." Post 8vo, pp. 380.

† We are obliged to insert this qualification, having received information that another book upon this same House is preparing by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., under whose direction the purchase has been made, and who has collected a large amount of new materials upon the subject, which have been inaccessible to any other party.

‡ THE SHAKESPEARE FUND was established in October, 1861, to accomplish the following objects:—1. The purchase of the Gardens of Shakespeare at New Place. 2. The purchase of the remainder of the Birth-place Estate. 3. The purchase of Anne Hathaway's Cottage, with an endowment for a custodian. 4. The purchase of Getley's Copyhold, Stratford-on-Avon. 5. The purchase of any other properties at or near Stratford-on-Avon that either formerly belonged to Shakespeare, or are intimately connected with the memories of his life. 6. The calendering and preservation of those records at Stratford-on-Avon which illustrate the Poet's life, or the social life and history of Stratford-on-Avon in his time. And 7. The erection and endowment of a Shakespeare Library and Museum at Stratford-on-Avon. In a Report recently issued it has been announced that the *first* of these objects has been secured, with the exception of the old Theatre, now used for the County Courts. This is offered for 1,100*l.*; and it is estimated that 1,000*l.* more will be required to fence the Gardens, and put them in proper order for the use of the public. It is further announced that some other objects of the Fund are in a fair state of progress. The voluminous ancient records of Stratford, consisting of about ten thousand separate documents, have been carefully repaired and bound, and a descriptive calendar containing an account of every record is nearly completed. The formation of a Shakespeare Library and Museum has been commenced in that portion of the Birth-Place which was formerly the Swan and Maidenhead. Numerous articles are already deposited in this Museum, including the valuable Shakespearian Collections of the late R. B. Wheler, Esq. (the Historian of the Town), presented by his surviving sister.

ship and of condition, and the recent discovery of its ancient walls, together with the well from which Shakespere must have drank. But these details, interesting as they are, form only a small portion of his book, which is really a new essay on the biography of Shakespere, illustrated principally in the light of the genealogy of those families with whom the Poet was connected or associated.

It used to be said that to attempt to write the life of Shakespere was a vain and hopeless task, so scanty were the facts that could serve as materials, and so inevitable was it that the biographer must draw almost entirely upon his imagination. But the perseverance of modern literary antiquaries has rebutted that assertion, and the researches of a Hunter, a Collier, a Halliwell, and a Knight have proved that there still are to be discovered "new facts," as well as conjectures and suggestions, that may be brought to bear upon this favourite subject. In no department of literature has the old maxim been more fully illustrated that books breed books. "Facts" not only suggest comments, but they admit of variety of arrangement; and it has become a favourite exercise of literary ingenuity to write the biography of Shakespere from particular points of view. He is no longer the mere playwright, or even "the Poet of all time;" but must, for the occasion, sustain the character of a lawyer, a naturalist, a scholar, or possibly some other to which he had still fewer pretensions.

In the volume before us we are invited to contemplate "Shakespere, the country gentleman,"—a *novum hominem*, it is true, but one of high chivalric feeling and aristocratic aspirations, desirous to found a family,—in short, a very prototype of Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford. His HOME *par excellence*, we are told, was at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon. That mansion he purchased in 1597; and there, we are desired to believe, he passed a considerable proportion of the eighteen years which intervened between that purchase and his death.

Aubrey, who wrote his Anecdotes of Shakespere within fifty years of the Poet's decease, and partly from the narration of Mr. Jos. Howe of Grendon, in Buckinghamshire, where he sometimes lodged when on the road to Stratford, tells us distinctly that—

"He was wont to goe to his native country once a yeare;"

and we can see no reason whatever for incredulity as to that statement. We have met with other instances, at the same period, of prosperous London citizens, having country connections, who regularly left the metropolis when term time was over, and made an annual visit

to their native county. But Shakespere with Mr. Bellew is not a citizen, but a country gentleman:—

“Instead of Shakespere residing in London, and occasionally visiting Stratford, it may be much nearer the truth to say that he lived the latter years of his life chiefly at New Place, and only visited London at those periods of the year when his presence was absolutely necessary. The probabilities are strongly in favour of this opinion, and there is no evidence of the contrary.” (p. 217.)

Such, then, are “the probabilities” upon which the Rev. Mr. Bellew takes his stand to review Shakespere’s biography. At p. 261 he asserts that Shakespere did not leave Stratford until he was twenty-three or four—that is, not until 1587 or 1588; and it is presumed, as above, that he returned to reside there in 1597, when he was only thirty-three. This involves the supposition (pp. 176, 214) that his best dramatic works were written at Stratford; and, in correspondence with this refined and aristocratic Shakespere, Mr. Bellew rejects almost entirely the anecdotes which gossip or tradition have offered with regard to the Poet’s early life and his early marriage, and of which his biography formerly almost wholly consisted. They are unworthy of the estimate which this biographer has formed, not merely of the great man’s steady principles, but of his laudable ambition:—

“Look at Shakespere, in his home-life at Stratford: is he not continually engaged in commercial transactions—buying and selling corn, buying land, farms, tythes? Shakespere was a busy man,—an active, thrifty, accumulative man. He was evidently anxious to make money, and to found a family. His will, and the records of Heralds’ College, in his father’s grant of arms, prove this.” (p. 120.)

“Shakespere could not have instigated his father to acquire that coat of arms, had he not been an ambitious man: ambitious in the purest and best sense of that word—ambitious to raise himself in social position and respect.” (p. 143.)

Thus, though we should be going out of our path to discuss Shakespere merely in his literary character, it will be seen that the scope of Mr. Bellew’s argument brings him completely within our province, and especially the matter of the Grant of Arms, upon which we shall have more to say presently.

So important a document, indeed, has the Grant of Arms been in the eyes of Mr. Bellew, that it has determined his choice on that knotty point—the orthography of the Poet’s name:—

“As Shakespere’s name (he says) has been spelt by so many different people in so many different ways, I may remark that the orthography I have adopted is that of the Grant of Arms in Heralds’ College, 1596; believing, as I do, that the spelling in that document was dictated by Shakespere to Dethick.” (Preface, p. xv.)

It will be recollected how it happened that, when the controversy

was at its height upon this subject, some twenty years ago, one party was contented to rely upon the Poet's autograph signature,—*Shakspere*. Others thought the printed title-pages of his early works a better authority, and preferred the fuller and, as they thought, more euphonious expression, which, backed by the *Shakespeare Society*, and the practice of recent editors, appears to have won the day. Mr. Bellew returns—not to the Poet's own writing, but to his (imaginary) dictation; but in so doing he has committed a mistake fatal to his own argument, for the spelling is really *Shakespeare* in the patent of 1596! though *Shakspere* in that of 1599.

The truth of the matter is, that *spere* was the usual spelling of that word in the early part of the sixteenth century, and the *a* was inserted towards its conclusion. Neither *Shakspere* nor any of his contemporaries (so far as we have learned) were very pedantic or particular about the spelling of their names. Names at that time went by their sound, and not by their letters.

For our own parts, we feel no repugnance whatever to the form which Mr. Bellew has—inadvertently—adopted; and, in compliment to him, we shall follow it on the present occasion.

But we have still to mention the feature of his book which gives it a peculiar claim to our attention:—

"The pedigrees introduced in this work have cost an infinity of labour, which the uninterested or uninitiated would never suppose, in glancing over their statistical contents. * * * I believe (adds the author) I am turning inquiry in a useful and much neglected direction by pressing such pedigrees upon the consideration of those who are curious in Shakesperian investigations." (Preface, p. xi.)

In a subsequent place (at p. 145) Mr. Bellew mentions a MS. collection, which he thus describes:—

"There lie before the writer twelve hundred closely written foolscap sheets of Warwickshire pedigrees and family histories, compiled by the late Rev. Thomas Warde, Vicar of Weston-under-Wetherley, and of Barford, Warwickshire. They are a part of the labour of a long life of an enthusiastic antiquary's research. They are interspersed with pen-and-ink sketches of ancient Warwickshire timber-houses, many of which are now destroyed; and their pages are crowded with the most interesting family and local records, such as have not been collected together by any one since Sir W. Dugdale published his famous book."

From these manuscripts (which, it is added, form only a fourth part of those that once existed, the others having perished by fire some years ago,) Mr. Bellew has gathered many items of information regarding the Lucys, Underhills, Combes, Boughtons, Shirleys, Cloptons, Carews, Grevilles, Throckmortons, and other families that were flourishing in the days of *Shakspere*.

More particularly, he has introduced tabular pedigrees of the following families :—

1. Arderne or Arden, carried on to Shakespere, and including Hathaway and Hart.
2. Clopton and Combe.
3. Underhill.
4. Hales.
5. Nash and Förster.
6. The descendants of Hathaway through females.

The SHAKESPERE pedigree proper is one of very brief dimensions; for, though many Shakesperes have been discovered in Stratford and its vicinity,* no genealogist has hitherto succeeded in arranging them in a pedigree. The name of the Poet's grandfather is known, Richard Shakespere of Snitterfield, who was father of Henry Shakespere of the same place, and of John, the Poet's father. But that is all the ascertained amount of Shakespere's ancestry, and the posterity of the family in the male line extends scarcely so far. The Poet's descendants in the female line having also become extinct in the reign of Charles II., the only resource for the genealogist is to trace the issue of his sister Joan, who married William Hart. This has been previously done by various inquirers, and it is repeated by Mr. Bellew.

But Mr. Bellew attempts a higher flight, with respect to the Poet's ancestry. He has placed upon his pedigree, though without a Christian name, "the great-grandfather of John Shakespere," who, "for his faithful and approved service to the late most prudent Prince King Henry VII. was advanced and rewarded with lands and tenements in those parts of Warwickshire, where they have continued by some descents,"—quoting for these words the draft of a Grant of Arms made to John Shakespere in 1599.

Mr. Bellew has occupied several pages of eager argument in defence of this view of Shakespere's ancestry. He asserts (p. 135) that—

"In the two drafts of arms, dated 1596 and 1599, the faithful service of the Shakesperes to King Henry VII. is solemnly asserted; and it is hard to believe that the assertion is untrue, when it agrees so well with the probable settlement of the Shakesperes in Warwickshire,† and was made, almost beyond doubt, by the Poet per-

* A correspondent of our own has communicated some fresh Shakespere wills, *antea*, p. 265; see also p. 479.

† We are not aware of any practical meaning attaching to the phrase "the probable settlement of the Shakesperes in Warwickshire." It is true that Mr. Halliwell also says, "The Shakespeares were settled in Warwickshire as early as the fourteenth century," but what is there to show that they lived anywhere else? Why should not the man to whom the name was first given have been a native of Warwickshire or Leicestershire?

sonally, to Dethick, since the draft bears date when Shakespeare was busy in London, and the year before he purchased *New Place*,—a significant fact!

"Therefore, in the pedigree in this book, that statement is accepted and believed, because the author believes the draft was drawn under information provided by William Shakespeare himself; and he believes likewise that the man, with the chivalric feelings of a gentleman, would have scorned to tell a lie.

"It has been suggested that because, as it will be seen, the Ardens served King Henry VII. Shakespeare was confounding his maternal with his paternal ancestors. So that we may take our choice as to whether, in the first case, he was a liar; or, in the second, a fool. Pleasing alternatives for those who relish them! But it is to be hoped there are not wanting believers in the candour and truthfulness of the Poet; who, like Mr. C. Knight, in his Biography, accept with credit the statement found in both the drafts, for which we must hold Shakespeare himself responsible, confidently believing that it was supplied as information by him in the drawing of the first grant of 1596, and repeated by Garter King in 1599.

"But what was the motive for Shakespeare instigating his father to obtain this grant? It can hardly fail to be obvious to any mind that is not tortuous. The author believes that the grant was sought with the same motive that the early marriage was contracted,—that *New Place* was purchased,—and that Shakespeare's will, finally, was made. It seems to be that in all these things, and in his wonderful mental activity and positive labour, there was the one noble, worthy, ambitious motive throughout; Shakespeare wished to found a family. He loved from his early days the honoured respectability of an English gentleman. He longed and desired that his family should achieve a place among the gentry of Warwickshire. The ambition that we have seen in the present century, at Abbotsford, was precisely what was seen at *New Place* in 1597. Perhaps there is a more extended parallel between Scott and Shakespeare than this. Was there not the same historic feeling in both these men? The love for antiquity, for descent, for heraldry, for chivalric story and incident, is conspicuous in each of them! Shakespeare's plays are historic chronicles; so are Scott's novels. They present in a popular form, to the entrancement of the people, a moving spectacle of events of which many would otherwise be profoundly ignorant. It requires a peculiar sympathy of mind to deal with such subjects, and that thorough *sympathy* was inbred in the characters of Shakespeare and Scott.

"No careless reader of Shakespeare's works can possibly miss observing the antiquary's taste that pervades them. Let this be carried in memory, and the pride of ancestry, in the draft of the grant of arms, will be recognised as his natural characteristic, and not as Dethick's invention."

This argument is greatly overstrained, and much of Mr. Bellew's eloquent rhapsody is evidently beside the purpose. Upon the literary part of the question we will venture this remark,—that the historical plays of Shakespeare do not, in their "love for antiquity," &c. go beyond the prose chronicles upon which they were formed, and the very words of which they sometimes follow. In this matter Shakespeare was no inventor. Nothing in his literary history is better known than that his earliest tasks as a dramatist were to improve and embellish those "histories" which he found already occupying the secular stage, and

teaching the people the past annals of their country, just as the "miracles" and "mysteries" of the Corpus Christi play had previously been employed to instruct the unlettered multitude in the chronicles of Holy Writ.

Neither can we recognise in Shakespeare any evidences of that family pride which undoubtedly characterised the great Scottish novelist. There is only this unfortunate parallelism between Shakespeare and Scott, that neither has left male descendants; in that, however, they share the ordinary fate of men of the greatest genius. But further it may be reasonably doubted that Shakespeare at any time entertained such aspirations for founding a family as Mr. Bellew imagines. Hamnet Shakespeare,* the only son of the Poet, died at the age of twelve in August, 1596, some eight or nine months before New Place was purchased by his father, for the sum of 60*l*. And the date of the *first* Grant of Arms is in October, 1596, shortly after Hamnet Shakespeare's death, and therefore just at the time when the Poet's hope of male posterity had been lately removed.

In reality, we feel assured that Mr. Bellew's appreciation of the whole affair at the Office of Arms is totally away from the truth; and this we think we shall be able to demonstrate, even to his own satisfaction.

In the first place it is most probable that, if John Shakespeare had been really descended from such paternal ancestors as Mr. Bellew has imagined, they would have been already possessed of coat armour; and therefore he would have had no occasion to come in search of it to the heralds. We may also conclude that in that case he would have been sufficiently educated to have written his name, instead of making his signature by a cross.

It is believed by many persons, and certainly not without cause, that the assertions of the heralds of the sixteenth century, when unsupported by records, are to be taken *cum grano*,—that is to say, that

* The name of Hamnet, which is so spelt in the parish register of Stratford, both at the baptism and at the burial of Shakespeare's son, may be read indifferently with Hamlet, according to Mr. Hunter; who agrees with Mr. Malone, that Shakespeare's son and his twin sister Judith probably had their names from Hamlet Sadler and Judith his wife, who were inhabitants of the town, and with whose family the Poet's friendship continued until his death. In his will is a bequest of four marks to "Hamlett Sadler" for a ring, and the same person signed the will as a witness, "Hamnet Sadler." Mr. Hunter (*Illustrations of Shakespeare*, i. 52) gives several contemporary instances of Hamlet as a baptismal name: to which it may be added, that there was a Hamlet Clarke, an attorney in London, in the year 1612: see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1788, p. 582.

they are to be weighed in the scales with collateral evidence and reasonable probability. Mr. Halliwell, in reference to this point, has quoted a passage of George Harrison in his prelude to Holinshed's Chronicle, that, when bestowing arms, the heralds, "in the charter of the same, *doo of custome pretend antiquitie and service, and many gaie things.*" Mr. Bellew, on the other hand, declares that all we have before us, in the present case, is to be implicitly credited, and that because it must have been dictated by a man of such high honour and chivalric feelings as William Shakespere. Let us accept, for the nonce, Mr. Bellew's alternative, and believe, if not all we are told, at least so much as is not self-contradictory. Pursuing that resolution, we have to consider the statements, placed at the foot of the first Grant of Arms (dated 1596), but which have been overlooked by Mr. Bellew:—

"This John showeth a patierne thereof under Clarent. Cooke's hand in paper xx. years past.

"[A justice of peace.*] And was baylefe (The Queen's officer and cheffe of the towne) of Stratford upon Avon xv. or xvj. years past.

"That he hathe landes and tenementes of good wealth and substance, 500*li*."

"That he married a daughter and heyre of Arden, a gent. of worship."

and further the assertion introduced in the context of the second grant,

"That the said John Shakespere * * * produced this his auncient coat of arms, heretofore assigned to him whilst he was her Majestie's officer and baylefe of that towne."

Such were the "antiquitie, and service, and many gaie things," pretended in the case of John Shakespere.

The question is, to what extent were they true? or, if founded partly in truth, how far were they exaggerated or misrepresented?

Now, it has been well ascertained that John Shakespere had been bailiff of Stratford, and in virtue of that office a justice of peace, in the year extending from Michaelmas, 1568; but that he did not attain that distinction a second time. That was really xxvij. or xxviii., not xv. or xvj. years before the date of Dethick's grant. And Cooke was then Clarenceux, having succeeded to that office early in 1567. Supposing that "xx years past," when written in 1596, meant precisely

* He was a justice of peace merely in virtue of his office as Bailiff. The "Othe of the Baylyffe and principall alderman" of Stratford commences, "You shall swere that as a justice of the peace and Baylyffe of thys boroughe of Stratford and liberties thereof," &c. Mr. Halliwell (in folio Life, p. 70) remarks, "He certainly was never in that position in any other capacity, except possibly when he was chief alderman." But is not "principall alderman" only another term for the Bailiff?

that period, neither more nor less, we have the year 1576, when Cooke was still Clarenceux; so that at either date Cooke might have done what is asserted. At any event, the statement that John Shakespere had a pattern or design for his arms from Cooke, has an *equal* claim to be credited with any others that are made on the same authority.*

It would follow that, after all, the motion to obtain a coat of arms did *not* originate with William Shakespere, but had been made by his father when William was a boy, and (in one case) only five years old. It was in accordance with the general sentiment of that day that armorial distinctions were befitting to municipal dignities. As the Herald says in a contemporary play (quoted by Mr. Payne Collier):—

“We now are faine to wait who grows in wealth,
And comes to beare some office in a towne,
And we for money *help* them unto armes,
For what cannot the golden tempter doe?”

The Cobbler's Prophecy, by Robert Wilson, 1594.

But if John Shakespere had only a “pattern” of arms, and not a patent, he did not then atchieve the degree of gentry. When his year of office was over, he might become careless about it, and it is known that he afterwards lost the place of alderman, and fell into reduced circumstances. Thus it happened that he was styled “yeoman” in the year preceding the grant of 1596.

At that time his illustrious son was prospering in the world; and it is altogether most probable that it was by him † that application was made, in his father's name, to Garter Dethick. But we will not, like Mr. Bellew, make William Shakespere amenable for the literal meaning of all that the patent asserts, and more especially as we have reason to think that there was more of “pretence” in those assertions than has ever yet been suspected. In the draft grant of 1596 (first copy) they appear in the following words:—

“Being therefore solicited, and by credible report informed, that John Shakespere, of Stratford upon Avon, in the counte of Warwick, whose parentes and late antecessors were for their valetant and faithfull service advanced and rewarded by the most prudent prince King Henry the Seventh of famous memorie, sythence whiche tyme they have continewed at those partes in good reputacion and credit; and that the said John having maryed Mary, daughter and one of the heyers of Robert Arden, of Wilmcote, in the said counte, gent. In consideracion wherof,” &c.

* No arms for Shakespere are in Cooke's Docket-book, MS. Coll. Arm. F. 13.; but that book probably does not contain all his grants.

† Mr. Halliwell writes, “I entirely concur with Malone and Collier in considering that this attempt to make John Shakespeare a gentleman originated with his son William.”—*Life of Shakespeare*, folio 1853, p. 67.

In a second copy the word "grandfather" is written over "antecessors." In the draft grant of 1599, the terms are altered to "whose parent, great-grandfather, and late antecessor." Probably Mr. Bellew is scarcely aware how universally all the terms of consanguinity were in the sixteenth century adopted for relations by marriage as unreservedly as for those by blood. As for the term "parent" or "parents," it is merely a synonym with "ancestors," used in its original Latin sense, and not in the more limited one to which we now confine it. In this way, the parents or ancestors of John Shakespere's wife were treated as if they had been his own, and so it was understood by Mr. Hunter, whose experience as a genealogist was as a thousand to one of the author before us.

But even as regards the Ardens all is not so clear as has been imagined. The Ardens of Wilmcote are unnoticed by the historian of Warwickshire, or by his editor, Dr. Thomas. Had they been gentry it is probable that some epitaph or other memorial of them would have occurred at the place of their residence. They were attached by Malone to the main tree of the Warwickshire Ardens who appear in the Visitations, as having descended from Robert, a younger brother of John Arden or Arderne, of Parkhall, in the parish of Curdworth, who was "squire for the body to King Henry VII." Mr. Hunter accepted that affiliation.* Having found the names of Thomas and Robert Arden at Wilmcote in some papers relating to taxation among the Exchequer records, he remarks,

"Let any one observe the date of this will (that of John Arden, esquire for the body to Henry the Seventh,) which is June 4, 1526, and bear in mind that Robert Arden, of Wilmcote, *was a gentleman, and entitled to the same coat-armour which this testator used*, and he may be disposed to come to the conclusion that the Thomas and Robert Arden of Wilmcote, of 1524, are the two brothers of that name mentioned in the will, and that this Robert, or another Robert, the son of Thomas or Robert, is the Robert Arden of Wilmcote, who made his will in 1556, and left a good amount of property to his youngest daughter, Mary Arden, one of his co-heiresses, who in the next year became the wife of John Shakespere." (p. 34.)

Again in p. 35, "But though we owe nothing to the heralds for the line of Arden of Wilmcote beyond the assertion that they were *gentlemen of worship, and entitled to the ancient arms of Arden*, we receive at their hands," &c.

Malone had discovered, and published, the grants made by Henry VII. to a Robert Arden, who is described in the patents as *unus garcionum cameræ nostræ*. They consisted of the keepership of two parks, and a gift of the manor of Yoxall in Staffordshire; but Mr.

* See his "New Illustrations of Shakespere," 1845, vol. i. pp. 33-43.

Hunter himself suggests, "*That those grants to Arden which Mr. Malone has published belong to Arden of Wilmcote may be doubted, till some more decisive evidence is produced.*" (p. 37.)

Had Mr. Hunter turned to the parish of Yoxall, in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, he would have found still further reason to doubt the identity of the grantee of Yoxall, and the yeoman of Wilmcote. The epitaphs of the Ardens in the church of Yoxall there printed come down as late as the year 1783: and one of them (dated 1729), which commences—

Near this Monument, in the burying-place of the Family since their coming to Longcroft, lie the remains of HENRY ARDEN, esq. of the antient and worthy Family of the Ardens of Warwickshire,—

is accompanied by the Warwickshire coat, viz. Ermine, a fess chequy gules and azure.* Further, in p. 102 of the same work, will be found the pedigree of Arden of Longcroft, in the parish of Yoxall, deduced from Simon Arden, second son of Thomas Arden, of Parkhall, co-Warwick, esq. down to the Rev. John Arden, "now living at Longcroft, and minister of King's Bromley," whose youngest son had been born in March, 1796. The said Simon, at the head of the pedigree, is styled "*Symon Arden esquire*" at the subsidy gathered in 32 Eliz. (1590).† On the other hand, the researches of Mr. Payne Collier have determined the contemporary status of the Ardens of Wilmcote. In two deeds, bearing date 1550, Robert Arden, of Wilmcote, appears only a "husbandman,"—"Robertus Arden de Wilmecote in parochia de Aston Cantlowe in comitatu Warwici, *husbandman.*"—*Life of Shakespeare*, 1844, p. lxxiii.

Yet neither Mr. Collier, nor Mr. Halliwell, nor any other of the recent biographers, has proceeded to doubt the engrafting of the Ardens of Wilmcote upon the great house commemorated in the Visitations; which engrafting, as we have remarked, was done by Malone, and not questioned by Hunter. The latter relied upon the assertion of the heralds (in the grants of arms to Shakespeare) that "Robert Arden was a *gentleman*," and "*entitled to the same coat-armour*" as John Arden, Esq., who died in 1526. We now find that he was a *husbandman*,‡

* Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. i. p. 100.

† Ibid. p. 99.

‡ The wills of Robert Arden and of Agnes his widow have been found, and were published, the former by Malone, the latter by Hunter. They are given, more literally, by Halliwell, *Life of Shakespeare*, 8vo. 1848, pp. 6, 12. Neither document presents evidence of a status in society higher than that of the "husbandman."

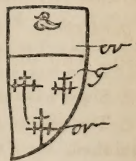
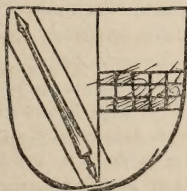
Mr. Bellevue in his pedigree marries Margaret Shakespeare, an aunt of the Poet, to Alexander Webbe, and appends this remark,—"*Agnes Arden in her will speaks of her brother Alexander Webbe. Apparently the brother and sister Webbe married*

and on the heralds' own confession we shall see that he was *not entitled to the same coat-armour* as the great family. This admission on the part of the heralds escaped the notice of Mr. Hunter, and it has hitherto escaped every one else : and it affords a remarkable example how much the valuable aid afforded by heraldry to historical researches is disregarded by those to whom it would prove most useful.

The arms of Arden of Park Hall, in the parish of Curdworth, of which John Arden was chief, were : *Ermine, a fess checquy or and azure*,—a feudal coat derived from that of the Earldom of Warwick, Checquy or and azure, a chevron ermine.

The coat which was granted by Dethick and Camden to be quartered with Shakespere for Arden of Wilmcote was *Gules, three crosslets fitchée and a chief or, with a martlet for difference*—a coat totally different from the former.

There was every inclination on the part of Dethick, or whoever was the herald who made this sketch,* to assign to Mistress Shakespere the coat of the Warwickshire Ardens ; but his resolution failed. We see that, after the fess checquy was sketched in the first instance, it is scratched through, and the coat of cross-crosslets and a chief is placed in the margin instead. It evidently occurred to the herald's recollection that the Ardens of Parkhall were still flourishing among the gentry of Warwickshire,—a family of high connections, which in the three generations contemporary with Shakespere matched with Throckmorton, Corbet, and Fielding ; and he could not venture so far as to proclaim, without proof, that their humble namesakes at Wilmcote



respectively the daughter and father; Margaret and Robert Arden." On what grounds does he advance these conclusions?

* Tricked in the margin of the draft grant of 1599.

were an offshoot from them. That such was really the case is still very probable; though not in the way which Mr. Malone and his followers in Shakesperian biography have assumed.

If it be inquired how it was that the heralds were so bold in their verbal assertions, and yet so timid in their actual concession of armorial insignia, it may be explained by a state of general knowledge very different to our own. Whilst letters were comparatively little understood, the language of arms was one which was then appreciated by those who had not learned their letters. Besides, it has to be considered that a grant of arms, though termed "patent," was really known but to few; and it was a document held by the family in whose favour it was issued; but the arms themselves were actually published to the world, were canvassed by the neighbours, and if unfairly acquired were as certainly disputed. So that in both respects the usages of Shakespere's day placed the undue assumption of arms or of pedigree in a position the reverse of our modern reception and estimation of such matters.

The coat of the crosslets fitchée was really that of the Ardernes of Alvanley in Cheshire, and which has descended to the Lords Alvanley of our own day. It first appears upon a seal used by Sir Peter de Arderne of Aldford in the same county in the 17th of Edward I., which seal is attached to a charter now in the possession of the historian of Cheshire.* There would of course be the same reasons against the coat of Arden of Alvanley being assigned as a quartering to Shakespere, as applied to Arden of Parkhall, besides the greater improbability that the Ardens of Wilmcote had branched off from that more distant race; but, as Cheshire was further away, there was not the same danger of dispute.†



* It is a release to Sir John de Orreby of one silver mark, part of a debt due to Sir Peter, dated Nov. 3, 1281, 17 Edw. I. The motto shows that it was intended for letters like our own, the *literæ clausæ*,—FRANGE. LEGE. TEGE. History of Cheshire, 1819, ii. 38. Parentalia, by George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., 1851, p. 83.

† It is remarkable, however, (though perhaps merely as an accidental coincidence,) that there was another Wilnecote in Warwickshire (Dugdale, by Thomas, p. 1141), which was only about six miles distant from the Elford seat of the Cheshire Ardens, which was the principal estate of Sir John d'Arderne of Aldford and Elford, summoned as a Banneret in 20 Edw. III., the year of Crecy. In *The Topographer and Genealogist*, 1843, vol. i. p. 208, will be found a paper by Mr. Ormerod "On the connexion of Arderne, or Arden, of Cheshire, with the Ardens of Warwickshire," in reply to some passages in Mr. Drummond's *Histories of Noble Families*. This paper, together with that in the same author's *Parentalia*, shows as well the several branches of the family of Arden, and also the varieties in their coat armour.

It is still remarkable that this quartering, so far as we know, was *not actually assumed by Shakespere*. Upon his monument in Stratford church the arms of Shakespere appear alone. No armorial seal of Shakespere has been discovered; but on that of the Poet's daughter Susanna* the coat of Shakespere alone is impaled with Hall. Nor even in any heraldic manuscript has there been found a quartering of Shakespere and Arden.

From this it might be argued that the second patent did *not* pass, but only the first. If so, what becomes of the Poet's passionate love for the distinctions of Heraldry?

Some of those writers who have considered these matters have supposed that the grant of 1596 was not perfected, and that therefore the application was resumed in 1599. We are inclined to think that both grants were duly executed. The former bears a precise date, the 20th Oct. 1596; the date of the latter is in part accidentally torn away. A second patent was requisite in order to enable the Shakesperes to quarter arms for Arden; and, as we have already seen, there was great doubt what those arms should be. Therefore it was that a second application was made to the Office of Arms. To set forth the documents still more clearly than has been hitherto done, we shall append them to the present article.

We pass on to the pedigree of COMBE, which has evidently occasioned our author considerable difficulty, for the few entries of the name that occur in the parish register of Stratford do not readily fit in to the recorded pedigrees. Everybody knows that a contemporary of Shakespere was a certain John à Combe (as he is called in some doggerel rhymes attributed to the Poet), whose monument still remains in Stratford church; but it seems that there were other persons of the same name, and because the said John is said to have died a bachelor, Mr. Bellew is induced to bestow upon his father, who has two wives in the pedigree already, a "Mistress Combe" whom he has to spare, thus giving the old gentleman a third wife. How far this may be right we are unable to determine; but we may remark that our author merely proves his genealogical inexperience (which indeed he candidly confesses in his Preface) when he is embarrassed (p. 376) by the not very unusual occurrence, in former times, of two brothers bearing the same baptismal name; and when (p. 368) he terms a pedigree by Vincent, in the Heralds' College, "incorrect" because it does not specify certain children who died in infancy. How universally that is the case in the most

* Engraved as a tailpiece to this article, p. 514.

authentic pedigrees of former days we need not say; they may be termed defective in that respect, but not incorrect. It was evidently considered not merely unnecessary, but possibly unadvisable and conducive to future error, to name parties from whom no one hereafter could truly claim descent.

But how shall we notice a more extraordinary misapprehension into which Mr. Bellew has fallen? He quotes the concluding passages of John à Combe's epitaph as follows:—"Ye wich increase he apoynted to be distributed towards the relief of y^e almes-people theire. More he gave to the poore of Stratford Twenty LI." Upon which Mr. Bellew asks (p. 366)—

"What does that 51 mean? Can it be intended to denote the age of John à Combe at the time of his death? Probably not; but if not, what possible meaning can it have?"

And afterwards (in p. 372) he continues the argument that, "should it at any time appear that the figures on his tomb denote his real age," they would establish the fact that he was the son of Rose Clopton. It is surprising that Mr. Bellew could have corrected the press without discovering that the abbreviated word *li.* was necessary to the sense of the short sentence to which it belongs; but he repeats the same suggestion in his tabular pedigree.

There is also, we fear, some confusion about the *William Combes*, one of whom was nephew, and the other great-nephew, of "John à Combe:" 1. William Combe, Esq., son of Thomas, is described in Mr. Bellew's pedigree as "M.P. for the county of Warwick, High Sheriff of Warwickshire, Anno 1608 et 1616. Obiit Jan. 30, 1666. Ætat. 80." 2. William Combe, Esq., son of John of Allchurch, co. Worc., son of George, is described as "of the College [at Stratford], heir to William Combe, Esq., M.P. (who died in 1677); and also inheritor, under the will of Thomas Combe, the heir of John à Combe."

We find William Combe M.P. for the town of Warwick 33 Eliz.; for the county of Warwick 39 Eliz. and 15 Charles I.; Sheriff 6 James I. and 12 James I. But these dates cannot all belong to the same person. The old squire of Stratford died in 1666, not 1677, as is shewn by his epitaph. Born in 1586, he would be thirty if sheriff in 1616 (12 James I.), and the sheriff of 1608 was probably another man.

When Richard Symonds made a list of the Gentlemen of Warwickshire, in 1645, he thus noticed Mr. Combe:—

"R. Justice Combes, of Stratford-upon-Avon, sitteth at home. (Symonds's Diary, Camden Soc. 1859, p. 192.)

Colloquially, the name seems to have been more frequently Combes than Combe. The letter R. prefixed to this passage denotes that the justice was a Rebel, or Parliamentary,—the writer being a Cavalier.

In p. 148 Mr. Bellew says—

“On the tomb of Judith Combe, in Stratford [church], we find the arms of Combe quartered with Underhill, and the history of the families puts before us the inter-marriages.”

But we cannot perceive in Mr. Bellew's pedigrees, or elsewhere, that there was any marriage that entitled Combe to *quarter* Underhill, or Underhill to *quarter* Combe.

The pedigree of UNDERHILL has been previously published, and more fully, in the sixth volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, communicated by Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley; and in the *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation* (Camden Society, 1859), will be found the Autobiographical Anecdotes of Edward Underhill, a Gentleman Pensioner, nicknamed “the Hot Gospeller,” whose name has become familiar through the popular historians Strype, Strickland, and Harrison Ainsworth. He was the son and heir of Thomas Underhill of Honingham, co. Warwick (not Horningham, as printed by Mr. Bellew), by Anne (not Eleanor) daughter of Robert Winter, of Hudington, co. Worcester (not Huningham, co. Warwick, as in the *Collectanea*). Edward Underhill retired from Court to Baggington, near Coventry, which is the place named as “Bath Kington” in the pedigree. The names of his eleven children,—of whom Guildford, the eldest son, was in 1553 the godson of Queen Jane (Grey), then reigning for nine days in the Tower of London, and named after her husband Lord Guildford Dudley, will be found in the *Narratives*, &c. p. 133. In the *Collectanea* Guilford Underhill is misnamed Godfry, and two of his sisters are also misnamed.

We further remark that Mr. Bellew places the names of Shirley, Brokesly (a misprint for Brokesby), and Thomas, as younger sons of William Underhill and Ursula Congreve—though no such names occur in the *Collectanea* pedigree; and we detect the origin of this error in the will of William Underhill, which Mr. Bellew gives an abstract in his Appendix, p. 357:—

“Prohibits his son, W. Underhill, from marrying before the age of twenty-four, without the consent of his brother Shirley, brother Brokesby, brother Thomas Underhill, and brother Congreve, or their heirs, &c. &c.”

These were brothers, not of the son, but of the father. It is a passage which illustrates our previous observation that at that period blood

relations and matrimonial relations were spoken of alike. Thomas Underhill was, in truth, the testator's own brother; but he was a brother-in-law as well, because he, together with Ralph Brokesby, Esq.* and the testator himself, had each married daughters of John Congreve, Esq.; whilst "brother Congreve" (who somehow has escaped insertion in Mr. Bellew's Underhill pedigree,) was the son of Mr. Congreve, and "brother Shirley" was the son of the same mother, Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Gifford, by her second husband, Francis Shirley, Esq. Mr. Bellew erroneously styles her first husband "*Sir* John Congreve."†

Mr. Bellew introduces the pedigree of HALES as touching on two points of Shakespere's literary memoirs—the high appreciation of his genius by the "ever-memorable" John Hales of Eton, when he was brought into comparison with the great authors of antiquity; and the name of A. HALES which is written upon the edges of the leaves of Florio's translation of Montaigne, the book in the British Museum which bears the Poet's autograph,‡ and which is the only volume now known as having been once in his library.§

"If the reader will glance over this pedigree (Mr. Bellew further remarks) it will

* There is a pedigree of Brokesby of Shouldby in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 406, from the Visitation of 1619, but misprinted in regard to the children of Robert Brokesby (who died 1615), as they are made to descend from his other wife dau. of John Beaumont of Gracedieu, although she is marked "s. p." instead of from "Dorothy, daughter of [John] Congreve [of Stretton], co. Stafford."

† See *Stemmata Shirleiana*, 4to, 1841, p. 49.

‡ In p. 259 Mr. Bellew says—"Had the volume in question bearing his autograph not existed, it might with some confidence be argued that a translation of such a famous author, published about 1603, *by a near relative of Ben Jonson's*, with whom Shakespere was probably personally familiar, would be precisely the sort of book of which the Poet would possess himself, and in which we should expect to find his autograph." We presume that Ben Jonson is here named in error for Samuel Daniel, whose sister Florio married.

§ Respecting Shakespere's library, Mr. Bellew makes some further extraordinary speculations. Calculating that the press in England produced seventy-five volumes a year, he concludes that at the close of the sixteenth century, "when Shakespere modelled and furnished his house at New Place, *he had the pick of ten thousand volumes* published in the English tongue, and could adorn his study either with Cranmer's Bible, published by Grafton, or with one of John Day's; or with that edition of 1551, for which Tindall was strangled and his body burnt. In addition to this, the retirement of Stratford would be enlivened for him by the arrival of *Mercuries* or *Flying Couriers*, in which the latest intelligence from town would be recorded, and he might see what Heminge and Burbage were about at the Globe." (p. 200.) Mr. Bellew appears to be one of those who have been deceived by the fictitious newspaper of 1588.

be observed that the Hales's, Lucys, and Combes became connected by marriages between their families; and it is of some interest to find that such a magnificent monastic establishment as the Priory of Coventry—magnificent even in the wreck that remains of it to the present time, converted as it is to be a home for the poor—belonged to the father or grandfather of John à Combe, and afterwards to the Haleses of Warwickshire.

“The pedigree of Hales, if given in all its branches, would require the insertion of an immense map-like sheet in this place, and therefore it is necessary to exclude such branches as are not connected with the history of Shakespere.” (p. 248.)

This family presents certainly one of the most remarkable examples of a race once very widely spreading, distinguished at the same time by many eminent members, that has now died away in every direction. We do not find it in Mr. Shirley's “Noble and Gentle Men of England,” nor in Sir Bernard Burke's “Landed Gentry,” nor does it any longer appear in the Baronetage, where it was formerly largely commemorated. It is remarkable that three distinct Baronetcies were conferred on this family in the seventeenth century, one among the very foremost in 1611, and the two others in 1660; and that all three became extinct in the first quarter of the present century,—Hales of Woodchurch, in Kent (created 1611) in 1802; Hales of Beaksbourne in the same county, in 1824; and Hales of Coventry before 1812. None of these lines of Hales are included in Mr. Bellew's pedigree, or alluded to by him; but they will be found described in the Extinct Baronetages by Courthope and Burke, as well as in the old Baronetages printed before their extinction. Regarding the Hales's of Coventry, some documents will be found in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i. communicated by the late Mr. William Reader, one of the historians of that city; and upon the portraits of John Hales, the founder of Coventry Grammar School, see the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1861, p. 358. Of Dr. Stephen Hales, D.D., F.R.S. (born 1677, a brother to Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. of Beaksbourne,) there is a portrait and memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1799.

Mr. Bellew (at p. 249) gives a second table, showing the descent of the “ever-memorable” John Hales of Eton, from a family of Hales seated at Highchurch, near Bath, in Somersetshire, and which he does not connect with the main tree, though he presumes it to be a branch of the same. The “ever-memorable” John Hales, born on the 19th April, 1584, was the sixth son of John Hales, of Highchurch, by Bridget, daughter of Robert Goulesborough, of Knoyle (“Knahill”), co. Wilts.* He had a sister Cicely, to whom he bequeathed 5*l.* by the

* “Bishop's Nottle” in another part of the same pedigree is also Bishop's Knoyle.

name of Cicely Combes; and he had a brother Anthony, of whom the pedigree tells nothing but his name.

Now, Mr. Bellew presumes that Cicely's husband was one of the Combes of Warwickshire, though he has not ascertained that fact; he presumes that her marriage took place in consequence of the connection of a branch of Hales with Snitterfield, near Stratford-upon-Avon, though the relationship of the Hales of Somersetshire to those of Warwickshire was at any rate very remote; he presumes that Anthony Hales, "John Hales's younger [elder?] brother," was the person who wrote A. HALES upon the edges of the leaves of Shakespere's Montaigne; and he further presumes that "John Hales had annotated it with his own erudition, and that from him the book passed to the possession of his brother Anthony." But are there not here too many happy conjectures to meet plausibly together unsupported by proof? It has not been shown that the MS. notes in Shakespere's Montaigne are in the handwriting of John Hales; but it is shown by John Hales's will that he bequeathed "all my English books" to "Mrs. Hannah Dickenson of Eton, widow, relict of John Dickenson lately deceased;" whilst nothing whatever is known of the brother Anthony,—whether he survived John, or died before him, or even whether he lived to be old enough to read the essays of Montaigne.

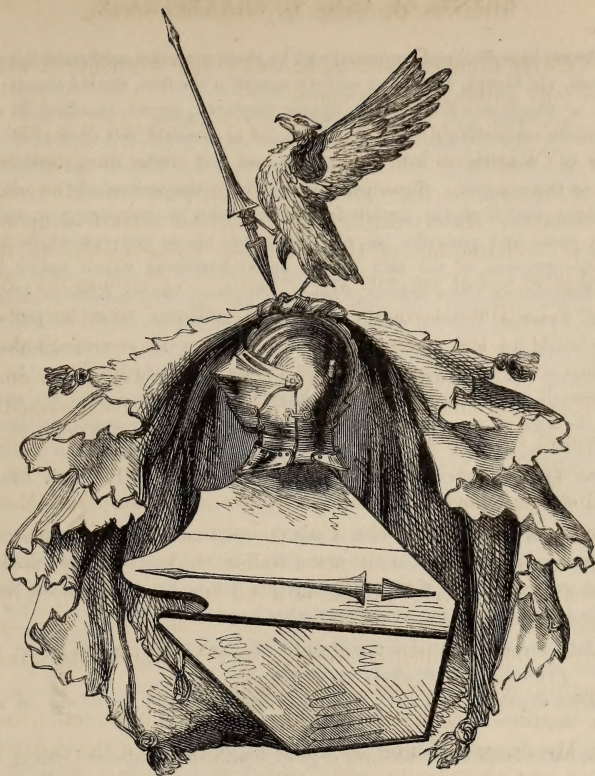
Such inquiries demand rather the cautious investigation in which the late Mr. Joseph Hunter so much excelled, than the eager rush to conclusions exhibited in this case, and in others, by Mr. Bellew.

APPENDIX.

GRANT OF ARMS TO JOHN SHAKESPEARE, 1596.

Of this document two draft copies are preserved in the College of Arms, in MS. Vincent 157, Art. 23 and Art. 24. Art. 24 appears to be the second copy; but, as there is an hiatus in the middle where the paper is torn away, Mr. Halliwell has taken the former for the text of his copy (*Life of Shakespeare*, fol. 1853, p. 69,) inserting the variations of Art. 24 within brackets. We shall here pursue the contrary plan, giving the document from the second copy, except in that part where we are obliged to supply the hiatus from the first.

"TO ALL and singuler Noble and Gentelmen of what estate [or] degree bearing arms to whom these presentes shall come, William Dethick alias Garter principall King of Armes sendethe greetings. Know yee that, whereas by the authoritie and auneynt pryveleges perteyning to my office from the Quenes most excellent Ma^{te} and by her highnesse most noble and victorious progenitors, I am to take generall notice and record and to make declaration and testimonie for all causes of arms and matters of



From Bellew's "Shakespeare's Home."

Gentrie thoroughe out all her Majestes Kingdoms, Domynions, Principalites, Isles, and Provinces, To th'end that, as manie gentlemen, by theyre auneynt names of families, kyndredes and descentes, have and enjoye certeyne enseignes and cotes of arms, So it is verie expedient in all ages that some men for theyr valeant factes, magnanimite, vertu, dignites, and desertes, may use and beare suche tokens of honour and worthinesse, whereby theyre name and good fame may be the better knowen and divulged, and theyre children and posterite in all vertu (to the service of theyre Prynce and Contrie) encouraged. Wherefore being solicited and by credible report informed that John Shakespeare of Stratford uppon Avon in the counte of Warwik, whose parentes and late antecessors* were for theyre faithfull and va[leant service advaunced and rewarded by the most prudent] prince King Henry the Seventh of [famous memorie, sythence which tyme they have continewed at] those partes, being of good reputacion [and credit; and that the] said John hathe maryed [Mary, daughter and one of the heys of Robert Arden, of Wilmcote, in the said] counte, esquire.† In consideration whereof, and for the encouragement of his posterite, to whom such Blazon [or Atchevement] by the auneynt custome of the lawes of armes maie descend, I the said Garter

* Above the word antecessors is written Grandfather.

† Gent. was first written, and it is altered to esquire.

King of Armes have assigned, graunted and by these presentes confirmed this shield or cote of arms, viz. Gould, on a bend sables a speare of the first, steeled argent; and for his crest or cognizance a falcon, his winges displayed, argent, standing on a wrethe of his coullors, supporting a speare gould, steeled as aforesaid, sett upon a helmett with mantelles and tasselles as hath ben accustomed and dothe more playnely appeare depicted on this margent. Signefieng hereby, and by the authorite of my office aforesaid ratifieng, that it shalbe lawfull for the sayd John Shakespeare gent. and for his cheldren, yssue and posterite (at all tymes and places convenient) to bear and make demonstracion of the said Blazon or Atchevement uppon theyre Shieldes, Targets, Escucheons, Cotes of arms, Pennons, Guydons, Ringes, Edefices, Buyldinges, Utensiles, Lyveries, Tombes or Monumentes, or otherwise, for all lawfull warrlyke factes or civile use and exercises, according to the lawes of armes, without let or interruption of any other person or persons for use or bearing the same. In witnesse and perpetuall remembrance hereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and fastened the seale of my office endorzed with the signett of my armes, At the Office of Armes, London, the xx. daye of Octobere, the xxxviij.* yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Quene of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faythe, etc. 1596."

In the margin are sketched with a pen the arms and crest, and above them this motto, *Non sans droit*. At the foot of the draft are the following memoranda, which were first written without the portions printed within brackets, and the latter were afterwards added, but in the same or a similar hand.

[This John shoeth] A patierne therof under Clarent. Cookes hand in paper. xx. years past. [The Q. officer & cheffe of the towne]

[A Justice of peace] And was a Baylife of Stratford uppō Avon. xv. or xvj. years past.

That he hathe lands and tenements of good wealth and substance [500*l*.]

That he mar[r]ied a daughter and heyre of Arden, a gent. of worship.]

(The last few words are now torn away from the paper.)

EXEMPLIFICATION OF ARMS TO JOHN SHAKESPERE, WITH A QUARTERING OF ARDEN, 1599. (MS. COLL. OF ARMS, R. 21.)

To all and singuler Noble and Gentelmen of all estates and degrees bearing arms to whom these presentes shall come, William Dethick, Garter Principall King of Arms of England, and William Camden, alias Clarentieulx, King of Arms for the Sowth, East, and Weste partes of this realme, sendethe greetings. Know yee That in all nations and kingdoms the record and remembrances of the valeant factes and verteous dispositions of worthie men have bene made knowne and divulged by certeyne shieldes of arms and tokens of chevalrie, The grant and testimonie whereof apperteyneth unto us by vertu of our offices from the Quenes most excellent Mate, and her highenes most noble and victorious progenitors: Wherefore, being solicited and by credible report informed, that John Shakespere, nowe of Stratford uppon great-grandfather

Avon in the counte of Warwike Gent., whose parent a and [late †] antecessor, for his

* xxxix. is altered to xxxviij.

† The words in brackets are corrections of the first writing.

faithfull and approved service to [the late most prudent prince] King H. 7. of famous memorie, was advaunced and rewarded with landes and tenementes geven to him in those partes of Warwikeshire, where they have continewed by by [some] descentes in good reputacion and credit; and for that the said John Shakespere having maryed the daughter and one of the heysrs of Robert Arden of Wellingcote in the said countie, and also produced this his auncient cote of arms heretofore assigned to him whilst he was her Majesties officer* and baylefe of that towne, In consideration of the premisses, and for the encouragement of his posterite, unto whom suche blazon of arms and atchevementes of inheritance from theyre said mother by the auncyent custome and lawes of arms maye lawfully descend, We the said Garter and Clarentieulx have assigned, graunted, and confirmed, [and by these presentes exemplified] unto the said John Shakespere and to his posterite that shield and cote of arms, [*originally*, whiche he shewed and produced, *but afterwards erased,†*] viz. In a field of gould uppon a bend sables a speare of the first, the poynt upward, hedded argent; and for his Creast or Cognisance A ffalcon with his wynges displayed, standing on a wrethe of his coullers, supporting a speare or, hedded or steeled sylver, fyxed upon a helmet with mantelles and tasselles, as more playnely maye appeare depicted on this margent; and we have lykewise uppon an other escucheon impaled the same with the auncyent arms of the said Arden of Wellingcote, signifying thereby that it maye and shalbe lawfull for the said John Shakespere gent. to beare and use the same shieldes of arms, single or impaled as aforesaid, during his naturall lyffe; and that it shalbe lawfull for his children, yssue, and posterite (lawfully begotten) to beare, use, and quarter and shewe forthe the same with theyre dewe differences in all lawfull warlyke factes and civile use or exercises, according to the lawes of arms and custome that to Gentrye belongethe, without let or interuption of any person or persons for the use or for bearing the same. In wytnesse and testimonye wherof we have subscribed our names and fastened the seales of our offices. Yeven at the Office of Armes, London, the in the xli^{te} year of the reigne of our most gracious Sovereign Ladye Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, [Queene of England,] France and Ireland, Defendor of the Faythe, &c. 1599."

(The precise date of this patent is deficient, not because it was left blank, but because the paper is accidentally torn away.)

The history of the coat of Shakespere does not quite end here. It happens that it was one of those for which Ralph Brooke, York Herald, called his superiors Dethick and Camden over the coals. He accused them of having in this case sanctioned a bearing too closely resembling that of the Lords Mauley; and their reply is still extant among—

* *The word Justice is erased, and her Ma^{ty}s officer inserted above the line.* This shows that the memoranda upon the former Grant, printed in the opposite page, in which the terms "The Queen's officer and baylife of Stratford upon Avon" are used, were written before 1599.

† Mr. Halliwell, in his folio *Life of Shakespere*, p. 70, makes particular remark upon the erasure of these words. They do not however appear to have been erased to contradict or withdraw the statement: but because it had been already made a few lines above, where it is said that John Shakespere had produced the coat which had been formerly assigned to him when Bailiff of Stratford.

" *The answeres of Garter and Clarencieux Kings of Arms to the Scrowle of Arms exhibited by Raffe Brokesmouth, caled York Herald.*

It is as follows :—

"SHAKESPERE. It may as well be said that Harley, who beareth the Gould, a bend between two cotizes sable, or Ferrers [*drawn in the margin Or, on a bend sable three horse-shoes argent*], or any other that beare silver or gould, a bend charged in like manner, usurpe the coate of the Lo. Mauley. As for the speare on the bend, [it] is a patible* [*i.e. a sufficiently conspicuous*] difference ; and the man was a magistrat in Stratford upon Avon, a justice of peace. He maryed the daughter and heyre of Ardern, and was of good substance and habelité." (Ashmolean MS. 846, ix. f. 50.) The latter passages are thus varied in expression in the volume marked W. Z. at the Heralds' College, at fol. 276 :—"the persone to whome it was granted hath borne magistracy, and was justice of peace at Stratford upon Avon ; he married the daughter and heire of Arderne, and was able to maintain that estate."

In the Harleian MS. 6140, at fol. 45, there is a tricking of the arms of "William Shackspare, a pattentt per William Dethike, Garter Principall King of Armes." It is placed side by side with the Pegasus coat which was granted to the poet Drayton, and affixed to his monument in Westminster Abbey.

* This word is omitted in the new Dictionary by Richardson, as if it were non-existent. In that by Johnson it is explained as meaning sufferable or tolerable, as if derived from *patior* ; citing some older Dictionary, but without any example : perhaps, however, it was a modification of *patent*, and formed in analogy to *visible*. It does not seem connected with the word *compatible*, which is French, but derived by Richardson from the Middle Latin *compatiri*, which Vossius says was used for *convenire*.



SEAL OF MRS. HALL, THE POET'S
DAUGHTER SUSANNA.

ANTIQUITY OF HERALDS' GRANTS OF ARMS. GRANT TO PETER DODGE, 34 EDW. I.

To the Editor of the HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—In turning over the pages of Guillim's Heraldry, the attention of some of your readers may have been arrested by a singular coat of arms which is introduced as an example of an heraldic emblem composed of a part of the human body, and in which a woman's breast, or "dugg," as it is called, forms the principal charge. Guillim tells a story as to the origin of this coat, which it may be worth while to call to the attention of your readers, as bearing upon the mode of assuming arms in the 14th century, and upon the ancient authority attached to the office of Herald. He states that the arms were granted in the 34th year of Edward I., by James Hedingley, Guienne King of Arms, to Peter Dodge, a native of Stopworth in Cheshire.*

In looking through one of the volumes of Heraldic collections in the Harleian Library,† I came upon a copy of this alleged grant. Other copies are preserved in the library of the Heralds' College; and, as I wish your readers to pass judgment upon the genuineness of this document, I present it entire from the copy which appeared to me to be the earliest, and which is in a MS. book in the Heralds' College, apparently of the time of Henry VIII.‡

"A tous hommes aymentz nobles vertue et Chivallerie et a toutes dames et damoysselles d'honneur honneste maintien et gentillesse et a chacun dycelles Je Jaques Hedingley diet Guyen Roy darmes salut en paix et bonne aduventure Tout ainsi qe a l'honorable Office de herault affiert de mettre en avant la bonne fame et Renomee de toutz honnestes et vertuous persones aussi pareillement est il convenable de donner et distribuer a yceulx telles Enseignes et armoiries d'honneur tellement que leurs nobles et vallauntz faitz darmes soyent gardees en perpetuelle memoire. Et pource ayant Regarde a la loyaule et vaillaunt Service de Pierre Dodge natif en le ville de Stopwoorth de la Counte de Chestre Gentilhome le quel il a fait et employe a mon Treschier et

* Guillim, Heraldrie (4th Ed.) p. 252.

† Harl. MS. 1116, f. 37 b.

‡ MS. in Coll. Arm. D. 13, f. 83 b.

Souueraigne Seigneur Edwarde par le Grace de dieu Roy Dangleterre Seigneur de Irelande et duk de Guyen tant en diuerses batailles encontre son grande Ennemy et rebell le Baillol Roy de Escoce et Vassal de Engleterre, comme aussi aux Sieges de Barwick et Dunbarre la ou son devoir et valliant Couraige fut appertement veu pour ladvauncement de son renomme et bon contentement de mon dyct Souueraigne Seigneur Lequel en Recompense dudict Service a de grace especialle donne a luy et a ses hoirs pour tousiours la Seigneurie de Podenhughe a Barronage de Coldyngham au Royaume descoce Jay pense estre conuenable de parfourmer mon office en luy donnant Armes accordantz Et en especial pour deux Causes lune pour lavoier vaillamment deservy envers son Roy son pays et bien publique lautre affin que hoirs et Successours par la Souuenir de son honneur et val-lance puyssent estre encourages de la suiure toutz foitz en la semblable vertue et noblesse: Et pour ceste cause saches que Je lauand dict Guyen ay donne et Ottroye au dict Pierre Dodge que desormais il portera son escu dor et Sables Barre de Six pieces et vng pale de geules avec une mamelle de femme degouttant Lesquelles Armes apparoissent ycy en veu per portraicture Je guyen Roy darmes donne et conferme audict Pierre Dodge et a ses hoirs pour tousiours mes Davoir iouyr et fruyr dycelles et de estre armez et revestuz pour advancement de leur honneur en toutes Tryumphes Ioustes tournoys et autres faitz darmes comme en laffaire martialle entreprise sera requis soit en pais ou en guerre en toutes places et en toutz temps selon leur plaisir sans empeshement daucune parsonne ou parsounes En tesmonaige dequoy Jay cy sous myz mon seau Donne le viij^e Iour dairil le xxxiiij an du regne de nostre dyt Souuerain Seigneur Edward fitz au Roy Henry de puis la conquete le premer du Nom."

In all the copies there is a sketch of the arms as described in the patent, viz. Barré of six or and sable, on a pale gules a woman's breast guttant argent. And in the copy in the Harleian MS. there is also a sketch of a shield which purports to be that of "Guyon roy darmes," in which the field is party per bend, and on the sinister side are two pales.

My first impression upon looking over the above document was, that it was not a genuine instrument. A grant of arms by a herald is what one would not expect to find so early as in the reign of Edward I., although copies of grants exist which are ascribed to the reign of Edward III.; and the style of the date

appeared to be unlike that used at the time which it purports to describe.* I may add, that the language, which, however, may have been somewhat changed in transcribing, is not that of the beginning of the 14th century. In looking further into the matter, though I have found some circumstances connected with the later history of this patent, I have not found anything confirmatory of its authenticity.† The name of Dodge does not appear in any form in the volumes of writs and military summons of the date of Edward I. and Edward II. published by the Record Commission, nor in the *Rotuli Scotiæ*.

The instrument appears to have been produced before some of the heralds in the reign of King Henry VIII., when it was accepted as authentic, and the arms, with the addition of a crest, were confirmed to John Dodge of Wrotham, in Kent, by the following patent. It was probably upon this occasion that the copy of the more ancient document, from which it is printed above, was made.

“ To all nobles and gentles these presente letters Reding hering or seing Thomas Hawley al's Clarencieux, principall Herald and King of Armes of the Southe Easte and Weste partes of the Realme of Englande from the ryver of the Trent Southwarde, sendith dewe and humble commendacion and greting Equyte willith and reason orderith that men vertuous and of noble courage be by their merytes and good renowme rewarded, not alon by their persones in this mortall lyfe so brief and transitory, but also after them those that shalbe of their bodyes descended, to thende that by their ensamples other maye the more enforce themselves to get the renowme of ancyent nobles in their lignes and posterites And forasmuch as John Dodge of Rotham in the Countye of Kent gent. is descended of an howse beryng armes, as apperith by an auneynt patent of armes graunted and geven by [Jaques Hedingley al's *interlined*] guyon King of Armes the viij day of Aprill in the xxxiiij yere of the Reigne off King Edward the First, to Peter Dodge borne in Stopworth in the Countye of Chester gent. then being as more plainly apperith by the saide patent of the which the saide John is

* In the date of charters of the time of Edward I., the king is either called “ King Edward ” merely, or “ Edward fitz le Roy Henry ; ” but never, so far as I have been able to find, “ Edward the first of the name since the Conquest.” See the examples in Madox, *Formulare Angl.* pp. 200, 314, 380, 383.

† At the bottom of one of the copies in the Heralds' College, is a note by Robert Dale, Suffolk Herald, stigmatising it as a “ forgery.”

desended Therefore the said Clarencieux King of Armes, by thauctoritye and power annexed attributed geven and graunted by the King owr soueraigne lorde by expresse wordes under his moste noble grete Seale to me and to my office of Clarencieux King of Armes, do ratifye sette furthe conferme and graunte to the said John Dodge gent. for him and his posteritye the saide Armes w^t a creste thereunto in manner as herafter folowith That is to say golde & sable barre of syx peces on a pale geuls a woman's pappe guttant siluer Upon his helme on a torse gold and asur a demy lyon maryn sable langued and armed geules about his neke agemell golde, manteled geuls, dobled siluer, as more plainly apperith depicted in the margent To have and to holde the sade creste and armes to the sade John Dodge gent. for him and his posteritye and they hit to vse and enioye for evermore In witnes wherof I the saide Clarencieux Kyng of Armes have signed this presente confirmation w^t my hande and set to the Seale of my Armes w^t the Seale of my office of Clarencieux Kyng of Armes Geven and graunted at London the xvj. daye of Decemb' in the xxxviij. yere of the Reigne of o^r Souverayne Lorde Henry the Eight by the grace of God Kyng of Englande Fraunce and Irelande Defender of the Faith and of the Church of Englande and Irelande in earthe the supreme hedde."*

In the Visitation of Kent, 1619,† is a pedigree of three generations of the name of Dodge, beginning with Richard Dodge the father of John Dodge, who is said to have come out of Cheshire, and to have married Elizabeth, daughter of John Coulson of Walton, in Essex, auditor to King Henry VIII. His son John Dodge, of Camphurst, Kent,‡ had two daughters and coheirs: Mary, married first to Hew Houghton, alderman of London, and secondly to Sir Thomas Vavasor, Kt. Marshall, and Anne, married first to John Potts, secondly to Sir Christopher Haydon, Kt. The first John Dodge of this pedigree was probably the grantee of the patent of confirmation. I cannot find any account of any family of this name in Cheshire, except that in the Visitation of Cheshire, 1580,§ Elizabeth, daughter of Randall Winnington of Offerton (living 1580?) is stated to have

* Copies of Grants of Arms. MS. in Coll. Arm. 2 H. V. f. 49.

† Harl. MS. 1548, f. 177.

‡ In a collection of Kentish Arms made by Filmer Southouse (Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 14307, f. 15 b), the arms of Dodge are given with this variation, that the pale is made argent and the breast has become a human eye dropping tears of blood.

§ Harl. MS. 1535, f. 280 b.

been married to Oliver Dodge (or Doge*) of Stopford (or Stockport†) and to have issue Oliver, Margery, and Dorothy.

It is a singular circumstance that we are able to trace the suspicious patent of 34 Edward I., and that by hereditary devolution, into the possession of a man of some literary distinction. Peter Heylin, in his *Cosmography*,‡ undertakes to prove that "the Scots were anciently homagers of the Kings of England;" and among the evidences which he produces as bearing upon this question is one which he describes as follows: "A charter of lands and arms (which I have in my custody) granted by King Edward the First in the last year of his reign to Peter Dodge of Stopworth, in the county of Chester, one of the ancestors of my mother, in which it is expressed that the said lands and arms were conferred upon him by that King for his eminent services encontre son grand enemy et Rebel Baliol Roy d'Escosse et vassall de Angleterre." Though the description, as "a grant of lands and arms by King Edward," is not accurate, the remaining circumstances mentioned and the words quoted are sufficient to identify the charter in Heylin's possession with the instrument copied above.

Dr. Peter Heylin is stated in Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary* to have been the son of Henry Heylin, gentleman, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Clampard of Wrotham in Kent. He was born in 1600.

Possibly some of your readers may be able to supply such information as may show whether the supposed grant of Edward I. is still in existence.

F. N.

* Harl. MS. 2187, f. 124 b.

† Harl. MS. 1505, f. 144 ; Harl. MS. 1424, f. 145.

‡ Heylin's *Cosmography*, 5th ed. p. 290.

ARMORIAL PAVEMENT AT SHAFTESBURY ABBEY.

(*With a Plate.*)

The abbey-church of Shaftesbury appears to have been levelled with the ground immediately after the dissolution of the monastery in 1539. Leland, writing about 1540-42, gives no description of it; and Dugdale, a century later, says that "not the smallest vestige of the conventual church of Shaftesbury is now remaining." A visit to the site made by the Wiltshire Archæological Society in the summer of 1861 was the occasion of bringing to light some portion of its foundations, after an interment of more than three centuries: with the permission of the Marquess of Westminster, now owner of the property, excavations were then commenced, which have resulted in the disclosure of several features of considerable interest. It was found that the church had terminated towards the east in a semicircular apse, flanked by two apsidal chapels: of which the ground-plan, drawn by Mr. Edward Kite, has been published in the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, accompanied by a memoir from the same gentleman on "Recent Excavations on the site of Shaftesbury Abbey."

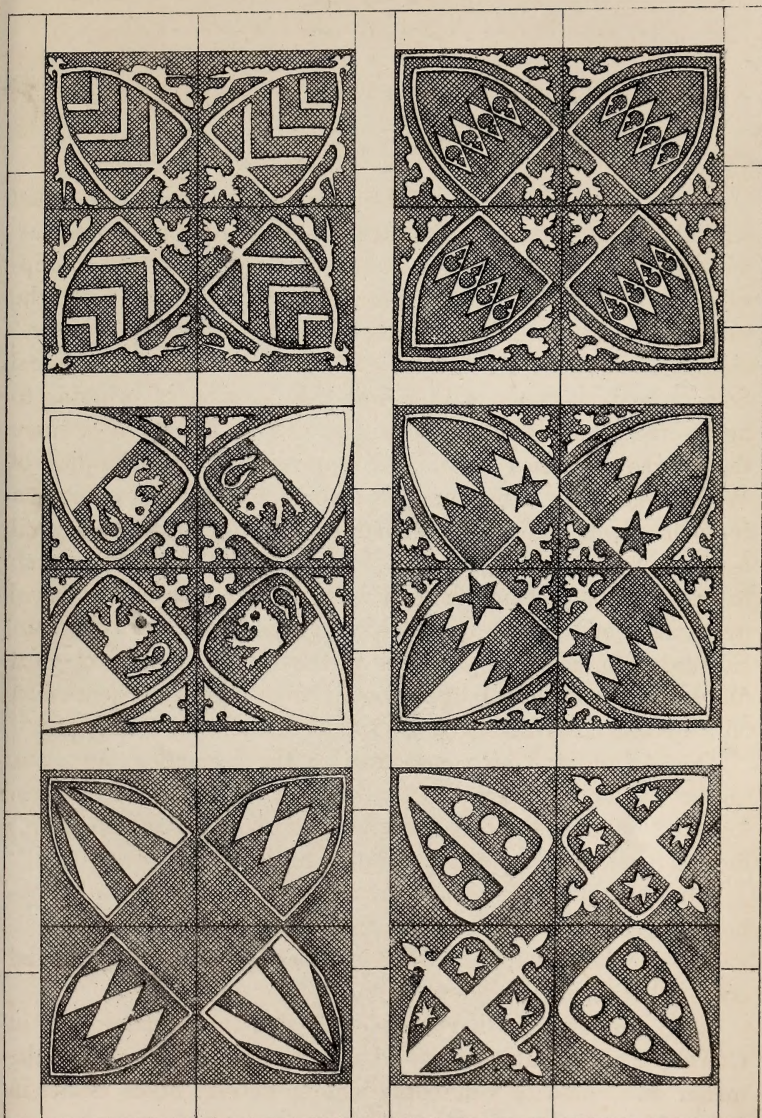
The Armorial Tiles represented in the accompanying plate, (and of which five were also published in the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, the three others having been since turned up,) formed portions of a pavement on the north aisle.

This discovery has also been noticed by the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, Rector of Shaftesbury, in "Notes and Queries" of Dec. 6, 1862; but the due appropriation and description of the armorial coats is left for us to attempt on the present occasion.*

1. In the first we have evidently the three chevronels of CLARE, Earl of Gloucester. That family were lords of the manor and chase of Cranborne and of various other estates in Dorsetshire.

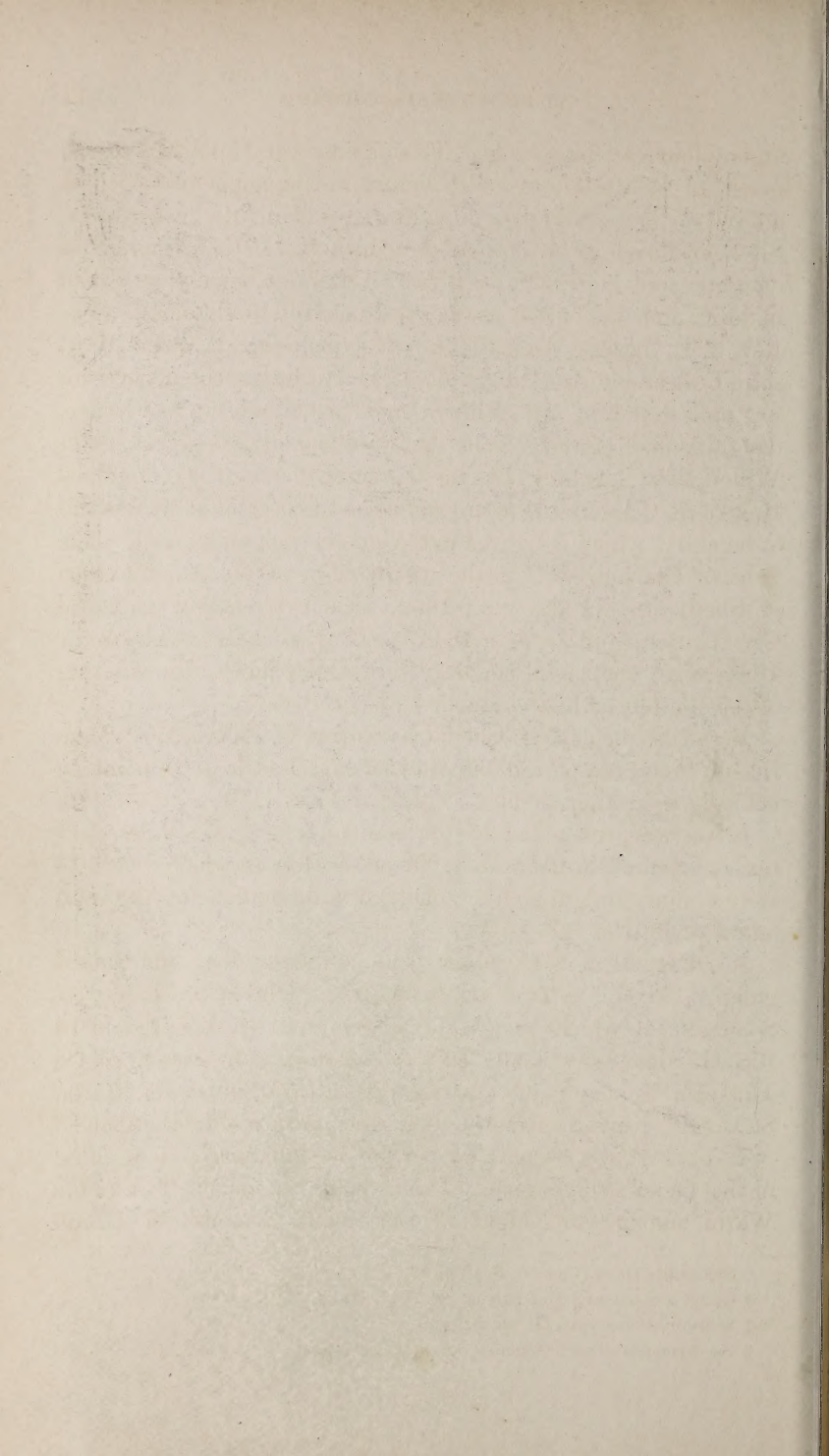
2. The next is for CHEYNEY, Gules, on four fusils in fess

* It is remarkable that among the 312 shields engraved at the end of Coker's Survey of Dorsetshire, folio 1722, the only one of those before us is Bryan (No. 6).



Edw. Kite, del. Monast.

TILES RECENTLY FOUND AT SHAFTESBURY.



argent four escallops sable. This family was of Brooke in the parish of Westbury, in South Wiltshire, the same place which afterwards gave designation to the Lords Willoughby de Broke. Sir John Paveley, of Brooke, died in the year 1361, leaving his daughter and heiress the wife of Sir Ralph Cheyney, who died in 1400, and was buried in the priory church of Edyndon. (The Rev. J. E. Jackson describes the arms on his tomb, in the *Wiltshire Collections*, 4to, 1862, p. 352.) He was succeeded by his son and grandson Sir William and Sir Edmund; and Anne, daughter and heiress of the latter, was married to Sir John Willoughby. Aubrey (in the seventeenth century) described Brooke as “a very great and stately old house;” and it was full of heraldry, which is figured in the volume just mentioned. The arms of Cheyney were in the east window of the parish church of Sherbourne in the year 1600, and in a window of Broad Clyst church, co. Devon, in 1644.* They were also placed in the Hungerford chapel in Salisbury cathedral:† and in the vaulting of the cloisters at Lacock abbey.‡

Very like the coat of Cheyney was that of Plompton: “Maurice de Plompton port d’asur, sur fes engrelé d’or de v. points v. cokils [*i. e.* escallops] gules.” (Roll t. Edw. III.)

It was also resembled by the coat of Daubygny, Gules, four fusils conjoined in fess argent, in one variety of which the fusils were ermine, and in another charged with mullets (as engraved *antea*, p. 369.)

3. DENEBAUD. Azure, on a chief argent a demi-lion coupéd gules. This was a family once seated at Hinton St. George, co. Somerset: of which manor John Denebaud died seized in 15 Ric. II. when his son and heir of the same name was aged 18. This coat is among the quarterings of Earl Poulett, of Hinton St. George;§ and the name has been often misprinted “Deneband.”

4. FITZWARIN. Quarterly per fess indented argent and gules, in the first a mullet sable. This is blasoned for Sir Fowke fitz Warin among the Knights of Dorset and Somerset in the roll

* Symonds’s Diary (Camden Soc.) p. 96.

† Gough’s Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. pl. lxx. p. 186.

‡ Wiltshire Collections, pl. viii. fig. 133.

§ See Symonds’s Diary (Camden Soc.) pp. 110 *et seq.*

temp. Edward II. thus: Quartilé de argent e de goules endenté, a un molet de sable; and in the roll temp. Edward III.: “ Monsire William le FitzWarren [*not, as printed by Sir H. Nicolas, Fitz-William*], Quartelé endenté per fes d’argent et gules, en le quarter devant une molet de sable voydé du champ.”

5. MONTACUTE, Earl of Salisbury. “ Monsire de Montague, Count de Sarum, port d’argent, trois fusilles gules.” (Roll temp. Edw. III.)

6. BRYAN. “ Guy de Brian, d’azur a trois piles d’or.” (Roll temp. Edw. III.) This also occurs in the cloisters of Lacock Abbey.*

7. CLERE? Argent, a cross between four estoiles gules is the coat of Clere, according to the Ordinary of Glover: but, as that was not a Dorset or Wiltshire family, another name has probably to be found for this shield.

8. The last coat has been drawn from a fragment, which (we regret to discover too late, after the Plate is printed,) has been misunderstood. It was supposed to be a tile of like pattern to the rest, having the base point of the shield to one corner, which has led to the misconception of the draughtsman: but it has now been clearly ascertained, from three distinct fragments, that the shield was placed upright in the square of the tile, and that it represented the arms of STOURTON, Sable, a bend or between six fountains. Stourton, which gave name to this family, is within ten miles of Shaftesbury. “ The ryver of Stoure (as old Leland relates) risith there of six fountaines or springes, wherof three be on the northe side of the parke, harde wythin the pale; the other three be north also, but withoute the parke. The lorde Stourton gyveth these six fountaynes yn his armes.” These arms do not occur in any of the ancient rolls; but Sir R. C. Hoare† mentions an old chimney-piece, on which they appeared with Chedioc, for the wife of the second lord Stourton, who died 1477.

Some of the families to whom these shields belong were certainly connected by alliance. The renowned Sir Guy de BRYAN, elected K.G. 1370 and summoned as a Baron to Parliament from

* Wiltshire Collections, pl. viii. fig. 145.

† Modern Wiltshire, Hundred of Mere, p. 42.

1350 to his death in 1390,* married for his second wife the lady Elizabeth MONTACUTE, daughter of William first Earl of Salisbury. On his well-known monument in the abbey-church of Tewkesbury the arms of Bryan and Montacute are impaled. By the Lady Elizabeth he had a daughter, Margaret, the wife of Sir John Erlegh, who in 40 Edw. III. attended the Black Prince in his campaign in Spain, and was present in the battle of Naziers. Sir John Erlegh, his son, married Isabel daughter of Sir John Paveley,† and left one daughter, Margaret, his heiress, who was married first to Sir John de St. Maur; 2. to Sir Walter Sondes; and 3. to Sir William CHEYNEY. She died 21 Hen. VI.

Sir Richard Hoare, in his *Hundred of Westbury*, p. 90, has quoted from the *Roll of Arms temp. Edw. III.*, for the arms of Cheyney of Westbury:

Monsire de Cheny port chequere d'or et d'azure a une fes gules frette d'argent.

But this totally different coat probably belonged to a family in another part of England.

It is plain from the foregoing particulars that these shields were for the most part those of families connected with the vicinity of Shaftesbury. That they were designed purposely for the abbey it might be unsafe to conclude, as we continually find pavement tiles used in other buildings than that for which they were originally provided. But as no tiles of these patterns have occurred elsewhere it may be supposed that they were made for Shaftesbury, and that they were probably commemorative of benefactors to the abbey. Tiles of a totally different kind were found in some other parts of the floor, such as have occurred at Great Bedwin and other Wiltshire churches, and on the site of the abbey of Amesbury; but none of these were heraldic.

* Sir Guy de Bryan was one of the deponents in the controversy for arms between Scrope and Grosvenor. There is a biographical memoir of him in Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, p. 179. His monument and effigy in Tewkesbury Abbey are engraved both in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments* and in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*.

† Collinson's *Somersetshire*, vol. ii. p. 198; and Hoare's *Wiltshire*, *Hundred of Westbury*, p. 5: but this marriage is questioned in the tabular pedigree, *ibid.* facing page 3.



QUARTERINGS OF HUSEY, OF SHAPWICK AND STOUR PAYNE, CO. DORSET.

The engraving here inserted accompanies the Pedigree of Husey in the New Edition of Hutchins's Dorsetshire, at vol. i. p. 302. It will be unnecessary to blazon the several quarterings, their charges and their tinctures being distinctly represented. The following table gives their names (with one exception), and shews how they were introduced into the atchievement. I have the collateral lines from the ancient copy of the pedigree, commencing 1066, now in the possession of Miss Husey, of North Cadbury.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Husey. | | |
| 2. Verdon. | | |
| 3. Daubigny. | | |
| 4. Winterborne, which brought in | 5. Duller, which brought in | 6. Havering. |
| 7. Bowoode. | | |
| 8. Tourney; which brought in | 9. Hose, of Lincolnshire, which brought in | 10. Nesfeld, or Neffeile. |
| | 11. Champaigne, which brought in | 12. Golde. |
| | | 13. Payne. |
| | 14. Poxwell, which brought in | 15. Trivet. |
| 16. Turgis. | | |
| 17. Larder, with Basket on a canton; which brought in | 18. | ? |
| | 19. Seymour. | |
| | 20. Storke. | |

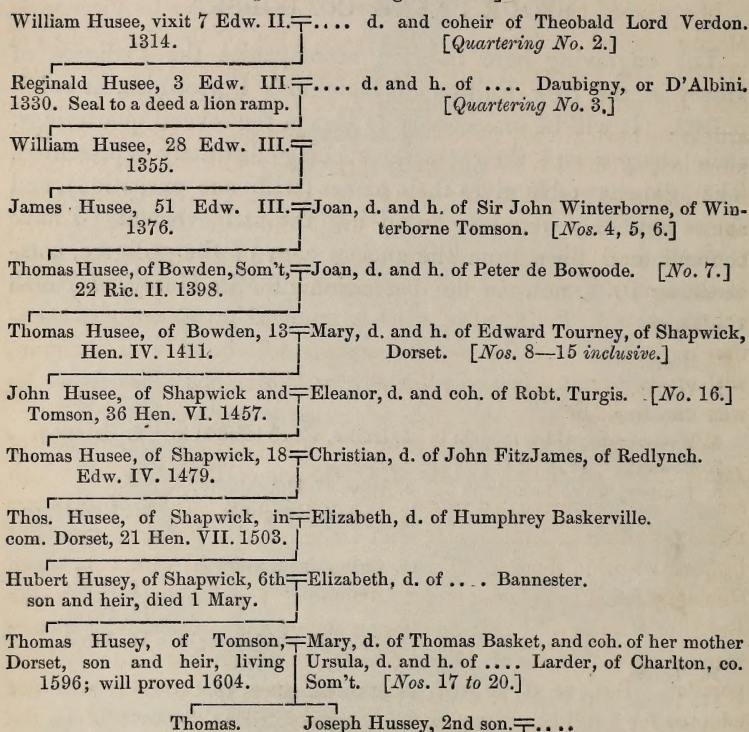
The Crest of a boot, originally a *hose*, is allusive to the name, which was Latinized by *Hosatus*. This hose occurs as a device on the seal of Ralph Husee in 12 Edw. I.

The device of a heart upheld by heavenly hands, accompanying the motto, is also of considerable, though not so great, antiquity.

I wish to ascertain to what family the 18th coat belonged. The 17th presents one of those cases in which a quartering has been allowed, although there were male heirs, for the mother as an heiress, her arms being charged with a canton of the arms of the father.

The ensuing Pedigree will show how the Quarterings came to the Family of Husey.

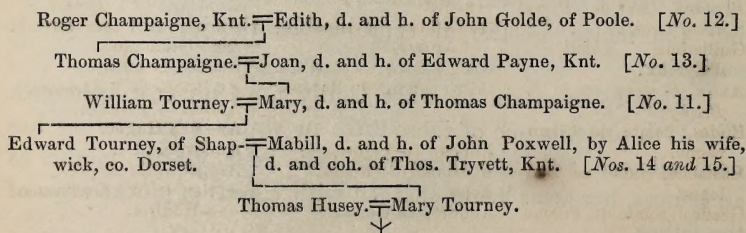
[From the College of Arms.]



See Hutchins's Dorsetshire, Third Edition, p. 302—304, under STOUR PAYNE.

The following table shews how the Quarterings of Tourney were derived.

(Harl. MS. 1140.)



W. M. H. C.

THE COMPANIONS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AND "THE BATTLE ABBEY ROLL."

In a volume entitled *Le Nobiliaire de Normandie*, by Le Vicomte de Magny, published during the last year, a list of the Companions of William the Conqueror is given, professedly compiled by the editor from the various authorities which have been fully described in the article we have already published on this subject. It appears, on examination, to coincide in substance very closely with the list composed by M. Léopold Delisle, before inserted in pp. 202-204, except that those names which are printed in *Italics* are additional. It may, however, be found useful for reference from being thrown into alphabetical order of the family names, and on that account we place it in the same volume with M. Delisle's list, which is arranged in the order of christian names: as from the two an inquirer will be able to ascertain, without any great delay, whether any particular name has found its way into these lists.

We must also take this opportunity to notice the lithographic *Roll of Battle Abbey*, published by Mr. J. C. Hotten of Piccadilly, of which a copy has been presented to us. It is an alphabetical list of surnames merely, written in a character well imitating the Norman style, but from no stated authority. The margins are decorated with forty-seven shields, printed in colours, "of the Principal Knights in Arms at the Battle of Hastings." It is therefore a showy and attractive print, corresponding with some of *Magna Charta*, &c. which have already been popular. But, as it is well ascertained that coat-armour was not adopted for a full century after the Conquest of England by William the Bastard, it is needless to criticise the selection of the marginal coats.

Roll from the Nobiliaire de Normandie.

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Robert, comte de Mortain, frère utérin de Guil- laume. | Robert, comte de Meulan. | Adreci (d') Normand. |
| <i>Bernard, fils de Hervé,</i> <i>duc d'Orléans.</i> | Robert, comte d'Eu. | Aigle (de l') Engenouf. |
| Guillaume, comte d'Evreux. | Le comte Robert d'Au- malle. | Aioul. |
| <i>Alain Fergent, comte de</i> <i>Bretagne.</i> | Guillaume, comte d'Arques. | <i>Aigneaux (d') Herbert.</i> |
| Eudes, comte de Cham- pagne. | <i>Néel, vicomte du Cotentin.</i> | Alençon (d') Bernard. |
| Eustache, comte de Bou- logne. | <i>Odon, évêque de Bayeux.</i> | Alis, Guillaume. |
| Geoffroi, comte du Perche. | | Alselin, Geoffroy. |
| | | <i>Amberville (d') Eustache.</i> |
| | | Andeli (d') Richer. |
| | | Ane (l') Hugue. |
| | Abbetot (d') Ours. | Anneville (d'). |
| | Abernnon (d') Roger. | Ansgot, <i>alias Angot.</i> |
| | Achard. | Anseville (d') Guillaume. |
| | Adouré (l') Ruaud. | —Honfroi. |

Appeville (d') Gautier.
 Archer (l') Guillaume.
 Ardre (d') Arnoul.
 Argouges (d').
 Armentières (d') Robert.
 Arques (d') Osberne.
 Arundel (d') Roger.
 Auberville (d') Robert.—
 Roger.—Séri.
 Aubigny (d') Néel.
 Audrieu (d') Guillaume.
 Aufai (d') Goubert.
 Aune (de l') Guillaume.
 Aunou (d') Raoul.
 Auray (d').
 Auvrecher d'Angerville.
Avenel des Biards.
 Avranches (d') Hugue.
 Avre (d') Rahier.
 Azor.
Bacqueville (de) Martel.
 Baignard, Raoul.
 Bailleul (de) Renaud.
 Bainard, Geoffroi.
 Balon (de) Guineboud.—
 Hamelin.
 Bans (de) Raoul.
Banville (de) Guillain.
 Barbes (de) Robert.
Barville (de).
 Basset, Guillaume.—Raoul.
 —Richard.
 Bastard (le) Robert.
 Bavent.
Baynce (de).
 Beauchamp (de) Hugue.
 Beau fou (de) Guillaume.—
 Raoul.
Beaujeu (de) Eude.
 Beaumais (de) Richard.
 Beaumont (de) Henri.—
 Robert.—Roger.
 Beauvais (de) Goubert.
 Bec (du) Geoffroi et *Toustain.*
 Belet, Guillaume.
 Bernai (de) Raoul.
 Bernière (de) Hugue.
 Berchères (de) Ours.
 Berruier (le) Hervé.
 Bertran, Guillaume.
 Berville (de) Néel.
 Beuvrières (de la) Dreu.
 Bienfaite (de) Richard.
 Bigot, Roger et *Hue.*
 Biville (de) Guillaume.—
 Honfroi.
 Blangi (de) Guimond.
 Blond (le) Gilbert.—Guil-
 laume.—Robert.

Blosseville (de) Gilbert.
 Blouet, Raoul.—Robert.
 Bohon (de) Honfroi.
 Boissel, Roger.
 Bois-Hébert (du) Hugue.
 Bolbec (de) Hugue.
 Bondeville (de) Richard.
 Bonvalet, Guillaume.
 Bosc (du) Guillaume.
 Bosc-Normand (de) Roger.
 Bosc-Roard (du) Guil-
 laume.—Roger.
 Botin, Raoul.
 Bourdet, Hugue.—Robert.
 Bourguignon (le) Gautier.
 Bourneville (de) Guil-
 laume.
 Brai (de) Guillaume.
Bréauté (de).
 Brébeuf (de) Hugue.
Brécéy (de).
 Breteuil (de) Roger.
 Breton (le) Auvrai.
 Bretteville (de) Gilbert.
 Breuil (du) Osberne.
 Brimon (de) Renier.
 Briouse (de) Guillaume.
 Briqueville (de).
 Brix (de) Robert.
 Bruière (de la) Raoul.
 Buci (de) Robert.
 Budi (de) Gilbert.
 Bulli (de) Roger.
 Burci (de) Serlon.
 Buron (de) Erneis.
 Bursigni (de) Guillaume.
 Caen (de) Gautier.—
 Maurin.
 Cahaigues (de) Guillaume.
 Cailli (de) Guillaume.
 Cairon (de) Guillaume.
 Cambrai (de) Geoffroy.
 Canouville (de).
 Carbonnel.
 Cardon, Guillaume.
 Carnet (de) Guillaume.
 Carteret (de) Honfroi.—
 Mauger.—Roger.
 Castillon (de) Guillaume.
Caye (de) Hamon.
 Céaucé (de) Guillaume.
Chambray (de).
 Chandos (de) Robert.—
 Roger.
 Chartres (de) Raoul.
 Cherbourg (de) Anquetin.
 Chèvre (la) Guillaume.
 Cioches (de) Gonfroi.—
 Sigar.

Clair (de Saint-) Richard.
 Claville (de) Gautier.
 Clinchamps (de).
 Colleville (de) Gilbert.—
 Guillaume.
 Colombelles (de) Renouf.
 Colombières (de) Bau-
 douin.—Raoul.
 Conteville (de) Raoul.
 Corbet, Robert.—Roger.
 Corbon, Guillaume.
 Corbon (de) Hugue.
 Cormeilles (de) Ansfroï.—
 Goscelin.
 Couci (de) Aubri.
 Courbépine (de) Raoul.
 Courcelles (de) Roger.
 Courci (de) Richard.
 Courgon (de) Robert.
Courtenay (de).
Coville (de).
 Craon (de) Gui.
 Crespin, Mile.
Creuilly (de), issu de la race
des ducs de Normandie.
 Croc, Renaud.
 Cul-de-Loup, Eudes.
 Culai (de) Honfroi.
 Cussy (de).
 Daniel.
 Despensier (le) Guillaume.
 —Robert.
 Dive (de) Beuzelin.
 Dol (de) Hugue.
 Douai (de) Gautier.—
 Goscelin.
Doynel.
 Dreux (de) Amauri.—
 Herman.
 Durville (de) Guillaume.
 Ecalles (d') Hardouin.
 Ecouis (d') Guillaume.
 Ecoulant.
 Engagne (d') Richard.
Erard, Etienne.
 Espagne (d') Auvrai.—
 Hervé.
 Espée (d') Guillaume.
Espinay (d').
 Estourmi (l') Raoul.—
 Richard.
Estouteville (d').
 Eu (d') Guillaume.—
 Osberne.
 Evreux (d') Roger.
 Falaise (de) Guillaume.
 Fécamp (de) Guillaume.
 Ferrières (de) Henri.
 Flamand (le) Baudouin.

- Eude.—Gerboud —
Guinemar.—Hugue.—
Josce.
- Flambard, Renouf.
Folet, Guillaume.
Folleville (de).
Fontenai (de) Etienne.
Forêt (de la) Guillaume.
Fossard, Néel.
Fougères (de) Guillaume.
—Raoul.
- Fourneaux (de) Eude.
Framan, Raoul.
Fresle, Richard.
Fribois (de).
Froissart, Guillaume.
Fromentin.
Gacé (de).
Gael (de) Raoul.
Gand (de) Gilbert.
Guérond (fils de) Robert.
Gibard, Gilbert.
Giffard Bérenger.—Gau-
tier.—Osberne.
Glanville (de) Robert.
Gouhier.
Goulafre, Guillaume.
Gournai (de) Hugue.—
Néel.
Grai (de) Anquetil.
Grandcourt (de) Gautier.
Grante, Robert.
Grentemesnil (de) Hugue.
Grenteville (de) Turolde.
Greslet, Aubert.
Gruel, Robert.
Guernon, Robert.
Guéron (de) Turstin.
Guideville (de) Hugue.
Guierche (de la) Geoffroi.
Hachet Gautier.
*Harenc (tige de la maison
de Guuville).*
Harcourt (de) Robert.
Hanville (de) Raoul, *alias*
Hauteville.
Haye (de la) Robert.
Haye-Malherbe (de la).
Hélène (de Sainte) Renaud.
—Turstin, fils de Rou.
Hélion (d') Hervé.
Hercé.
Héricy (d').
Hérion (de) Tihel.
Hesdin (de) Arnoul.
Heusé, Gautier.
Hodene (de) Hugue.
Hotot (de) Hugue.
Houdetot (d').
- Houel.*
Ile (del') Honfroi.—Raoul.
Incourt (d') Gautier.
Ivri (d') Achard.—Hugue.
—Roger.
Janville (de).
Lacy (de) Gautier.—
Hugue.—Ilbert.—Ro-
ger.
Lanfranc.
Languetot (de) Raoul.
Léger (de Saint-) Robert.
Lêtre (de) Guillaume.
Limesi (de) Raoul.
Lisieux (de) Roger.
Lisors (de) Fouque.
Loges (de) Bigot.
Lorz (de) Robert.
Loucelles (de) Guillaume.
Louvét, Guillaume.
Maci (de) Hugue.
Malet, Durand.—Gilbert.
—Guillaume.—Robert.
Malherbe (de).
Mallebranché (de).
Malleville (de) Guillaume.
Maminot, Gilbert.—
Hugue.
Mandeville (de) Geoffroi.
Manneville (de) Hugue.
Mantel, Turstin.
Marci (de) Raoul.
Mare (de la) Guillaume.
—Hugue.
Maréchal (le) Geoffroi.
Martel, Geoffroi.
Mathan (de).
Maubenc, Guillaume.
Mauduit, Gonfroi.—Guil-
laume.
Maurouard, Geoffroi.
Mautravers, Hugue.
Mauvoisin (de).
Meri (de) Richard.
Merle (du).
Merteberge, Auvrai.
Meules (de) Baudouin.
—Roger.
Mobec (de) Hugue.
Moion (de) Guillaume.
Monceaux (de) Guillaume.
Montaigu (de) Ansgar.—
Dreu.
Montbrai (de) Geoffroi.—
Robert.
Mont-Canisi (de) Hubert.
Montfiquet (de).
Montfort (de) Hugue.—
Robert.
- Montgommeri (de) Hugue.
Roger.
Montier (du) Payen.
Mortague (de) Mathieu.
Mortemer (de) Raoul.
Moutiers (des) Robert.
Moyaux (de) Roger.
Mucedent (de) Gautier.
Munneville (de) Néel.
Murdac, *alias Meurdrac.*
Murdac Robert.
Musard Hascouf.—
Hugues.
Mussegros (de) Roger.
Néel de Saint-Sauveur.
Neufmarché (du) Bernard.
Neuville (de) Richard.
Noron (de) Raoul.
Noyers (de) Guillaume.
Oistreham (de) Roger.
Omontville (d') Gautier.
Orbec (d') Roger.
Orglande (d').
Osberne (fils de) Guil-
laume.
Osmond.
Ouen (de Saint-), Bernard.
Ouilli (d') Raoul.—Ro-
bert.
Painel, Raoul.
Pancevolt, Bernard.
Pantou, Guillaume.
Papelon (de) Turolde.
Paris (de) Foucher.
Parthenay (de) Guillaume.
Pastforeire, Osberne.
Paumerai (de) Guillaume.
Péché, Guillaume.
Peis (de) Guernon.
Percy (de) Arnoul.—Guil-
laume.
Pevrel, Guillaume.—Re-
nouf.
Picot.
Picot, Roger.
Picquigni (de), Anscoul.
Guillaume.
Pierrepont (de) Geoffroi.
—Renaud.—Robert.
Pinel, Raoul.
Pipin, Raoul.
Pistres (de) Roger.
Poignant, Guillaume.—
Richard.
Poillel (de) Guillaume.
Pointel, Thierry.
Poitevin (le) Guillaume.
—Roger.
Pomeraie (de la) Raoul.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pontchardon (de) Robert. | Sénéchal (le) Eude.— | Trelli (de) Geoffroi. |
| Pont de l'Arche (de) Guillaume. | Hamon. | Turol. |
| Port (de) Hubert.—Hugue. | Senlis (de) Simon. | <i>Unfraville (d')</i> . |
| Quentin (de Saint-) Hugue. | Sept-Meules (de) Guillaume. | Unspac (fils d') Raoul. |
| Quesnay (du) Osberne.— | Silvestre, Hugue. | Valeri (de Saint-) Gautier. |
| Raoul. | Sommeri (de) Roger. | Valonge (de) Pierre. |
| Quesnel, Guillaume. | Sourdeval (de) Richard. | Vatteville (de) Guillaume. |
| Raimbeaucourt (de) Enguerrand.—Guy. | Taillebois (de) Guillaume. | Richard.—Robert. |
| Rainecourt (de) Guy. | —Ive.—Raoul. | Vaubadon (de) Ansroi.— |
| Rames (de) Roger. | Talbot, Geoffroi.—Richard | Osmont.—Renoufu. |
| Ravenot. | <i>Tancarville (de)</i> . | Vauville (de) Guillaume. |
| Rennes (de) Hugue. | Tanie (de) Auvrai. | Vaux (de) Aitard. |
| Reviars (de) Guillaume.— | Tessel (de) Guimond. | Vaux (des) Robert. |
| Richard. | <i>Tesson, Raoul.</i> | Veci (de) Robert. |
| Rhuddlan (de) Robert. | Thaon (de) Robert. | Venables (de) Gilbert. |
| Risbou (de) Gautier. | Theil (du) Raoul. | Venoix (de). |
| Rivière (de la) Goscelin. | <i>Thouars (de) Amaury.</i> | Ver (de) Aubri.—Guillaume. |
| Romenel (de) Robert. | Tilleul (du) Honfroi. | Verdun (de) Bertraun. |
| Ros (de) Anquetil.— | <i>Tillières (de)</i> . | Vernon (de) Gartier.— |
| Ansgot.—Geoffroy.— | Tilly (de) <i>Ernaud ou</i> | Huard.—Richard. |
| Serlon. | <i>Arnaud.</i> | Vesci (de) Ive. |
| Rosai (de) Vauquelin. | Tinel, Turstin. | Vesli (de) Guillaume.— |
| <i>Roumare (de)</i> . | Tirel, Gautier. | Hugue.—Robert. |
| Roux (le) Alain. | Tison, Gilbert. | Viconte (le). |
| Runeville (de) Geoffroi. | Toeni (dē) Bérenger.— | <i>Vieux-Pont (de) Guillain.</i> |
| <i>Rupierre (de)</i> . | Guillaume.—Ilbert.— | Villon (de) Robert. |
| <i>Russel, alias; Rozel.</i> | Juhel.—Raoul.—Robert. | Vis-de-Loup, Honfroi.— |
| Sacquenville (de) Richard. | Torteval (de) Renaud. | Raoul. |
| Saint-Germain (de) Roger. | Touchet (de). | Vital. |
| Sainte-Marie (de). | Tourlaville (de) Raoul. | Viville (de).—Hugue. |
| Sanson (de Saint-) Raoul. | Tournai (de) Geoffroi. | Wadard. |
| Saussay (du) Osberne.— | Tournebut (de). | Waleri (de Saint-) Renouf. |
| Raoul. | Toustain. | Wancy (de) Osberne. |
| Savigny (de) Raoul. | <i>Tracy (de)</i> . | Warenne (de) Geraume. |
| Senarpont (de) Ausger. | Tranchard, Raoul. | Wissant (de) Gilbuilt. |

To the Third Series of his "*Vicissitudes of Families*," recently published, Sir Bernard Burke has appended a copy of M. Léopold Delisle's List,* upon which he makes the following remark: "It should be observed that the roll at Dives differs from that of Battle Abbey, as the latter is the roll made of those who actually fought at Hastings; and the former is the roll of those who assembled for the expedition, and were otherwise engaged in furthering the Conquest of England."

This is no doubt a correct description of the list compiled by M. Léopold Delisle; but as for that of Battle Abbey being "the roll made of those who actually fought at Hastings," the questions still remain unanswered, When was it made? and, By whom?

* In pp. 423—426 of the same volume an account is given of the fête at Dives in August 1862, somewhat fuller than our own.

REVIEWS.

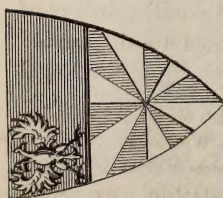
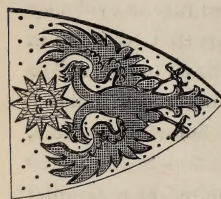
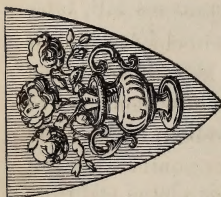
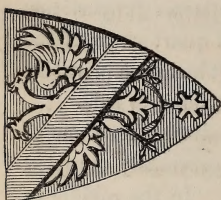
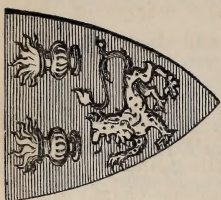
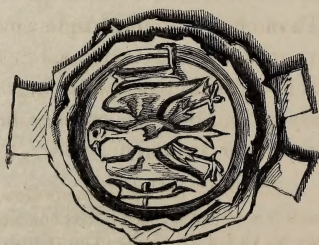
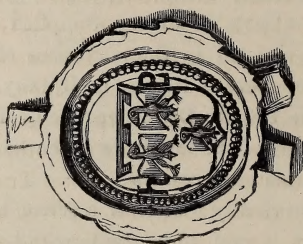
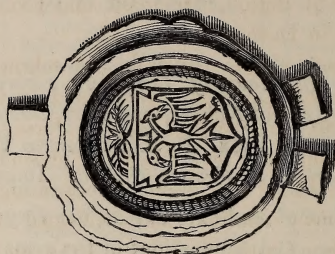
A Monograph of the House of Lempriere, recording, by Tabular Pedigrees, Biographical Notices, and other illustrative Data, its History from A.D. 970 to 1862. By J. BERTRAND PAYNE, Membre de l'Institute Historique de France, &c. &c. Imperial 4to. pp. 30.

This is a volume of moderate extent, but very handsome proportions, illustrated with spirited delineations of the arms and quarterings of the family of Lempriere, from designs by the Author. It has been privately printed, but we believe that a few copies have been offered to sale.

It commemorates a family which has for many centuries been one of the most distinguished in Jersey; and which has previously occupied the attention of some able genealogists of the name. In the middle of the last century Thomas Lempriere, esq. Seigneur of Chesnel, an advocate in the Royal Courts of Jersey, compiled a voluminous MS. tome upon its history, assisted by the researches of a learned French antiquary, M. de Lemperiere of Rennes in Britany. To these labours were added those of the erudite Dr. Lempriere of Exeter, who succeeded in tracing the ancestors of the family for some six generations higher than had been done by his predecessors.

The name is incorrectly written if a grave accent is placed upon the last syllable, as it is said to be tantamount to l'Empereur, to which import the spread eagle borne by some families of the race is evidently allusive. We are told, however, of a seigneurie named Lempriere in Normandy, which, together with the particle *De* prefixed to the earlier generations of the pedigree, seems to imply a local origin for some of the name. The founder of the house in Jersey was Raoul Lempriere, about the year 1270, who is said to have given his name to the fief so called in the parish of St. John. He was in 1309 required to compound for having, without royal licence, erected a *columbier* or dove-cote, which is described as "that most cherished and important feudal privilege of rank." The family in its latter generations has borne a distinguished part in the service of our common country, particularly in the Royal Navy, and one of them fell before Sebastopol, a "Boy Captain," of only 20 years of age. But the best known of the name, on this side the Channel, is certainly the late John Lempriere, D.D., whose *Classical Dictionary* has been one of the most successful school-books ever pub-

Unte Zim�er. Inge dege
antep dafut



lished. He was born in Jersey in 1765, brought to England by his countryman Dr. Valpy of Reading, was successively master of the grammar-schools at Bolton, Abingdon, and Exeter, and died, in 1824, Rector of Meeth in Devonshire.*

The present head of the family is the seigneur of Rozel, the Rev. William Lempriere, M.A. His fief is held by the grand serjeantry of acting as butler to the sovereign when in Jersey. His father the late Philip Raoul Lempriere, esq., when her present Majesty visited that island in 1846, claimed the right of performing his ancient homage, which was graciously admitted, and confirmed in a letter addressed to him, dated Windsor Castle, Sept. 29th, 1846, and signed G. W. ANSON.

The spread eagle appears on the seal of Thomas Lempriere, bailly of Jersey in 1497, with his initials, T. L. On that of Thomas Lempriere, Judge Delegate in 1581, it is still more imperial, being double-headed: the label, in his case, seems to have been the difference assumed by a *second* son. (See the annexed Engravings.)

In the seal of Hugh Lempriere, Judge Delegate in 1614, appears the coat now borne by the Jersey family, of—Gules, three spread eagles or, but also ensigned by a label. The two eagles in chief turn their heads to each other, after the French fashion. The initials are H. and a cypher of LP. apparently for the two syllables of the surname.

The crest now borne by the family (for others have been occasionally used) is an eagle rising proper: the motto TIMOR DEI NOBILITAS. But Capt. James Lempriere, R.N., who received a large gold medal from Queen Anne for his services in defending the coast of Jersey, advanced the characteristic assertion, TRUE TO MY TRUST; whilst other Lemprieres have boasted, in allusion to their armorial coat, that NON GENE-RANT AQUILÆ COLUMBAS. This family, together with some others of the oldest in Jersey, has an ancient right to Supporters: they are alike, after the French practice, namely, two Knights, fully armed, their visors raised, proper.

Mr. Bertrand Payne has assembled the arms borne by other families of the same or a proximate name, as shown in the annexed engravings.

The first, which is—Gyronny of twelve argent and gules, on a chief azure a double-headed eagle displayed argent, placed to the dexter, is assigned to Lempreu or Lempreur.

* There is a brief memoir of Dr. Lempriere in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1824, p. 283, in which it was stated that he was educated at Winchester. This was certainly not the case: for he left Jersey for the first time at nineteen years of age, and remained with Dr. Valpy until he entered Pembroke college, Oxford. We are assured of this by his surviving family.

Another shield bears the arms of Lempreur, seigneurs de Cantière in Normandy in the seventeenth century—Or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable, in chief a sun in its splendour gules.

A third presents the arms of l'Empereur, of Morfontaine in Normandy—Azure, a double-headed eagle displayed argent, debruised of a bend gules, in base a cross of six points suspended by a red ribbon.

The two remaining coats leave the eagle for a different device. That borne by Lempereur of Portbail, and also (in 1540) by Lemperiere, seigneurs of Querqueville, both in Normandy, is—Gules, a two-headed vase, and issuing therefrom three roses argent, leaved and stemmed vert. That of Lamperiere of Montigny in Normandy, is—Azure, two vases argent in chief, and issuing therefrom flames proper, in base a lion passant or. These arms seem to be *parlantes* with a lamp instead of the imperial eagle.

In an Appendix to the book are given some notices of the families of Barentine, Carteret, and Dumaresq, which are allied to the Lemprieres; and we must not conclude without alluding to a comprehensive work upon Jersey Families, by the same author, which is now in the course of publication in parts. It is entitled *An Armorial of Jersey*, of which four Parts have now been issued; and we understand that two more, with a Supplement, will complete the book.

MR. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, has issued two reprints which will be very useful in illustration of the biography of those who took part in public affairs in the seventeenth century. They are uniformly printed in small quarto, on tinted paper, and in type of the olden cut, after the fashion of the times to which they belong—

1. *The Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, containing the names of the Officers of the Royal and Parliamentary Armies of 1642.* Edited by EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

We add a copy of the original Title-page, as it forms the best description of the contents of the book :—

“A CATALOGUE of the names of the Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, and Lords, that have absented themselves from the Parliament; and are now with his Majesty. And of the names of the Lords that subscribed to levie Horse to assist his Majestie; with a Copie of all the Cavaliers of his Majestie's Marching Armie, with the number of Captaines in each severall Regiment, every Regiment containing a thousand souldiers.

“As also, a list of the Army of his Excellency, Robert Earl of Essex: With the names of the Troops of Horse under the command of William Earle of Bedford; each

troop consisting of sixtie Horse, besides two Trumpetters, three Corporalls, a Sadler, and a Farrier. With the Instructions sent by the Parliament to his Excellency.

"A List of the Navie Royale, and Merchant Ships: the names of the Captaines and Lieutenants, their men, and burdens, for the Guard of the Narrow-seas, and for Ireland.

"Moreover, the Names of Orthodox Divines, presented by the Knights and Burgeses as fit persons to be consulted with by the Parliament touching the Reformation of Church Government and Liturgie.

"Lastly. The Field Officers chosen for the Irish Expedition, for the Regiments of 5000 Foote and 500 Horse.

"PRINTED 1642."

The Editor has appended some hundred-and-fifty biographical notes, upon which we would not wish to say a word in depreciation, as they appear to contain much useful information, carefully but concisely given: still, as they chiefly relate to men of known celebrity, leaving hundreds without annotation, we cannot but remark that an Index of Names would have been a more useful, though humbler, appendage.

There are two notes upon Oliver Cromwell. Seventy-four Troops of Horse are enumerated as being under the command of William Earl of Bedford, and of the 67th Oliver Cromwell was the Captain, Cuthbert Baildon the Lieutenant, Jos. Waterhouse the Cornet, and Jo. Disbrow the Quarter-master. Of Lord St. John's troop, No. 8, Oliver Cromwell, the great Oliver's eldest son, was Cornet. At p. 65, in the List of the Field Officers chosen and appointed for the Irish Expedition, under the command of Philip Lord Wharton, Baron of Scarborough, Lord Generall of Ireland, the name again occurs. In the First Company of the Colonell-Generall (*i.e.* Lord Wharton), Edward Massy was "his Captain," and Oliver Cromwell "his Ensigne:" upon which the Editor has this note:—

"Afterwards Lord Protector. From this entry it is evident that Oliver Cromwell, before being a colonel of horse, had held a commission in a foot regiment. * * * See further, in proof of Oliver Cromwell once having been a foot soldier, in Notes and Queries, Second Series, vol. xii. p. 285."

But, as the future Protector was already a Captain of Horse, he certainly would not have become an Ensign of Foot when the Officers of the Irish expedition were appointed by the Committee at Guildhall, in June 1642. The same objection will not apply to his son the Cornet; and, if there be no other Oliver Cromwell to be found, it was probably that young gentleman, (born in 1623, and slain in 1648,) who, quitting Lord St. John, attached himself to the immediate command of Lord Wharton when that nobleman was appointed Lord General of Ireland.

A note might have been appended to "Jo. Disbrow," the Quarter-master of Oliver's troop, as being one of his brothers-in-law, and better known as "Major-General John Desborough." Another brother-in-law, Valentine Wauton, Captain of the 73rd troop, is duly noticed in p. 53. This name is disguised as Watton in the original: so, evidently, several others are, more

or less,—as we observe Wanderford for Wandesford (p. 50) and Stingsby for Slingsby (p. 58). Dlausherd in p. 46 is probably for Blansherd, and Ayfluye for Ayscough; but what English names can be misrepresented as Bosa, and Vaves? (pp. 46, 48.)

Mr. Peacock announces in his Preface (p. x.) that he is making collections relative to the lives of persons engaged on both sides during the Great Civil War: to include, as far as possible, every officer who bore a commission from King or Parliament, and many other persons who rendered themselves conspicuous in the convulsions of the time; not omitting the many noble women who suffered on either side. He requests communications, to be addressed to him at Bottesford Manor, near Brigg.

2. To the second book Mr. Hotten has given the title of **SARCASTIC NOTICES OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT**. It is a reprint of

The Mystery of the Good Old Cause briefly unfolded. In a Catalogue of such Members of the late Long Parliament, that held Places, both Civil and Military, contrary to the self-denying Ordinance of April 3, 1645. Together with the Sums of Money or Lands which they divided among themselves during their sitting (at least such as were disposed of by them publicly).

Quò non mortalia pectora cogit

Auri sacra fames.

London: Printed in the first year of England's Liberty, after almost twenty years' slavery. 1660.

"*The Good Old Cause*" seems to have been a cant phrase of the Parliamentary party, representing their interests as a governing power; and the "mystery" thereof, according to the interpretation of the libellous Royalist, was their own personal aggrandisement. The sarcastic style in which he passes them under review may be estimated by the following brief specimen:—

"RICHARD SALWAY,* once a Grocer's prentice, and their spokesman in one of their tumultuous hurries to the Long Parliament, and ever since was taken notice of for a great talker. He was a main man in the Committee of Safety, for which the Rump, when they sat again, rebuked him gently, as one that had gone astray from the *Good Old Cause*; a Major in the army, and a great purchaser."

The notices of Cromwell, his son-in-law Fleetwood, President Bradshaw, Speaker Lenthall, Serjeant Glyn, Secretary Thurlow, and other leading men, are longer and more curious, and so are scores of others. When we read how Harrison a butcher of Newcastle, Okey a drayman at Islington, and Hewson a shoemaker in London, rose to the highest military commands, to be members of the governing oligarchy, and the judges of their conquered Sovereign, we see as it were the prototypes of the upstart heroes

* "Note, that such as have this mark * before their names were Recruters of that Long Parliament, and illegally chosen, and those of them that were the King's Judges have this mark †."

who are now performing the like parts in America. Altogether, more than 180 persons are noticed in this volume, their origin and their preferments being illustrated with particulars of the rewards they received in easy purchases of the Crown or the Bishops' lands, or in money from the sequestrated estates of the Cavaliers. The list is confined to Members of Parliament: "for such officers as were not of the House are wholly omitted, though they had their share in the spoil, and got palaces and great estates of noblemen and others, as a reward of their fidelity to the enslavers of their country." (Preface.)

Among so much scandal, it is pleasant to find a good word spoken for one of our greatest Antiquaries, and for one of the principal Kings of Arms:—

JOHN SELDEN had 5000*l.* offered him, which he refused to accept, and kept his conscience.

EDWARD BISHE, Garter Herald in Sir Edward Walker's place, worth 3 or 400*l.* per annum: an honest man.

In another page, the post of Clarencieux is stated to have been worth 400*l.* per annum, even during the Commonwealth: it being said of Serjeant Glyn that "He made his father-in-law Mr. Squib Clarenceaux Herald in Sir William Neve's place, worth 400*l.* per annum."

Like the former Book, this wants an Index; for, though the arrangement is apparently alphabetical, it is not completely so. The names are thrown under their initial letters: but whilst John Bond appears in p. 9, Dennis Bond, his father (p. 11), is separated from him by eight intervening names; Speaker Lenthall and his son are separated in like manner; Oliver St. John comes between H. and I., whilst between O. and P. are no fewer than twenty important names commencing with various initials. It would have been pardonable in an Editor to have made the alphabetical arrangement perfect: as it is it is deceptive, and calculated to conceal from notice altogether some of the most curious items of the book, unless it is remedied by an Index.

Mr. Hotten proposes to print as a third volume of the same class a series of Sarcastic Notices of Two Hundred Members of the first Parliament after the Restoration, A.D. 1661 to 1678, which was edited by the indefatigable Sir Harris Nicolas under the title of *FLAGELLUM PARLIAMENTARIUM*.

The last volume issued by the SURTEES SOCIETY is the *Heraldic Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530: by Thomas Tonge, Norroy King of Arms. With an Appendix of other Heraldic Documents relating to the North of England. Edited by W. HILTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.* We merely announce its appearance for the present, as we are preparing a complete review of the progress which has now been made towards the printing of the Heralds' Visitations throughout the country.

JOHN RIDDELL, ESQ. ADVOCATE.

"It is often painful to observe,—in a time when very ordinary literary pretensions command some celebrity,—with how little notice a great scholar is allowed to leave the world." Such was the reflection made by the Editor of the *Edinburgh Courant* on occasion of the decease, early last year, of one who was by the same writer characterised as "the first *Genealogical Antiquary* in Europe of his time."

We feel this reproach as lying still upon us in the Southern part of the island, when on turning to the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which was formerly most ample and most catholic in its commemoration of departed eminence of every class, but more particularly of literary and antiquarian eminence, we find no notice whatever of the biography of this gentleman, nor even any record of his decease. It is true that the literary works of a sound and important author will ever form his best monument, and will insure the celebrity of his name: at the same time this very circumstance makes it more desirable to have also some personal memorials of the man, but such can only be obtained whilst his remembrance is fresh and vivid among his contemporaries and friends. We therefore congratulate ourselves that the publication of Mr. Seton's *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland* has directed our attention to the debt due to the memory of this learned jurisconsult. By the kindness of the Editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, we have recovered a letter which appeared in that paper on the 15th Feb. 1862, from the pen of Lord Lindsay, and we think we shall perform an acceptable service to the friends of Mr. Riddell, and to the readers of his valuable works, by presenting them with this interesting document in a more accessible shape.

John Riddell, esquire, was descended from one of the most ancient families of Scotland, the Riddells of that ilk in Roxburghshire, which has been seated at Riddell from the commencement of the twelfth century, and which acquired a Baronetcy of Nova Scotia in the year 1628. His descent from Sir Walter the second Baronet will be found in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage. His father was Henry Riddell, of Little Govan; and his mother, Anne, eldest daughter of John Glassford, of Dougalston, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Nisbet, Bart. of Dean. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1807. He died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, on the 8th of February, 1862; and was buried in the Dean Cemetery.

The letter of Lord Lindsay, which includes a notice-worthy retrospect of the genealogical literature of Scotland, is as follows:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—In requesting me to supply to the *Courant* some biographical memoranda of our great genealogical and peerage lawyer, the late Mr. Riddell, you have done me an honour which I willingly accept, although I am afraid I am incompetent to do adequate justice to the theme

which you have proposed to me. Beyond the leading facts of his descent from the very ancient and distinguished family of which Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., is the present representative, of his birth in 1785, of his professional rank as an advocate at the Scottish bar, and of his having lived a bachelor's life, alternating between his study in Melville Street and his brother's residence at Gulane Lodge, I have had but slight knowledge of Mr. Riddell's domestic and social history. But I can speak with some assurance of such points in his character as came before my personal observation during the course of a long, intimate, and most friendly professional and antiquarian intercourse, maintained with but slight intervals during a period of above five-and-twenty years. It is to these points, therefore, that I shall restrict my observations.

The broad and ruling characteristic (as I have always viewed it) in Mr. Riddell's mental and moral idiosyncrasy was his absolute reverence for fact and truth. All his merits, as well as his one peculiar failing, turned upon this cardinal point of character. To appreciate the depth of this reverence, and to account for the tendency it occasionally had to run into intolerance, it will be necessary to revert for a moment to the conditions under which genealogical literature flourished in Scotland previously to the eighteenth century. While in France the histories of the great families of the realm were carefully investigated by the aid of charter proof, to the rejection of every unfounded claim or suppositious link, our Scottish pedigrees were habitually tampered with by a herd of interested flatterers, who eked them out by amplification, or improved them by suppression, with unblushing mendacity. Nor did our national history fare much better in those days of critical indifference. Against this flood of misrepresentation, Sir James Dalrymple raised his banner at the beginning of the last century; George Crawford and Ruddimann followed in his steps; another Dalrymple, the celebrated Lord Hailes, some years later, directed a sound but most rigid criticism to the facts of Scottish history generally. Andrew Stuart shortly afterwards applied the same searching rules to the annals of his own illustrious house; and Mr. George Chalmers and Mr. Thomson carried on the tradition with equal honesty and impartiality down to our own times. The new and critical spirit thus awakened in Scotland has expressed itself in that noble company of historical antiquaries and genealogists, at once most erudite and acute, who have sprung up during the present century—the Maidments, Robertsons, Stuarts, Sinclairs, Laings, Turnbulls, Inneses, and others of still maturing experience and rising reputation—to whom we are indebted for such constant accessions to our historical and genealogical knowledge in the present day. And of this company Mr. Riddell stood forth in his time as the elder brother and chief; the representative in direct succession of the Chalmerses, Andrew Stuarts, and Dalrymples of past generations, and the heir, it must be added, alike of their transcendent merits and their characteristic infirmities. Of the former, honesty and love of truth was the most prominent; the key to their character as a class, and

the badge of all their tribe; of the latter (in certain instances) a susceptibility which revolted fiercely and uncompromisingly against real or supposed error. Each of the great critics, Mr. Riddell's intellectual ancestors, had in his successive generation maintained a single and severe fight in defence of historical truth against the legions that opposed him, the hosts of error that, like Saladin's light cavalry, beleagured and distracted the advancing march of Richard; it became an internecine struggle, in which no mercy was shown on either side. Richard, however, steadily advanced—the skirmishers disappeared—and, one after the other, in like manner, these monarchs of genealogical criticism established their supremacy and fame, and enjoy both in the retrospect of posterity. If Mr. Riddell, while emulating that steady principle and that onward march, exhibited at the same time (as it must be confessed he did) somewhat of the acerbity which had distinguished his predecessors in the controversies of a past age—if he occasionally attacked what he conceived to be a genealogical blunder or a legal heresy as if it had involved a moral delinquency—it was with the less excuse that the looser doctrines which still in part asserted themselves during his early youth had almost wholly disappeared before his riper age; and that his opponents and himself, in all his great controversies, were equally honest, equally agreed upon the leading maxims of inquiry and discussion, although they might differ on points of fact or applications of principle. That such aberrations from the measured path of literary amenity should have occasionally occurred on Mr. Riddell's part was much to be regretted; but I believe they were passed over in almost every instance with a generous indulgence, as from younger men; under the assured conviction that they proceeded from an ardent temperament, nurtured in the traditions of a bygone day, and under the influence, too, of the respect universally entertained for that reverence for truth and fact which I have noticed as, in my opinion, the distinguishing mark of our departed friend's character. Much was, indeed, due and conceded to such a merit; and, in the light of the immunity thus secured to it, the blemish I allude to, and which I cannot in justice pass over, has been long ago, I believe, forgiven, and will soon, no doubt, be quite forgotten among us.

“With this allowance, the brightness of Mr. Riddell's professional fame may well be described as unclouded. The genealogical knowledge which gave weight and value to his opinions was vast and profound—the gathered store of a lifetime spent among public and private records, almost every principal charter-chest in Scotland having at one time or other passed under his review. But this vast knowledge would have been little serviceable towards the great purposes to which he devoted it, had he not possessed that thorough familiarity with the law—feudal, consistorial, genealogical, and heraldic—and not of Scotland and England only, but of foreign nations—which determined the value and regulated the application of the facts ever present before his mental eye. It was from this lofty eminence of principle and precedent that he was enabled to survey the length and

breadth of Scottish genealogical antiquity, assign its limits to undue family pretension, recall forgotten rights of representation to public recognition, and point out, in many instances, the means through which unsuspected or neglected hereditary honours might be legally claimed and vindicated. And it was from the full concurrent perception of the extent of difficulty always attendant on such processes, more especially before the House of Lords, that, acting under the impulse of that honesty which is always allied with the love of truth, as well as in accordance with his chivalric sense of honour and his extreme disinterestedness on the point of professional remuneration, he carefully and distinctly, before engaging in such undertakings, pointed out the adverse considerations likely to attend upon them, whether through deficiency of evidence or irregular and fluctuating procedure in the tribunal where the claim must necessarily be prosecuted—anxious ever that his client should not commit himself to the pursuit without full warning of what it might entail upon him. But when once engaged in it, he gave his whole soul to the object before him; and it was a beautiful and inspiring thing to witness the play of his thought during the evolution of his argument—the historical breadth of his views, and their ready convergence to the required focus, however minute and particular—his subtlety of legal discrimination—his fertility in illustration—his extraordinary readiness of resource—his untiring patience and industry in working out his results, contrasting with the eager impetuosity of utterance which accompanied their birth—and, lastly, the genuine professional courage, springing again, as before, from his manly honesty and love of truth, with which he never evaded, but boldly faced and combated every difficulty. I speak to all this from my own experience during the prosecution of two minute and complicated peerage claims.

“This thorough honesty and singleness of purpose was accompanied in Mr. Riddell's character by a peculiar and engaging simplicity and modesty. There was something child-like in his alternations of feeling, in their rapid revolution, but with little intervening shade of transition. His occasional arrogance and self-assertion when opposed or thwarted was susceptible of immediate and generous dissipation when forbearingly dealt with, and would then be exchanged for regret that he had converted what ought to have been a peaceful passage of arms into a combat *à l'outrance*. This same simplicity, and his utter absence of disguise or guile, put him sometimes at a disadvantage on occasions when closer inquiry had induced a change of opinion upon some point of fact or law, and compelled him in consequence to assert an opposite view to that which he had previously maintained—a more artful hand would have bridged over the interval by its natural apology. And with this simplicity an innate and fundamental modesty always co-existed. Whilst warrantably confident in his great knowledge and experience, he was still more profoundly conscious of the extent of the field which his labour had not been enabled to explore and exhaust

—he distrusted his powers to do justice to what he actually knew—he welcomed every hint or suggestion offered him, gave it careful scrutiny, and adopted it if found worthy his acceptance; and he was willing to make any personal sacrifice to promote the cause of his client. I have seldom witnessed more touching examples of that beautiful humility which is generally the sister of mental strength and moral dignity than in Mr. Riddell. His pride was far more in the fame of his great predecessors in the same studies, and in that of the historical families of Scotland, more especially those with whom he had become professionally related, than in his own reputation. He was as unselfish in that respect as he was disinterested (as I before incidentally remarked) in regard to the remuneration of his labours. In private intercourse his modesty invariably waived every personal compliment, and even on the subject of his own most ancient and distinguished house he would seldom dwell in conversation. There was but one personal point to which he would spontaneously (at least to myself) recur—the delight he felt in the affection and regard of his younger relatives, the children of his life-long friend, the brother who now mourns his loss. I mention this, although trenching on sacred ground, in illustration of that fundamental simplicity and even tenderness of nature which many, perhaps, who only came in contact with him in the ruder shock of public discussion, would be slow to give him credit for. I may add to these characteristics that of his peculiar courtesy in society, belonging to the older school of manners with which he had otherwise such close sympathy and affinity.

“Another graceful point in Mr. Riddell’s character was his love for the ancient classic literature. A quotation from Horace, Virgil, or Juvenal would constantly rise to his lips or start from his pen, either to enliven the most dry or give point to the liveliest discussion on the current topic of the day, for he took as keen an interest in the affairs of the living as in those of dead generations. He had not, however, derived from his classic studies the art of moderating the flow of his professional discourse, whether oral or written, or of disposing his arguments in the readiest style, at once to win them the acceptance they merited. The torrent-like rush and multiplicity of his ideas, the breadth of the basis from which they flowed, and his respect for the maxim (too easily abused) “*Non nocet superflua probatio*,” rendered his elaborate cases and other writings somewhat difficult of digestion to readers, whose assimilative and discriminating powers were feebler than his own. But everything he wrote was stamped with the power bestowed by profound legal knowledge and a boundless command of facts; and his works will be continually resorted to as a storehouse of information on matters of genealogy and peerage law by future generations.

“I have thus, my dear sir, complied with your request to the best of my ability, and endeavoured to pay this feeble tribute to the memory of a great lawyer, unrivalled in his day in his peculiar walk and practice; to whose

professional skill and private friendship my family and myself have been much indebted, and whose name will be ever cherished by us with warm and affectionate remembrance.

"Believe me to remain very sincerely yours,

LINDSAY."

"Haigh, 11th Feb. 1862."

This tribute to the memory of Mr. Riddell was accompanied in the *Edinburgh Courant* by the following comments:—

"The above letter comes with a peculiar grace from Lord Lindsay, with whose great historical family the name of Mr. Riddell will always be associated in our Scottish literature. Indeed, we believe that since the Sutherland Case of Lord Hailes, there has been nothing equal to the Crawford and Montrose Cases prepared by Mr. Riddell for the Lindsays.

"Mr. Riddell, at the time of his death, was in his seventy-seventh year, and was intimate with the greatest men of that by-gone generation, to which we look back now with so much reverence and pride. In *Lockhart's Scott*, we find Scott,—while looking thoughtfully one day at the ruins of Melrose,—mentioning "John Riddell," along with Thomas Thomson, as the only men from whose stores of learning could be gathered an adequate notion of the state of society in Scotland in the age preceding the Reformation. He was a great friend of Lockhart's, and worked along with him during the earliest period of the existence of *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was not less intimate with Sir William Hamilton, whom he established by his unwearied research and sagacity in his honours as heir of the ancient Hamiltons of Preston and Fingalton. Such friendships show, what there is other evidence to prove, that Riddell took up Genealogy from its dignified—its historical—side. It may be said of him, what is said of Cicero's friend Atticus by *his* biographer,—*"Sic familiarum originem subtexit, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere."* The families on which he laboured were families of which the history is part of the history of the kingdom;—and the pedigrees he elucidated supply the connecting links of heroic biographies.

"With such a pursuit, a love of classical literature naturally harmonised,—as it has often been found to do. But his sympathies in this respect were not narrow. We find him in his last work quoting Byron and Churchill as aptly as the forgotten Latin poetry of Buchanan. And this variety,—combined with a curious dry humour, and a style latterly so contorted as to be almost uncouth,—make a mixture as quaint, and in its way as enjoyable, as the talk of Baron Bradwardine. In these respects, there is a degree of *character* about Riddell's writings, which belonged to the "old school," of which he was almost our last representative. The younger genealogists mentioned by Lord Lindsay—such as Mr. Cosmo Innes and Mr. Robertson,—write like other accomplished men of letters and of the world. To Mr. Riddell the peculiarity—so to speak—of genealogical study was part of its charm. He valued it all the more for its unfamiliar and unpopular associations; and we suspect that he grudged the rising generation the satisfaction of

reading the chartularies of Melrose and Kelso in good honest type. But while such partialities gave piquancy to his character, they detracted nothing from its solid worth. His controversies will be remembered even by old antagonists like Mr. Mark Napier, only for the curious learning which they were the occasions of his bringing forth. And while his "Peerage and Consistorial Law" remains a text-book on its subject, and his Cases are studied as storehouses of the best material,—his minor books, also, will incessantly be referred to, by all who love genealogical and antiquarian inquiry, whether for the sake of its legal, its historical, or its literary associations."

We add a Catalogue of Mr. Riddell's principal works:—

The Salt-Foot Controversy,* as it appeared in Blackwood's Magazine; to which is added a Reply to the article published in No. XVIII. of that work; with other extracts, and an Appendix, containing some Remarks on the present state of the Lyon Office. Edinburgh: printed in the year 1818. 8vo. pp. iv. 125. (100 copies only.)

Reply to the Mis-statements of Dr. Hamilton of Bardowie, respecting the descent of his family, with remarks on the Claim of the Lennoxes of Woodhead to the male representation and honours of the original Earls of Lennox. Edinburgh, 1828.

Remarks on Scottish Peerage Law. 1833. 8vo. (The foundation of his great work of 1842.)

Tracts, Legal and Historical; with other Antiquarian Matter chiefly relative to Scotland. Edinburgh, 1835. 8vo. This volume contains: 1. Reply to Mr. Tytler's Historical Remarks on the Death of Richard II., pp. 90. 2. Observations upon the Representation of the Rusky and Lennox Families, and other points in Mr. Napier's Memoirs of Merchistoun, pp. 91-152. 3. Remarks upon the Law of Legitimation *per subsequens matrimonium*; the nature of our Ancient Canons; and the question of the Legitimacy of the Stewarts, &c. &c. pp. 153-224.

Additional Remarks upon the question of the Lennox or Rusky representation, and other topics, in Answer to the Author of "History of the Partition of the Lennox, etc." [Mark Napier]. With an *éclaircissement* as to the discussions about Richard II. Edinburgh, 1835. 8vo. pp. xxviii. 151.

Inquiry into the Law and Practice in Scottish Peerages, before, and after the Union; involving the questions of Jurisdiction, and Forfeiture: together with an Exposition of our genuine original Consistorial Law. "Tis an unweeded Garden." Edinburgh, 1842. Two vols. 8vo. (Dedicated to Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.)

* The subject of this controversy was the Descent of the family of Stewart of Allanton. It was first broached by Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, Bart. in 1799 in a pamphlet entitled "The Genealogy of the Stewarts refuted," referring to the descent claimed by Stewart of Castlemilk in "The Genealogical History of the Stewarts, by Andrew Stuart, Esq. M.P. London, 1798." 4to.

Stewartiana: containing the Case of Robert II. and Elizabeth Mure, and Question of Legitimacy of their Issue: with incidental Reply to Cosmo Innes, esq. new evidence conclusive upon the Origin of the Stewarts, and other Stewart notices, &c. To which are added, Critical Remarks upon Mr. Innes's prefaces to his recently published Chartularies; interspersed with diverse antiquarian matters, &c. Edinburgh, 1843, 8vo, pp. xiii. 146. (150 copies printed.)

Comments in refutation of Pretensions advanced for the first time and Statements in a recent work [by Cosmo Innes, esq. advocate, John Dundas, esq. C.S. and Mr. William Fraser, Assistant Keeper of the Register of Sasines,] "The Stirlings of Keir and their Family Papers;" with an Exposition of the Right of the Stirlings of Drumpellier to the Representation of the ancient Stirlings of Cadder. Edinburgh, 1860. 4to. pp. xx. 261. [Printed for private circulation (300 copies): in the library of the British Museum, 9917g.] The first article of the Appendix to this volume has this remarkable title: "Exposition of the Errors, Dishonesty, and Malpractices of Douglas, the Peerage Writer, in his Statements and Deductions of Scottish Pedigrees."

Mr. Riddell was the eldest of four brothers, of whom two followed him to the grave at intervals of only a few weeks. One of these (his next brother) was Minister of Lonformacus in the county of Berwick; and the third was Robert, Sheriff Substitute of Haddingtonshire. To the latter he bequeathed his books and papers, which are of considerable value, and which Mr. Robert Riddell has directed by his will to be offered at a favourable price to the Advocates' Library. The Faculty of Advocates has passed resolutions to effect this arrangement; and we understand that a Catalogue of them, prepared by James Maidment, esq. F.S.A. of Edinburgh, is now in the press.

STACEY GRIMALDI, ESQ. F.S.A.

ANOTHER gentleman recently deceased, who deserves some notice at our hands, is the author of the *Origines Genealogicæ*.

Mr. Grimaldi, who claimed to be Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa, was the great-grandson of Alexander Grimaldi, who quitted that city after its bombardment and destruction by Louis XIV. in 1684, and whose father of the same name had been Doge of Genoa in 1671.

Alexander Grimaldi, after his settlement in London, (when he was only 26 years of age,) practised first as a physician, and afterwards as an artist, and was the master of the celebrated Worlidge, to whom one of his

daughters was subsequently married.* He died in London in 1732; having married Miss Dorcas Anderson, one of the grand-daughters and coheirs of Sir Francis Anderson, Knt. of Bradley hall, Durham, and M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a loyal cavalier.

His son, also named Alexander Grimaldi, was born in England in 1714, and died in London in 1800, having married Mrs. Esther Barton, of Gloucester, cousin to Dr. Barton, Dean of Bocking. They had issue—

William Grimaldi, esq. (father of the deceased), formerly of Albemarle Street. He was a miniature-painter, and received from King George IV. the appointment of one of his Painters Extraordinary. He married Frances, only surviving child of Lewis Barker, esq. of Rochester, by Frances, daughter and coheir (with her sister Mary, wife of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, Bart.) of Robert Willis, esq. of Strood. Of this marriage Stacey was the younger son. A genealogical account of the family (furnished by the deceased) is given among the foreign nobility resident in this country, in the Supplement to Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; and biographical notices of the following members will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine:—

Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's mother, 1813, i. 597.

His aunt, Mrs. Letitia Hodsdon, 1825, i. 572.

His father, William Grimaldi, esq. 1830, i. 567.

His elder brother, William Grimaldi, esq. 1835, ii. 654.

Himself, 1863, i. 661.

Also, The Marquis Luigi Grimaldi della Pietra, Oct. 1834, p. 430.

The Marchioness Henriette Louise Grimaldi, Marchioness of Cannes, (daughter and heiress of the Marquis Gasper Grimaldi, of Antibes,) 1835, ii. 202. Honoré Grimaldi, sovereign Prince of Monaco, (Duke of Valentinois in France,) 1842, i. 93. Florestan I. sovereign Prince of Monaco (brother and successor to the preceding), 1856, ii. 242.

A communication from the same hand may be traced as early as June 1814. It is "A Secrett for an Agree," extracted from some MSS. written by his great-grandfather Alexander Grimaldi, and dated *Londino* 1691. This communication is signed YECATS,—his baptismal name reversed.

But in the same Miscellany for 1832 are two more important and interesting articles. The first, which was published in the number for January, relates to some of the *Tenants in Chief of Domesday book*, particularly the Crispins, Barons of Bec, descended from the marriage of Grimaldus I. Prince of Monaco (flor. 920) with Crispina, daughter of Rollo Duke of Normandy. The second paper, which appeared in the magazine for the following December, contains notices of several members of the *Grimaldi*

* Worlidge etched a portrait of his father-in-law, of which an impression, supposed to be unique, was in the celebrated collection of Mr. Gulston, and afterwards in that of the Duke of Buckingham. At the Stowe sale it was purchased by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi, together with Worlidge's original drawing, and a fac-simile copy made by Mr. Smith, the Duke of Buckingham's librarian.

family who were connected with English history as ambassadors or otherwise, or who had been driven by foreign revolutions to preserve their name and lineage upon the hospitable soil of Britain. (In the Magazine for Dec. 1854 is a letter from Luca Grimaldi to Queen Elizabeth, in 1554, communicated by Wm. Henry Black, esq. F.S.A.)

In 1834 Mr. Grimaldi printed, as a sheet pedigree, "The Genealogy of the family of Grimaldi of Genoa, and of England, shewing their Relationship to the Grimaldis Princes of Monaco." Of this there is a copy, with MS. additions by the author, in the British Museum (605 i. 17.) It is accompanied by this Note: "The Principality of Monaco is now claimed from the reigning Prince of Monaco by the Marquess Luigi Grimaldi della Pietra, on the ground that it is a male fief, and ought not to have descended to heirs female; and this Pedigree has been compiled to show, at Genoa and Turin, that the Grimaldis of England are the eldest branch, and have a prior claim.

STACEY GRIMALDI, *London*, 1834."

On the death of the Marchese Grimaldi della Pietra, in the same year, his claim was assumed by the Marchese Philip Grimaldi of Antibes.

A complete historical memoir upon Monaco and its Princes was communicated by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi to the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1861,—the larger portion of the principality having been then recently annexed to France. (The family of Grimaldi is not one of those described in Litta's great work of the *Famiglie Celebri Italiane*, but its history, written in Latin by Venasques,* was published in 1647, at Paris, in folio.)

Mr. Stacey Grimaldi was born in St. James's parish, Westminster, Oct. 18th, 1790. He was for more than forty years in practice as a solicitor in Copthall Court, London; and devoted his attention particularly to the business of a "record lawyer," in which he was employed, on the part of the Crown as well as private parties, on several important trials and peerage cases. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1824.

He collected a considerable library, and in Feb. 1862 he transferred to the Law Institution, in Chancery Lane, a portion of his collection, consisting of 475 volumes and 41 tracts or pamphlets, which were considered to be peculiarly desirable for that society. They were liberally valued by him at the sum of 100*l.* being the amount which he reckoned that he had paid for 200 of the more costly volumes, the rest being freely given. To the Greenwich Institution he presented about fifty volumes shortly after. The remainder, amounting to about 2,300 volumes, remains in the possession of his family; but we understand that a further portion, of genealogical, legal, and heraldic books, numbering about 165 volumes, are about to be offered to the Law Society.

He married, in 1825, Mary Ann daughter of the late Thomas George Knapp, esq. of Haberdashers' hall, and Norwood, Surrey, and a niece of the

* A copy of this work was presented to the British Museum in 1842 by Mr. Grimaldi. It is intitled, "Genealogica et Historica Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor."

late Lady Wynford; and he has left six sons and three daughters. He resided for many years at Maize hill, Greenwich; latterly, at Hernden house, Eastry, Kent, where his death occurred on the 28th March, 1863; and his body was interred at that place.

Mr. Grimaldi's distinct works were as follow:—

The Toilet; a book for Young Ladies, consisting of a series of Double Plates, illustrated with appropriate Poetry. 1822.

A Suit of Armour for Youth. 1824. Small 8vo. A series of well-executed engravings, consisting of: 1. the several portions of body-armour, copied from real examples, and 2. designs, illustrating historical anecdotes: an elegant little book, "written by a gentleman who some years ago compiled one on a similar plan for young ladies, called *The Toilet*." (Dedicated to H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge.)

A Synopsis of the History of England, from the Conquest to the Present Time, showing at one view the principal events of each reign, together with the year of our Lord, the age of the King, and the year of the reign when they took place. (Dedicated by permission to H.R.H. Mary Duchess of Gloucester.) 1825. 8vo.

ORIGINES GENEALOGICÆ: or the Sources whence English Genealogies may be traced, from the Conquest to the Present Time, accompanied by Specimens of Ancient Records, Rolls, and Manuscripts, with Proofs of their Genealogical Utility. Published expressly for the assistance of Claimants to Hereditary Titles, Honours, or Estates. 4to. 1828. (First announced in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1825, p. 347, and reviewed [by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke] in 1828, i. pp. 47, 239, 335.)

Rotuli de Dominabus et Pueris et Puellis de donatione Regis in xii. Comitatus Lincolnsire, Norhamtonsire, Bedefordsire, Buckinghamshire, Roteland, Huntedonsire, Norffolk, Sudfolk, Hertfordsire, Essex, Cantabrigesire, Midelsex, de Itinere H. de M., Radulfi Murdac, Willelmi Vavasur, et Magistri Thome de Hesseburn, anno 31 Hen. II. 1185. 1830, 4to. Mr. Grimaldi printed this document from a MS. copy of Sir Symonds D'Ewes; but the original has since been recovered, and is now preserved at the Public Record Office.

Lectures on the Sources from which Pedigrees may be traced, from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time. 4to. These lectures were delivered in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society on the 7th and 14th Dec. 1835.

To the *Legal Observer* Mr. Grimaldi contributed several curious papers on legal antiquities: to the second volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* (1834) the contents of an ancient Roll of Arms in his possession, of the reign of Edward the Third, which Mr. Papworth in his Dictionary of Arms employs as his authority (P); and to the sixth volume of the same work a large collection of original deeds relating to Arlesey, &c. in Bedfordshire.

Among his communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine* (in addition to those already specified,) were :—

Notices of Cricklade, Lechlade, and Latton. 1824, ii. 510.

An original Letter of King Edward IV. to the Sheriff of Devon, relative to John Earl of Oxford. 1825, i. 195.

Description of the castle of Plessis les Tours (accompanied by an engraved view). 1828, ii. 579.

An unknown Knight of the Garter ascertained: being the "Lord Mountgryson in Apulia" temp. Edw. IV. 1829, i. 301. (This personage was identified with Paolo Battista Spinola, who, in the History of that family by Massimiliano Deza, Piacenze, 1694, is (incorrectly) stated to have been a Knight of the Garter; but it has been shown by Mr. Beltz, in his *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, Preface, p. xx. that Mr. Stacey Grimaldi was in this instance misled, and that the knight whose identity was previously obscure was Inigo d'Avalos Count of Monte Odorisio.)

Heraldic Visitations and County Genealogies (being a review of Berry's "Kentish Genealogies.") 1829, ii. 99. (This article was the occasion of a memorable trial for libel, "*Berry v. Nichols and another*," on which the jury found for the Defendants, and which was reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1830, p. 409.)

The History of Martello, or Mortella, Towers. 1829, ii. 119.

Of the Nobility and Golden Book of Genoa. 1830, ii. 195, 298.

Of the Venetian Nobility. 1830, ii. 392.

An obituary memoir of Jerome William Knapp, esq. D.C.L. barrister at law, author of Reports before the Privy Council, &c. (a nephew of Lady Wynford, and cousin of Mrs. Grimaldi). 1836, i. 671.

Notices of the Pinelli family of Genoa. 1836, ii. 483.

Act of aggregation of the family of Ceba to that of Grimaldi, in the year 1448. 1837, i. 246.

Obituary memoirs of Miss Ann Noyes and Miss Sarah Noyes, co-heiresses of Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, esq. of Southcot near Reading: with an account of that family, being ancestors of Mr. Knapp above mentioned and of Mrs. Grimaldi, and of kin to Sir Thomas White the founder of St. John's college, Oxford. 1842, i. 671.

Obituary memoir of Thomas George Knapp, esq. (his father-in-law,) including the descent of the family of Knapp, formerly of Berkshire, and descended from John Knapp, mayor of Bristol in 1386, and four times afterwards. 1843, i. 210.

Obituary memoir of his brother-in-law the Rev. John Edmeads, Vicar of Preshute, Wilts. 1849, i. 659.

Obituary memoir of the Rev. Charles Mayo, F.R.S. and F.S.A. 1859, ii. 210.

THE PRECEDENCE OF EDINBURGH.

A passage of arms has taken place upon the precedence of the City of Edinburgh in relation to the City of Dublin, arising from the circumstance that when it was Her Majesty's pleasure to receive in person at Windsor Castle, on the 26th of March last, the Addresses of the two Corporations upon the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, precedence was allowed to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. To that arrangement the Lord Provost of Edinburgh made instant protest, and on the next day he addressed the following letter to the Home Secretary.

To the Right Hon. SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart.

London, 27 March, 1863.

Sir,—With reference to the communication which I had the honour to address to you yesterday, asserting, on behalf of the Corporation of Edinburgh, as the capital of Scotland, a claim to precede the Corporation of Dublin in the presentation of the addresses which Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to receive in person at Windsor, I feel it to be my duty, on behalf of the Corporation of Edinburgh, to protest against the precedence given to the Corporation of Dublin on that occasion.

Her Majesty's acceptance of the address from Edinburgh was regarded by the community which I have the honour to represent, as a most gracious and touching recognition of the love and loyalty shown to Her Majesty and her family by the people of Scotland in the recent rejoicings on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and I should not have felt myself justified had I allowed any dispute to take place in the castle, on the very eve of the presentation, about the precedence to which Edinburgh, as the capital of Scotland, is entitled. It is only due, however, to myself to say, that while I gave way solely to prevent any unseemly discussion and unpleasantness in the very peculiar circumstances in which I was placed, I felt, as I believe the people of Scotland will feel, most deeply disappointed with what occurred. That Scotland is entitled to precede Ireland in all questions in which precedence can be raised, I had believed to be undoubted. It is an integral part of Great Britain, and its privileges in every respect as an independent kingdom were guaranteed by the Treaty of Union nearly a century before the union with Ireland. In all State ceremonials that precedence has never been questioned; the peerage and other dignities of Scotland take rank next to those of England; and in the State ceremonial at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington the Corporation of Edinburgh took precedence of the Corporation of Dublin. So also at the ceremonial of the opening of the International Exhibition of 1862, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh took precedence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It obviously is a matter of national importance to Scotland to have its precedence maintained inviolate, and you will, I trust, be satisfied

that I should be wanting in my duty did I not use every means in my power to prevent any encroachment upon it.

You were pleased to refer to some privilege which the Corporation of Dublin claimed as derived from King George IV. I am not aware that any such privilege was ever before asserted in any question with Edinburgh or with Scotland; and now that it has been put forward, I trust that I may be permitted respectfully to request that you will inform me of its precise nature and extent.

Trusting that the responsibility which attaches to me in connexion with this matter may plead my excuse for this communication, I have, &c.

CHARLES LAWSON,
Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having been apprised of this difficulty, required information upon the subject from Ulster King of Arms, who consequently made the ensuing Report:—

SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, May 1863.

My Lord,—In obedience to your Excellency's desire to receive information on the disputed question between the Cities of Dublin and Edinburgh, I proceeded to make all the researches in my power, and have the honour to submit the result to your Excellency.

The question at issue is simply this: Which of the two corporations, Edinburgh or Dublin, has the higher precedence?

The claim of Edinburgh to the higher precedence rests on the following reasons:—

1. That the Scottish Act of Union was earlier in date than the Irish Act of Union.
2. That the arms of Scotland are quartered in the Royal shield before the arms of Ireland.
3. That, by the Acts of Union of Scotland and Ireland, the Peers of Scotland take rank before the Peers of Ireland.

Dublin founds its claim to precedence on broader and more intelligible grounds, viz.:—

1. The prescriptive right of Dublin as second city in the dominion of England from the reign of King Henry II. a right unaffected in any way by the Acts of Union.
2. The greater antiquity of the city of Dublin.
3. The greater antiquity of the charters of incorporation of the city of Dublin.
4. The seat of Government and the Vice-Royalty being still retained in Dublin.
5. The higher and more dignified privileges of the Corporation of Dublin.

Upon examining the allegations on the part of Edinburgh, and testing them by comparison with the claims of Dublin, I am of opinion that those allegations fail to sustain the precedence of Edinburgh over Dublin, for the following reasons:—

As to the first point, namely, that the Scottish Act of Union (1707), was earlier than the Irish Act of Union (1801), the fact of priority of date does not give precedence. If it did, Wales, united to England as far back as Edward I. or at least Henry VIII., would have precedence of Scotland; and Carnarvon, the ancient capital of Wales, would be before Edinburgh. It seems to me that this earlier loss of separate national existence by Scotland tells in favour of Dublin rather than of Edinburgh. The Act of Scottish Union united two separate kingdoms, England and Scotland (of which London and Edinburgh were the respective capital cities), incorporated those kingdoms into one, and so closely amalgamated them that they are termed not “the United Kingdom of Great Britain,” but “Great Britain,” simply. Thenceforward London became the sole capital, and Edinburgh receded, by this absolute amalgamation of the two kingdoms, into the rank of a provincial city, such as Lancaster or Durham. After the Scottish Union there remained two separate kingdoms, united by the link of the Crown “Great Britain and Ireland,” of which London and Dublin were the respective capitals. For nearly one hundred years after Edinburgh had thus receded before London into this subsidiary rank of what I would term a provincial city, down to the Irish Union (1801), Dublin was the positive capital of a kingdom; and is there ought to show that, with its Viceroy and Viceregal Court still remaining, it has lost its peculiar characteristics of a capital city?

The second Scottish ground of claim, namely, “that the arms of Scotland are quartered in the Royal shield before the arms of Ireland,” is, I think, equally untenable.

There is nothing to show that the quarterings of the shield of the monarchs of this realm were marshalled with a view to mark precedence; on the contrary, they vary, for France has precedence sometimes, and sometimes England. King Edward III. put the quartering of France before that of England, while Richard II. impaled France and England with the arms of Edward the Confessor.

The Stuarts thought of giving the very first place to Scotland, on the ground, as Nisbet, the great Scottish authority, asserts, that the paternal arms ought to precede the maternal.

Finally, King James I. carried his arms thus: that is, quarterly 1st and 4th, France and England, quarterly; 2nd Scotland; 3rd Ireland.

Queen Anne and her Royal successors, up to the time of the Union of Ireland, and subsequently to the Union of Scotland, impaled Scotland with England, in the first and fourth quarters; and bore France in the second, and Ireland in the third.

All these variations in the Royal quarterings afford convincing evidence

that precedence was not the test by which they were marshalled, and the Royal Proclamation of 1801, consequent on the Act of Union which fixed the arms of the United Kingdom, does so arbitrarily, giving no reason, and saying not a word about precedence. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that King James I. had, from a wish to commemorate his paternal ancestry or for any other reason, placed Scotland in the first quarter, and England in the second, in the same way that Edward III. bore France and England, surely no one will maintain that this arrangement of the Royal Arms would have raised Edinburgh above London, or taken from the latter corporation its ancient precedence.

The third and last point, so strongly relied on by Edinburgh, is "the superiority assigned to the Scottish over the Irish Peers, by the Act of Union, 1801." This is, after all, of no moment, and of no bearing on the question. The Act of Union with Ireland clearly enacts that the Peers of Ireland are to take place below the Peers of Scotland; and, consequently, the Scottish Peers have that higher precedence; but the Act does no more than this. It enacts no other precedence, nor does it interfere with or disturb in the slightest degree any other forms of precedence that might be then in force. For instance, the Irish Act of Union has not taken from Sir Charles Coote, the Premier Baronet of Ireland, the precedence of his original patent, 1620; nor does it authorise Sir James Fergusson, a Scotch Baronet of 1703, to have rank over him. Why? Because no mention is made in this Act of the precedence of baronets. And in the same way whatever precedence Dublin had over Edinburgh before the Unions remains in full force, despite of this special precedence given to the Scotch Peers, which is clearly an exceptional case, by its being expressly provided for by an Act of Parliament. Having thus disposed of the Scottish claims, I proceed to lay before your Excellency those of Dublin.

As to Dublin's prescriptive right to the second place among the cities of the English dominion, from the time of Henry II. to the time of James I., there can be no possible doubt or question. Edinburgh, if it ever came into competition, came so when the Crowns of England and Scotland were united under one King, James I., in 1603; and then that city may be regarded, if I may so express myself, as the plaintiff in an action of ejectment to dispossess Dublin. To gain that object, a good and legal case should have been made; but the only attempt to sustain such a case at all has been by drawing an inference from the marshalling of the royal arms, and reasoning by analogy, from a clause in the Act of Union which refers to another subject; for, fond as the Scottish kings were of their own Scotland and its capital, not a single declaration, not a single legal act of theirs, can be shown by which they gave a precedence to Edinburgh. Your Excellency is well aware that precedence, like any other honour emanating from the Crown, must originate in some specific enactment, grant, or royal acknowledgment; it cannot be given or taken away by inference or analogy. As well might it be said that a peer-

age could be created by inference as that a peculiar rank on the scale of precedence could be so obtained. This being admitted, how does Edinburgh adduce any legal authority for taking from Dublin the prescriptive right to the second place in the English dominion, a right consecrated by custom from time immemorial, admitted by all the Plantagenet and Tudor kings, and undisturbed by the act or decree of any of their successors, sovereigns of this realm?

As to antiquity, Dublin, characterised by Sir James Ware as "the most ancient, famous, and loyal city," was a city in the time of Ptolemy; it was a bishopric in 633, and an archbishopric in 1121. Dublin had a charter from Henry II. in 1173, and another charter from King John in 1200; during all this time, and ever since, it was treated as a capital city. As to Edinburgh: when David I. in the middle of the twelfth century founded the abbey of Holyrood, Edinburgh scarcely existed; the Canongate, which preceded it, was a mere burgh that grew up under the abbey; and it was not till 1436 that Edinburgh became the recognised capital of Scotland; its charters therefore are of a much later date than those of Dublin. Edinburgh became a bishopric only in 1633, when St. Giles's church was made a cathedral for the first time.

As to the fourth reason in favour of Dublin: the retention of the seat of Government, and of a Viceregal Court in Dublin, is a continuance in that city of its separate existence as the capital of a kingdom, and certainly removes Dublin from the rank of mere ordinary cities or boroughs; finally, the chief magistrate of Dublin holds, by ancient grant from the King, the rank of Lord Mayor, and his wife that of Lady Mayoress; and the Lord Mayor and Corporation have this especial privilege: they are entitled to present their addresses to the Sovereign on the throne, a highly dignified privilege, admitted at the Court of St. James's, and indicating a very elevated municipal position, which has not been heretofore enjoyed by the City of Edinburgh, except on the one occasion when King George IV. received the address of that corporation, on the throne, at the Palace of Holyrood.

In conclusion, I venture to hope that your Excellency will consider that the reasons put forward on behalf of the City of Edinburgh are quite insufficient to establish any right of precedence over the City of Dublin; and that, on the contrary, Dublin is entitled to precedence on the grounds I have set forth.

I have, &c. J. BERNARD BURKE, Ulster.

To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir George Grey, having received this Report, thought proper to transmit it to the head of the English College of Arms, from whom he received the following observations:—

SIR CHARLES YOUNG, Garter King of Arms, to Mr. H. WADDINGTON.

College of Arms, 9 June, 1863.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, inclosing, by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, a report which has been submitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, as to the relative precedence of the Cities of Dublin and Edinburgh, and requesting that I will favour Sir George Grey with any observations which it may occur to me to offer thereon.

In this report Sir Bernard Burke has set forth three reasons as the grounds upon which the City of Edinburgh is said to found its claim for precedence, and which, being historic facts, require no argument for their support, and when considered together, afford to my mind an indelible conviction that in all great political arrangements between the two countries, precedence has been allowed to Scotland as the elder, and, as it were, the twin sister of England.

On the other hand, against these reasons, the report offers five on the part of the City of Dublin, out of which three are extremely dubious, when resting upon alleged prescriptive rights and immunities not shown to exist; the fourth, the fact that a Viceroy exists in Dublin, but how that operates in favour of Dublin may be doubtful, since it may be argued that whilst Edinburgh is governed by the Sovereign, Dublin is presided over by a deputy; and the fifth asserts the enjoyment of higher and more dignified privileges.

I venture, in the first place, to say it is not a matter in which the alleged antiquity of the respective Cities, their privileges or immunities, has anything to do. Indeed, if the antiquity of the two Cities be considered in reference to their being the acknowledged capitals of their respective kingdoms, it may raise a question in regard to Dublin, viz., whether, before the time of King Henry II., when there were divers kings in Ireland, Dublin was considered more than the capital of the province of Leinster; at that time Scotland was and had been for centuries before an independent kingdom, under one monarch. In considering such prescriptive rights, it would be just that the authorities of Edinburgh should be heard in their own defence, when, as a witness for Dublin, Ptolemy is cited as an authority for its existence as a City about A.D. 140.

Sir Bernard Burke speaks of a charter given to Dublin in 1173; but King David I. had founded Holyrood Abbey, and constituted Edinburgh a Royal burgh in the beginning of the 12th century, some years before. Dublin at that time could hardly be the capital of Ireland, but rather of the province of Leinster, then under the rule of M'Morough, who was at war with the chieftain Roderic O'Connor, called King of Ireland. The charter in question moreover was not so much a grant of privileges to the Irish capital, as an encouragement to his own followers to settle there.

The question, however, of competition for precedence cannot be said to

have arisen between the two capitals until the accession in 1603 of King James I., upon whom the kingdom of England had devolved by inheritance. Anterior to that event, all doubt as to the position of Dublin had ceased, as it had long before become the acknowledged capital of Ireland.

When the three kingdoms fell under the rule of King James, Ireland and her capital took her position with those two other kingdoms and two other capitals, the capitals naturally following their respective chiefs. The King's style was declared to be King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and whilst in England his Great Seal had the legend of King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, that which was made for matters relating only to Scotland had the legend of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland.

In the arrangement of the national achievement, the arms of Ireland were for the first time introduced into the national standard next to those of Scotland, and so made to occupy the third place.

The Scots, however, considering that King James was King of Scotland before he acquired dominion in England, were unwilling to relinquish the first quarter in the national achievement, and placed the arms of Scotland in the first quarter, persisting in the usage of them in that manner in Scotland, showing clearly their idea of precedence by such marshalling of the arms. Considering that at that period there was no legislative enactment, and that the Crown of England had been acquired by descent, they might be justified.

On the coin of the realm, the same arrangement prevailed in regard to the armorial bearings.

At the funeral of King James, when the banners of the three kingdoms were carried, that of Scotland had the precedence of that of Ireland.

Looking at Edinburgh as the capital of Scotland, and passing by its high antiquity, I would advert to the fact that it had long been the unquestioned residence of Scotland's King, and the undisputed and acknowledged capital of the kingdom, when at length Scotland fell not to the lot of England, but England fell by right of inheritance to Scotland, and became in reality an appanage to the Scottish Crown. Had King James preferred his Northern capital for residence, and styled himself King of Scotland, England, and Ireland, London must have been contented to have become the second capital of the empire; but the King acknowledged the supremacy of England, and fixed his Court at St. James's.

Ulster contends, that upon the Union in 1707, Edinburgh's rank as a capital city was diminished, and became a mere provincial city, like Lancaster (which, however, never was a city,) or Durham; for that, the two kingdoms becoming incorporated and so closely amalgamated as to be termed Great Britain (a revival of its ancient Roman designation), London became the sole capital; an argument which, if applicable at that time to Edinburgh, would be equally applicable to Dublin at another, since, upon the Union of Ireland, the designation of United Kingdom (not kingdoms) was preserved; and if there could be but one capital to Great Britain as a

United Kingdom, neither could there be two capitals to the still United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Dublin must then be consigned to the same category to which Ulster would consign Edinburgh, which was never intended.

Far different, however, was the feeling manifested at the Scottish Union ; a separate Great Seal was (as has been already stated) provided, upon which precedence was given to Scotland both in the Royal style and in the armorial ensigns, a fact which negatives the argument to which Ulster would point, viz., that, the kingdom being limited under one designation, only one capital would remain as such ; since if separate Great Seals could remain for the two countries, capital cities would remain likewise.

In reference to the question suggested, viz., why Carnarvon, the ancient capital of Wales (although I am not aware upon what ground it is stated to be such capital), should not be introduced before Edinburgh, I can only reply that Wales never stood in similar relationship to England as Scotland. Wales was a conquered country, its capital had ceased to exist, and its armorial ensign does not even occupy any place in the national achievement ; but surely that is no case to place in comparison with that of an independent nation which succeeded by hereditary right to the sovereignty of England.

Ulster questions the position of the arms of Scotland and Ireland in the Royal achievement as affording ground to mark precedence, at which I am much surprised, as he must be well aware of the strict law of precedence which should and does govern the marshalling of quarterings. He argues an inconsistency in the placing the arms of France, when in truth no such inconsistency exists. From the reign of Edward III., and throughout the whole period when England possessed dominion in France, the arms of France maintain an invariable precedence, with which the impalement of the arms of St. Edward on the dexter side of the escocheon (as quoted by Sir Bernard in the case of Richard II.) can in no wise be said to interfere. It is true that upon the union with Scotland, when we had long lost all hold upon and abandoned all pretence to any territory in France, and after the retention of the title of King of France had been the subject of remonstrance by Louis XIV. at the Peace of Ryswick a few years before, the arms of France were postponed to those of Scotland ; but this very alleged inconsistency affords another strong argument in favour of Scotland, for the Act (consequent upon Scottish Union) which transferred France to a secondary place of the escocheon, placed the arms of Scotland in pale with those of England (the most intimate connection known in heraldic blazon), whilst those of Ireland remained in the third quarter. At the Union of 1801 the arms of France were abandoned, and those of Scotland took the second place.

It is true that by the Act of Union in 1801 no direct provision is made for the precedence of Baronets of Ireland, any more than in the prior case for those of Scotland, which, though hereditary dignitaries, were overlooked in these

Acts. By analogy (and no other reasoning can be applied) their rank must be determined by those rules which govern superior hereditary dignities, and which, it is here contended, should be also given to their respective cities; so that, regard being had to the ranking of the baronets of Scotland and Ireland after those of England, Sir James Coote, although he may retain his precedence of 1620 amongst the baronets of Ireland as a class, would nevertheless give place to Sir James Fergusson, created a baronet of England in 1703, upon occasions when the respective orders are ranked in public proceedings; and this analogy is recognised and admitted in the "Roll of Precedence in Ireland" issued by Ulster himself from Dublin Castle in 1854. The standard of Scotland since the Union in 1801 has preceded that of Ireland; the great officers of Scotland have preceded those of Ireland; the officers of arms of Scotland have preceded those of Ireland; as may be seen by the ceremonial of the Coronation of King George IV.

In regard to the higher and more dignified privilege claimed by the Corporation of Dublin, such as the enjoyment of the style of Lord Mayor, and the privilege of presenting addresses on the throne, I find, according to "Ware's History of Ireland," that the style of "Lord Mayor" was not given until the mayoralty of Sir Daniel Bellingham in 1665, whilst the prescriptive style of Lord Provost was enjoyed by the chief magistrate of Edinburgh, according to Maitland's History, in the year 1609, which style he still holds; so that I do not see what can be deduced from this argument. The privilege of presenting addresses on the throne is shown only to have occurred in the reign of King George IV., when in January 1821 the address of the Corporation of the City of Dublin was received at Carlton House, as shown by a notification in the "London Gazette;" but by the same authority it appears that a similar honour or privilege was enjoyed by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, when an address was presented to his Majesty King George IV. on the throne at Holyrood Palace, in August 1822. How far such privilege may tend to dignify or elevate one corporation over another, or give right to pre-audience, I cannot pretend to say, but I conceive many privileges may be given to one body not enjoyed by another, without affecting thereby the rank or precedence of either.

I tender these remarks for the consideration of Sir George Grey, adding only that the Lord Lyon of Scotland may have other grounds to offer in maintenance of the precedency of the City of Edinburgh than have presented themselves to me.

I am, &c. CHARLES GEORGE YOUNG, Garter.

H. Waddington, Esq.

(From the Paper No. 352 printed for the House of Commons.)

SIR BERNARD BURKE, ULSTER KING OF ARMS, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
LORD LIEUTENANT.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle, 9th July, 1863.

MY LORD,—In compliance with your Excellency's commands, I have the honour to submit some remarks on the Letter of Garter King of Arms, dated 9th June, 1863, and printed in the Return ordered by the House of Commons.

I would previously, however, direct your Excellency's attention to what I consider to be a misconception of the whole point at issue. The point at issue is not a question of nationalities, or of the relative superiority of Ireland over Scotland, or Scotland over Ireland. That question, a very invidious one, is not now raised, and will, I trust, never be: the only result which could arise from such a discussion would be to wound the feelings and the love of country of one or other of two very sensitive peoples. Scotland is, as your Excellency is well aware, naturally and justly proud of her great and glorious antecedents; Ireland, too, is not less proud of her past history. She might point to that early period when the light of knowledge was diffused by her over the gloom of other parts of Europe, and she might remind even England that at the Council of Constance, in the 15th century, it was as Lord of the Kingdom of Ireland that the King of England claimed and was given precedence among sovereigns. But such arguments as these need not be imported into the controversy, on which they have as little real bearing as those deduced from "Royal Quarterings," "National Standards," "Marshalling of Arms," "Coins," "Banners," "Seals," &c. In argument, inference is but feeble support; and "analogy," when attempted to be drawn from Acts of Parliament, a dangerous guide.

The only question to be determined is simply this, which of the two Corporations has the higher precedence? a right, I respectfully submit, to be determined, not by heraldic or analogous reasoning, but by municipal charters, royal grants, and other legal evidence. At present, Edinburgh has not referred to any one charter or to one substantial documentary proof, but has rested her case on these inferences and analogies, and on arguments deduced from the place (not always the same) assigned to Scotland in the Royal Coat of Arms, and to the precedence given to the Scottish Peers by a specific clause of the Act of Union, available only for that single purpose. Dublin, on the contrary, asserts her precedence as derived from the charters she holds from King Henry II., King John, and subsequent monarchs, as well as from the higher privileges she possesses as a Corporation, from the antiquity of the City, and from her ancient prescriptive rights.

I will now proceed to notice, as concisely as I can, the statements of Garter King of Arms.

The foundation of Holyrood Abbey in the 12th century by the Scottish King, David I., as referred to by Garter, has nothing to do with the question; nor has the fact that, at the same date, Edinburgh was constituted a Royal burgh.

It seems to me that it proves the converse of what Garter seeks to establish. It shows that Edinburgh at that period was a mere burgh, and, to quote the words of Maitland, the Edinburgh historian referred to by Sir Charles Young as an authority, "One of the boroughs which, about the middle of the 14th century, composed the Chalmerlain's Air or Court, held yearly at Haddington, the county town of East Lothian." Many years had afterwards to elapse before Edinburgh was recognised as the capital of Scotland. For, again to quote Maitland—"In the last year of King James I. (1436), a Parliament being held here for the first time, it (Edinburgh) began to be better looked on, and after the year 1456, when Parliament continued to be held therein, we may from that period date the time of its beginning to flourish, and of its justly being reckoned the capital of the kingdom." (*Hist. Edinburgh*, book i. p. 6.)

Now, with reference to Dublin, it is quite clear that when Henry II. held his great council there, and granted his charter to "my city of Dublin," Dublin was unquestionably the capital of Ireland. But argument or inference is not required here. Dublin is prepared to produce the very charters themselves on which she founds her right as a Corporation. Let Edinburgh produce hers, and then we shall have more certain data to rest on than the opinion of one man or another.

It is asserted by Garter that England became "an appanage to the Scottish Crown;" but, if this assertion be of any value, it goes to establish the superiority of Edinburgh over London, and Scotland over England. But England never became an "appanage of the Scottish Crown." The proclamation of Cecil, and the invitation of the officers of State at the death of Queen Elizabeth, invited King James of Scotland as the heir to her Crown, not as the receiver of an appanage. The King of a minor kingdom inheriting a greater by right of blood does not take the greater as an "appanage." If so, when Henry IV. King of Navarre inherited the kingdom of France, France must have become the appanage of Navarre; and when the Elector of Hanover succeeded as King of Great Britain and Ireland, Great Britain and Ireland must have become the appanage of Hanover.

In fine, "appanage" does not mean this at all; it really means, according to Spelman and other jurists, the portion, such as a duchy or a barony, granted to a King's younger son, with a reversion to the Crown, and in its evident sense infers something inferior attached to, or taken, *pro tempore*, from something superior.

Lancaster is not a city; but I cited that town and the city of Durham as instances of towns or cities preserving certain privileges and yet becoming just the same as the other towns of Great Britain. By the Act of Union

Scotland was amalgamated with England into one kingdom, viz. Great Britain. Now it was not exactly the same with Ireland at the Irish Union. True, Great Britain and Ireland became one kingdom; but in effect Ireland preserved a separate national position, and, as the seat of a Viceroy, its chief city remained a capital.

The existence of a Viceroy in Dublin operates thus in favour of Dublin. "A Viceroy," says Dr. Johnson, "is one who governs a tributary kingdom with regal authority." That being so, the seat of such regal authority has always been treated as a capital city. Thus was Mexico, the seat of the Viceroyalty of the Indies, under Spain, recognised as a capital city; thus was Milan, the capital of the Viceroyalty of Lombardy; and thus is Grand Cairo, the capital of the Viceroyalty of Egypt. All cities, great and small, in the United Kingdom are equally under the supreme government of the sovereign; but to be the capital of a Viceroyalty places the city so honoured next in rank to the capital of the sovereign.

Referring to the statement about Louis XIV. causing the new arrangement of the quarterings at the Scotch Union, I would observe that, in the first place, Louis XIV. never complained of the marshalling of the shield, but that the arms of France were there at all; but, whatever was his complaint, it was not listened to at the peace of Ryswick, or at any time. It can hardly be supposed that when the union occurred with Scotland, at a time when we were in the midst of a great and victorious war against France, and had only just before celebrated the triumph of Ramilies, when the Earl of Galway was, in despite of Louis XIV., taking possession of Madrid, it can hardly, I say, be supposed that Queen Anne altered her quarterings to please the King of France.

To the doctrine insisted on by Sir Charles Young, that an Act of Parliament which alters the precedence of one body of men, can, "by analogy," be made to take away the precedence of others not named in it, I demur, *in toto*. All the Act of Union did on this point was, by a specific clause, to place Scottish above Irish peers: that act cannot by "analogy" be construed to affect the rights of any other class not named in it. Such a doctrine is subversive of all constitutional and legal principles. As well might it be said that an act of parliament which attainted John Browne for treason could, "by analogy," be made to attain John Smith (another participator in the same treason), who was not named in the act. Baronets of England, Ireland, and Scotland hold at this moment the exact precedence granted to them by their respective patents, according to the priority and seniority of their creations, unaffected by the Acts of Union, which acts do not name baronets at all. Consequently, Sir Charles Coote, Baronet of Ireland, does retain his precedence of 1620, and should not give place to Sir James Fergusson, created a Baronet of Scotland in 1703.

The privilege of presenting addresses to the Sovereign on the Throne was claimed by the Corporation of Dublin, and it was admitted by his Majesty King George IV. at his Court at St. James's in January, 1821,

when Alderman Abraham Bradley King was Lord Mayor, as appears by the "Assembly Book of the Corporation of Dublin," which contains a resolution by the Corporation in acknowledgment of the Lord Mayor's eminent services upon that occasion. The presentation of the address of the Corporation of the city of Edinburgh, in 1822, to his Majesty King George IV., at Holyrood Palace, on the throne (the King then being in Edinburgh), cannot be extended to a right to present addresses to the Sovereign on the throne elsewhere than in Scotland. Besides this privilege of presenting addresses to the Sovereign on the throne, London and Dublin alone have the privilege of presenting petitions at the Bar of the House of Commons; and on the occasion when this right was claimed by and allowed to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, 23rd February, 1813, the late Sir Robert Peel described Dublin as "the second city of the empire."

Sir Charles Young states that "the style of Lord Mayor was not given to the chief magistrate of Dublin until the mayoralty of Sir Daniel Bel-lingham, in 1665, whilst the prescriptive style of Lord Provost was enjoyed by the chief magistrate of Edinburgh, according to Maitland's History, in the year 1609." If Garter had examined the charter of Charles I. 29th July, 1642, he would have found that the date that he assigns for the grant of the title of Lord Mayor of Dublin is altogether incorrect. That title was given by the King to the chief magistrate of Dublin in 1642, the Earl of Leicester being "Lord Lieutenant," and "Thomas Wakefield" being Mayor, and not, as Garter states, in 1665; and if Garter had also examined Maitland's work carefully on the subject, he would have ascertained, at page 227, the value of this prescriptive right which he claims for the Provost of Edinburgh. "I think it will not be amiss," says Maitland, "to observe that the title of Lord, annexed to that of Provost, being by prescription and not by grant, every Provost within the kingdom has as great a right to that epithet as the Provost of Edinburgh hath." Another quotation from a great law authority in Scotland, Lord Fountainhall (*Decisions*, vol. i. p. 400), throws, however, full light on the subject:—"The town of Edinburgh, in a competition betwixt them and the College of Justice, about the precedency in electing a Regent of Humanity in the College of Edinburgh, got a letter from the King in 1667, by Sir Andrew Ramsay then their Provost's procurement, determining their Provost should have the same place and precedency within the town precincts that was due to the Mayors of London or Dublin, and that no other Provost should be called Lord Provost but he." This letter from King Charles II. to Sir Andrew Ramsay, in 1667, is obviously the earliest authority to the chief magistrate of Edinburgh to bear the title of Lord Provost; while King Charles the First's charter had conferred the title of Lord Mayor 25 years before on the chief magistrate of Dublin. King Charles's letter, your Excellency will observe, assigns to the Provost of Edinburgh, when granting him the title of Lord, place and precedency that was due to the Mayors of London or Dublin, thus unquestionably showing that these two corporations were the

highest in precedence, Dublin being second only to London, and showing also that Edinburgh came after Dublin.

I trust I have not in the remarks I have had the honour of submitting to your Excellency given expression to a single observation derogatory to the great Scottish nation; such could not be the intention of one who holds in the highest admiration Scotland, her history, and her people; and I am equally hopeful that I have not used one word disrespectful to the learned Garter King of Arms, who has so long and so honourably presided over the English College of Heralds.

I have thus endeavoured to the best of my ability to obey your Excellency's commands, and in conclusion I will venture to add that from the reign of Henry II. down to this very time Dublin has been always recognised as the Second City in the English dominions, as the corporation next in honour and precedence to the city of London. Such it was considered when the early Plantagenet sovereigns conferred on its citizens the rights and privileges of the city of London; such it was considered when King Henry IV. authorised by charter the Mayor of Dublin to have a sword borne before him as the Mayor of London had; such it was considered when King Charles I., in 1642, conferred the title Lord Mayor on the chief magistrate of Dublin; such it was considered when King Charles II. granted to its Lord Mayor the privilege of having the Cap of Maintenance and the Collar of SS., as the Lord Mayor of London had; such it was considered when the last-named monarch, in 1667, allowed the Chief Magistrate of Edinburgh to take the title of Provost, and to have the precedence that "was due to the Mayors of London and Dublin;" such it was considered when the House of Commons allowed the right of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to present in person the petitions of the corporation, and the late Sir Robert Peel emphatically styled Dublin "the second city of the empire;" such it was considered when his Most Gracious Majesty King George IV. conferred, in 1821, on the Corporation of Dublin the high honour of presenting addresses to the Sovereign on the throne; and such it was considered when her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria received at Windsor, in the present year, addresses from the Corporations of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

It is only now for the first time that this ancient and honourable precedence is disputed; and I do hope that before such a right is taken from a very old and loyal city, good and legal and valid reason may be shown, not inference and analogy, but documentary and positive evidence, which will satisfy the Crown and satisfy the citizens of Dublin.

The City of Dublin is prepared to submit all its charters, and to establish by legal evidence the right of precedence, as a Corporation, next to that of London, which it has possessed for a period of more than six centuries.

I have, &c.,

J. BERNARD BURKE, Ulster.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, K.G.

In another paper, which has been circulated at Edinburgh, this question is considered as dependent upon the relationship between the three Kingdoms; and though we do not perceive that the two questions are necessarily involved,—the advocate for Ireland in fact declaring that “the point at issue is not a question of nationalities,” yet so many interesting particulars bearing upon the point at issue are assembled by the writer, that we are induced to append to the preceding documents his

NOTES REGARDING THE QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

FROM a very early period the kingdom of Scotland took a prominent part in European diplomacy. On the other hand, Ireland, particularly after its conquest by Henry II. in 1169, never took any part in the affairs of Europe, and was considered and treated as a mere province of England. Indeed, it was not looked upon as a kingdom at all, and down to the year 1541 it was considered merely as a lordship of the kings of England, who bore first the title of King of England and Lord of Ireland, and afterwards King of England and France and Lord of Ireland.

It was only in the year 1541, that King Henry VIII. altered his title from Lord of Ireland to King of Ireland; and the succeeding sovereigns of England took the style of England, France, and Ireland.

In assuming the title of King of Ireland, the Kings of England made no addition to their armorial bearings for Ireland, and continued to bear the arms of France and England quarterly, as had been the custom from the reign of Edward III.

In the writings of the jurists, the dependency of Ireland upon England, in right of conquest, is referred to as a matter of course. In particular, Sir George Mackenzie, in his “Treatise of Precedency,” page 23, says—“The learned author of the late *Jus Maritimum*, page 451, having spoken of the jurisdiction of England over Ireland, has these words—‘But in Scotland it is otherways, for that is a Kingdom absolute, and not like Ireland, which is a crown annexed by conquest, but the other by union; and though they be united under one Prince *ad fidem*, yet their laws are distinct, so as they had never been united; and therefore the execution of the judgements in each other must be done upon request, and that according to the law of nations.’”

Sir George also states, page 61, that “When a kingdom comes to be conquered by a stranger, and by a strange and forreign nation, there the state of the kingdom is absolutely innovated, especially if the laws of the State be altered.”

So completely was Ireland held to be a conquered country, that Henry II., by a charter dated at Dublin, it is believed in the year 1173, granted *his city of Dublin* to his *men of Bristol*. At that period Dublin was governed by a Portreeve. It was only in 1228 that it was allowed to elect a Mayor;

and in 1665 (or, as has been stated, in 1641), the title of Lord Mayor was granted to him.

Upon the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, he at first, in his English and Irish writs, called himself King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; and in his Scottish writs, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland; and he afterwards, according to Mackenzie, page 92, "to shun any debate that could have been between Scotland and England, assumed the title of King of Great Britain." His successors, down to the year 1801, continued to call themselves King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, when the title of France was dropped.

It was King James who first granted arms to Ireland, by introducing the harp into the third quarter of the royal shield. In England and Ireland King James bore the arms of France and England quarterly in the first and fourth grand quarters, the arms of Scotland in the second, and the arms of Ireland in the third; while on the Scottish Great Seal the arms of Scotland were borne in the first and fourth grand quarters, France and England quarterly in the second, and Ireland in the third; and now the Royal Arms are quarterly, first and fourth England, second Scotland, and third Ireland.

These facts, which cannot be disputed, seem of themselves quite sufficient to settle the question of precedence in favour of Scotland.

The matter, however, does not rest here, as in every case where the officials of the two countries have appeared in the same State Ceremonial, the officials of Scotland have taken precedence of those of Ireland.

In particular, at Coronations in which Irish officials or Irish Peers have taken part, they have always been postponed to those of Scotland.

By Article 23 of the Union between England and Scotland, it is provided that all Peers of Scotland, and their successors to their honours and dignities, should from and after the Union be *Peers of Great Britain*, and should have rank and precedence next or immediately after the Peers of the like order and degree in England at the time of the Union, and before all Peers of Great Britain of the like orders or degrees who might be created after the Union. It follows, therefore, as a matter of course, that in all state ceremonies all the Peers of Scotland must take precedence of those of Ireland, as the Peers of Ireland rank only after British Peers created prior to 1801.

The first appearance of Irish Peers as a body at any state ceremonial appears to have been at the Funeral of George II., when they had only precedence after all the Peers of Great Britain.

At the Coronation of George III. the pursuivants and heralds of Scotland were present, but there were none from Ireland. Ulster King of Arms was present, but he was ranked as a provincial king of arms, below Clarenceux and Norroy, the two provincial kings of arms of England, while the Lyon king of arms of Scotland was ranked next to Garter, principal king of arms of England. The Irish Peers were allowed to walk in the procession *after some discussion*, taking precedence after British Peers

(English and Scottish) of each degree. The Lord High Constable of Scotland was present, but there was no High Constable from Ireland.

At the Coronation of King George IV., in regard to which all matters of form and precedence were more carefully discussed than in any other case, the pursuivants and heralds both of Scotland and Ireland were present, those of Scotland taking precedence of those of Ireland. The Standard of Scotland had precedence of the Standard of Ireland. The Irish king of arms was placed after the two provincial kings of arms of England, while the Lyon king of arms of Scotland had precedence of them, and was placed next to Garter. The Lord High Constable of Scotland, Lord Gordon for the Earl of Errol, had precedence of the Lord High Constable of Ireland, the Marquess of Lansdowne.

At the Coronation of King William IV. the Scottish and Irish pursuivants, heralds, and kings of arms, and the Standards of Scotland and Ireland, did not appear; but the Lord High Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Errol, took precedence of the Lord High Constable of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria was conducted in the same manner.

In the lists of Peers who walked, or were entitled to walk, at these last three Coronations, the Scottish Peers are ranked before all Peers of Great Britain of their degree created subsequent to the Union with Scotland in 1707; while the Peers of Ireland created prior to 1801 were only ranked before those of their degree created after the Union with Ireland in 1801.

As it appears, therefore, impossible to doubt that Scotland is entitled to precedence over Ireland, it seems to follow as a matter of course that this precedence must be carried out in every point, and that, amongst other dignitaries, those of Edinburgh are entitled to take precedence of those of Dublin.

May 26, 1863.

J. W. M.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY, CALEB D'ANVERS, AND DANIEL DE FOE.

Our doubt (expressed in p. 144) as to the origin of the name of SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY has been settled by an obliging communication from Dr. Rimbault. It was actually borrowed from the name of a "famous country dance," of which the tune is given in a book published in 1685. It is substantially the same tune as that still known as Sir Roger de Coverley, and our correspondent has no hesitation in pronouncing it as old as the reign of Elizabeth. The book is entitled "*The Division Violin: containing a choice Collection of Divisions to a Ground for the Treble Violin. Being the first Musick of the kind ever published. London, printed by J. P. and are sold by John Playford, near the Temple Church, 1685.*" obl. 4to. On p. 10 is the tune of *Roger of Coverly*. The original "Roger of Coverly" was thus evidently a rustic clown, an honest Hodge, the best dancer on the village green. Addison had in view a character of the same plain simplicity

and hearty enjoyment of life, but he was to be a gentleman of ancient standing and descent, and withal of a primitive model, like the subject of the favourite ballad—

A good old English gentleman, one of the olden time.

It was, therefore, to give the name a smack of antiquity, as well as aristocracy, that Addison converted it into Sir Roger *de Coverley*.

We alluded to the “author” of *The Craftsman* having assumed the *nom de plume* of CALEB D'ANVERS;* but we did not advert to a name assumed in real life by another great political and moral writer, DANIEL DE FOE. That clever man probably veiled himself under the guise of a foreign name when his authorship was fraught with danger. His father was plain James Foe, of the parish of St. Giles's Cripplegate, citizen and butcher; and his grandfather was Daniel Foe, a yeoman at Elton in Northamptonshire. When admitted to the freedom of the city of London the author's name was plain Daniel Foe, on the 26th Jan. 1687-8; and even when letters of administration to his effects were granted, in 1733, he was still styled Foe *alias* De Foe.

The name of De Foe descended to his posterity.† John Joseph De Foe, said to have been his great-grandson, was executed at Tyburn for highway robbery in 1771; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1787 is the account of a grandson, then living as a cook on board a man-of-war. In 1857 James De Foe, another great-grandson, died in poverty, at above eighty years of age; when the sum of 100*l.* was granted to his two surviving daughters from the Queen's Bounty. But the name in a female line has been handed down with honour. Sophia De Foe, one of the great writer's daughters, was married to Henry Baker the natural philosopher; her grandson was the Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, who died Warden of Brown's Hospital at Stamford in 1845; and there are others of the same family who still bear the name of De Foe.

* “I formerly gave my readers some account of the Danverian family; but, having since found it erroneous, in several particulars, I think it my duty to correct it, and hope the Publick will excuse some further memoirs upon that subject. I dated our arrival in England from the Reformation only (*Craftsman*, vol. i. p. 166), but in a book since published (*The English Baronets*, &c. vol. i. p. 577), our pedigree is traced up to one Roland de Anverso, who came over hither with William the Conqueror. It is generally agreed that we took our name from the town of Anvers; though I am told a ministerial critick is at work to prove the true reading of it is *De Adverso*, so denominated from having always been a turbulent and seditious race of men. But the contrary of this appears from the Family Motto (*Fort en Loyalté*), as well as from the honours several of our ancestors have received from the Crown, and the great posts they have enjoyed. I shall go no further back, at present, than to the reign of Henry IV. when,” &c. The rest, partly historical and partly fictitious, will be found in *The Craftsman*, No. 461, for May 3, 1735; and copied in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. v. p. 242.

† Upon the descendants of Defoe, see Notes and Queries, First Series, v. 392, 476; Second Series, vi. 191; viii. 51, 94, 197, 299; xi. 303.

HERALDIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN OF DENMARK.

From p. 409. "After Christiern VIII. had married a second time, and still had no children, and the same absence of issue existed from the marriage of his brother Ferdinand, the future succession became a serious question. The King was inclined to favour the idea that, by right of female inheritance, the Crown should devolve to Frederick of Hesse Cassel, the son of his sister Charlotte."

From a confusion between the two marriages of the late King of Denmark and those of his son the present King, the above passage does not express clearly the meaning of the writer. Christiern VIII. *had* a child, who is the present sovereign. The passage should be corrected as follows:—

"After the *Crown Prince of Denmark* (now Frederick VII.) had married a second time, and still had no children, and the same absence of issue existed from the marriage of his *uncle* Ferdinand, the future succession became a serious question. The King (Christiern VIII.) was inclined," &c.

The uncle Ferdinand is now recently deceased, without issue; and, as the present King continues childless, the necessity for the settlement is still more apparent than it was when arranged in 1851.

The Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark, uncle and brother-in-law of the present King (in which capacities his name occurs twice in our tabular pedigree in p. 405), died at Copenhagen on the 29th of June last. Before the new law of succession, made in 1853 (see p. 410), he was the next heir to the throne of Denmark; but we believe our newspapers have been incorrect in stating that by his demise the father of the Princess of Wales "*has become* Hereditary Prince." Prince Ferdinand, we imagine, would not have mounted the throne had his nephew predeceased him, at any time since the year 1853: having already waived his right in favour of his Royal Highness Prince Christiern.

Prince Ferdinand was born in 1792, and married Caroline, daughter of King Frederick VI. in 1829; but the Princess, who survives him, had no issue. He held the rank of General in the Danish army, and the appointment of Commander-General of Zealand and the Isles. His portrait is engraved in the *Illustrated London News* of the 11th of July, p. 36.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The following advertisement has appeared in *The Times*, announcing a change of name on the part of an infant, who (if the case be real) has first received a baptismal name with a view to the change:—

"Notice is hereby given that Vere Jones, the infant son of Thomas J. Jones, of Cintra, Upper Norwood, will henceforth take the name of Vere, and be called Vere Jones Vere."—July 1, 1863.

But this looks very like another of those fabrications, like *Bug* and *Buggey*, intended to check the practice of changing name, by the *reductio ad absurdum*. We have already expressed an opinion that such false weapons are unwise, if not dishonest: and more likely, considering the number of fools in the world, to encourage the fancy by setting a bad example, than to laugh it out of countenance.

ANCIENT PLATE.

Heraldic information may sometimes be gathered from ancient silver plate, as well as from the plates of brass or latten that are monumental in churches. How early did the practice of engraving arms upon silver plate commence? The following passages from the will of Sir Roger Twysden, 1672 (157 Pye in Prerog. Court of Canterbury), show that "silver plates" were engraved with arms before the death of his grandmother Elizabeth Countess of Winchelsea, which occurred in 1633:—

"I give my eldest son William the gold bole and cover to it belonging having a crowne upon it, which my deare and noble mother the Lady Anne Twysden gave to me. And likewise the picture of her mother, my grandmother, the Lady Winchelsea, with the blew case of gold in which it is; that dozen of silver plates the said Lady Winchelsea did give my mother for a legacy, having the said Ladies armes on the one side, with the coronet of an Earle over them,* and on the backside a Coronet, and over against it A. T. as shewing them to be my mother's. I do give him likewise the gold booke which was sometime one of my great-grandfather's, and from him came to my Lady Golding,† and so to my mother. I give him likewise the Queen of Bohemia's picture, which, finding it exposed to sale, I bought for little more than the gold it is in, as of a lady greatly deserving to be honoured for her many virtues."

UNPUBLISHED MEMORIALS OF THE NAME OF SHAKSPEARE.

From the parish register of Christ church, London.

1570. Feb. 5. *Married*, Matthew Shakspere and Isbell Peele.

1707. Aug. 11. Roger Shakspeare, *buried* in the churchyard.

From the register of St. Bartholomew's the Less, London.

1794. June 29. *Baptized*, Joshua, son of Thomas and Ann Shakespear, born 28 May.

From the Register of St. Gregory's by St. Paul's.

1619. July 18. *Baptized*, John, son of Thomas Shakespeare, Gent.

1620. Oct. 6. ——— Thomas, son of ———.

* Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, widow of Sir Moyle Finch (ob. 1614), was created Viscountess Maidstone 1623, and Countess of Winchelsea 1628.

† Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Roydon, Esq. who brought the estate of East Peckham to the Twysdens, was married first to William Twysden of Chelmington, Esq. (great-grandfather of the testator), secondly, to Cuthbert Vaughan, Esq. and lastly, to Sir Thomas Golding. She died Aug. 19, 1595, aged 73.

1747. April 25. *Married*, Jno. Shakespeare of Portsea and Mary Higginson of St. James, Westminster.

From the Will of Leonard Wilmot, of Clanfield, co. Oxon. Gent.

(Prer. C. Cant. Windebank 70.)

1608. To John Shackspire of Newman 5 li.

To Leonard Shackspire my godson, servant to John Prince of Abington vintner, 5 li.

ADDENDA.

P. 66. The Regulations which Gerard Legh erroneously attributed to Thomas Earl of Lancaster and the reign of Edward the First, were really issued by Thomas of Lancaster, Duke of Clarence, as Great Seneschal of England, in the reign of Henry V. Though not (it is believed) hitherto printed, they occur in several MSS. in the College of Arms, British Museum, and Ashmolean Library.

P. 81. *Arms of Archbishop Parker*: for "three gold stars on the chevron," read three estoiles of the field (*i.e.* gules).

P. 184. *Two monuments to the same Person*.—The two monuments to Thomas Lord Wharton are paralleled by those to Sir Thomas Stanley (ob. 1600), one at Tong, co. Salop, and the other at Walthamstow in Essex, with the same epitaph. Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. p. cccxxvii*.

P. 370. *Sir Peter Vanlore*.—In the Appendix to Waylen's "Chronicles of the Devizes, 1839," 8vo. is given, pp. 357—362, an abridgment of the Petition of Sir Peter Vanlore's heirs, Nov. 1654, addressed to the Parliament of the Commonwealth in relation to a conspiracy to deprive them of their inheritance of the Castle and Parks of Devizes: derived from the King's pamphlets in the British Museum.

P. 460. *Saintmaur and Seymour*.—We find the prolonged orthography of Saintmaur in the epitaph of "Edward Saintmaur, fourth sonne to William Saintmaur Earle of Hertford, 1631," at Collingbourne Ducis. (Kite's *Brasses of Wiltshire*, p. 88.) But, long before, in 1510, there is the epitaph at Great Bedwyn, of "John Seymoure, son and heire of Sir John Seymoure." (*Ibid.* p. 43.) Both orthographies have been recognised recently in the pages of the London Gazette, on the part of the heir apparent of the Duke of Somerset. On the 19th of June it was announced that he had been created Earl St.Maur; and on the 6th of July, that the Queen had been pleased to order a writ to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for summoning Edward Adolphus Ferdinand Seymour, esq. (commonly called Earl St.Maur), to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Seymour. The Dukedom has not been accompanied by the dignity of Earl for its second title since the year 1750, when the Earldom of Hertford became extinct on the death of the 7th Duke. The Barony of Seymour was conferred on the 15th Feb. 1546-7, the same day as the Dukedom: with a peculiar remainder (as the Dukedom) to the Protector Somerset's son by his first marriage in remainder to the issue by his second marriage: see Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage*.

ARMORIAL QUERIES.

I possess two family seals, both of silver, of which impressions are inclosed.

1, the smaller and older in date, bears a shield, Argent, six billets sable, round an orle sable, and the orle charged with a cinquefoil gules.

2, a larger seal, of about a century ago, bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, six billets; 2 and 3, a cinquefoil within a bordure sable.

I would ask whether the blason be correct in respect to the former seal; and whether an orle can be turned into a bordure in that manner?

AMICUS.

[We regret that our friend should not have favoured us with his name or address, as we should then have privately asked for some further information, which might probably have satisfied his inquiries. He will perceive that we have partially corrected his statement of the age of the seals; and we would also have corrected the blazon, had there not been some particulars given by him which do not agree with the impressions.

In the earlier seal the billets are cross-hatched, as if for sable; but in the other they are plain, and so is the field, whereby no tinctures are indicated.

In the second coat the bordure is distinctly cross-hatched for sable in the later seal; but in neither seal is the cinquefoil "gules." Our friend, therefore, must have learned its colour from some other source of information, and this he should have communicated to us. If the seals belonged to his own family connections, he must surely have some suspicion, also, for what name the billey coat was intended; though, whilst uncertain of the tinctures, we are wholly unable to determine the question.

We may explain to him, however, that in the older seal there is *no orle*; but the cinquefoil coat is placed *in pretence* upon the billey coat, and it is the breadth of the bordure that gives the appearance of an orle.

This older seal was therefore that which belonged to the gentleman who married the heiress of the cinquefoil coat. It is, probably, of the early part of the last century, and not older. We doubt whether the cross-hatching of the billets can be depended upon as indicating their tincture to be sable, as no similar lines are employed in other parts.

The families that have borne six billets, 3, 2, 1, are Langrich, Elvet, Colenby, and Coleville. Jeffrey and Caselyn are also found bearing the same with a label. But we have not been able to find the cinquefoil within a bordure sable in any ordinary. We shall, however, be happy to hear that our remarks have led our friend to a successful result in his investigation.

EDIT. H. & G.

What was the descent of Thomas Pomeroy of Trethewrick, in the parish of St. Earney, co. Cornwall, gentleman? who married, May 1, 1598, Mary Gifferie, widow, of Landrake, Cornwall.

W. S.

We have received a pedigree of the family of De Loges, *Anglicè* Lodge; but our Correspondent does not say with what object it is sent to us.

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